



Arnold Arboretum Library

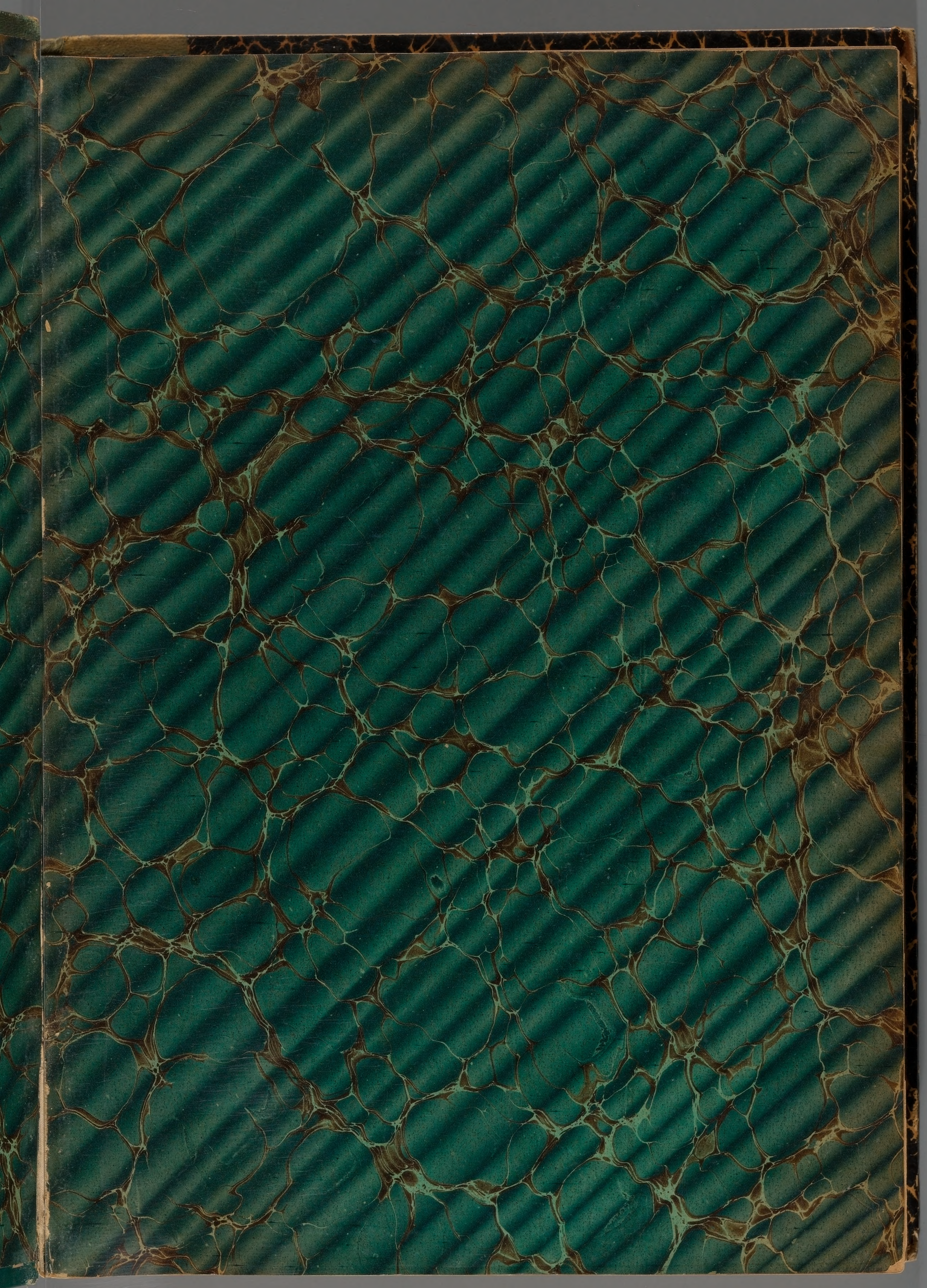
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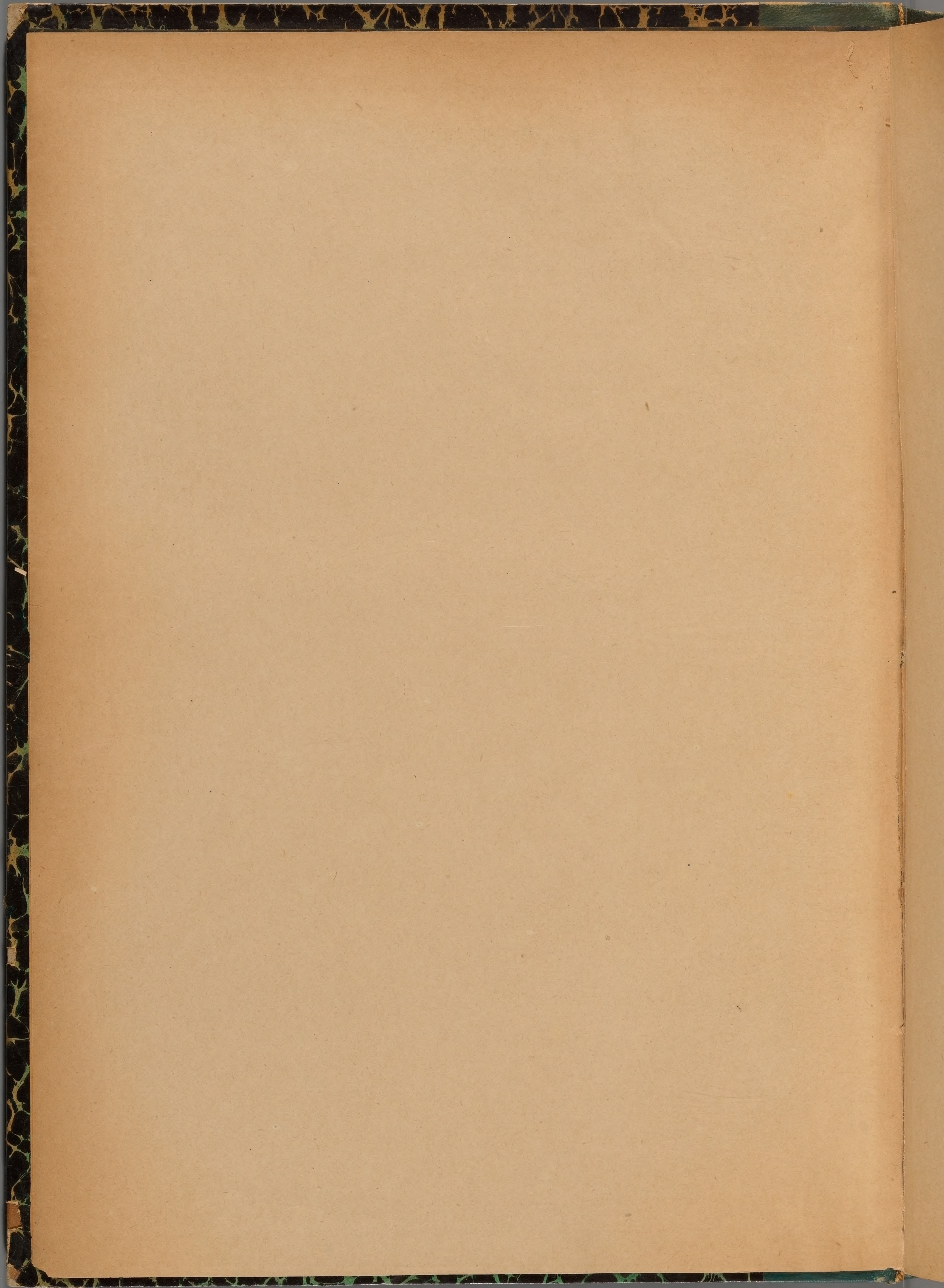
THE GIFT OF  
FRANCIS SKINNER  
OF DEDHAM  
IN MEMORY OF  
FRANCIS SKINNER  
(H. C. 1862)

Received Jan. 1910.

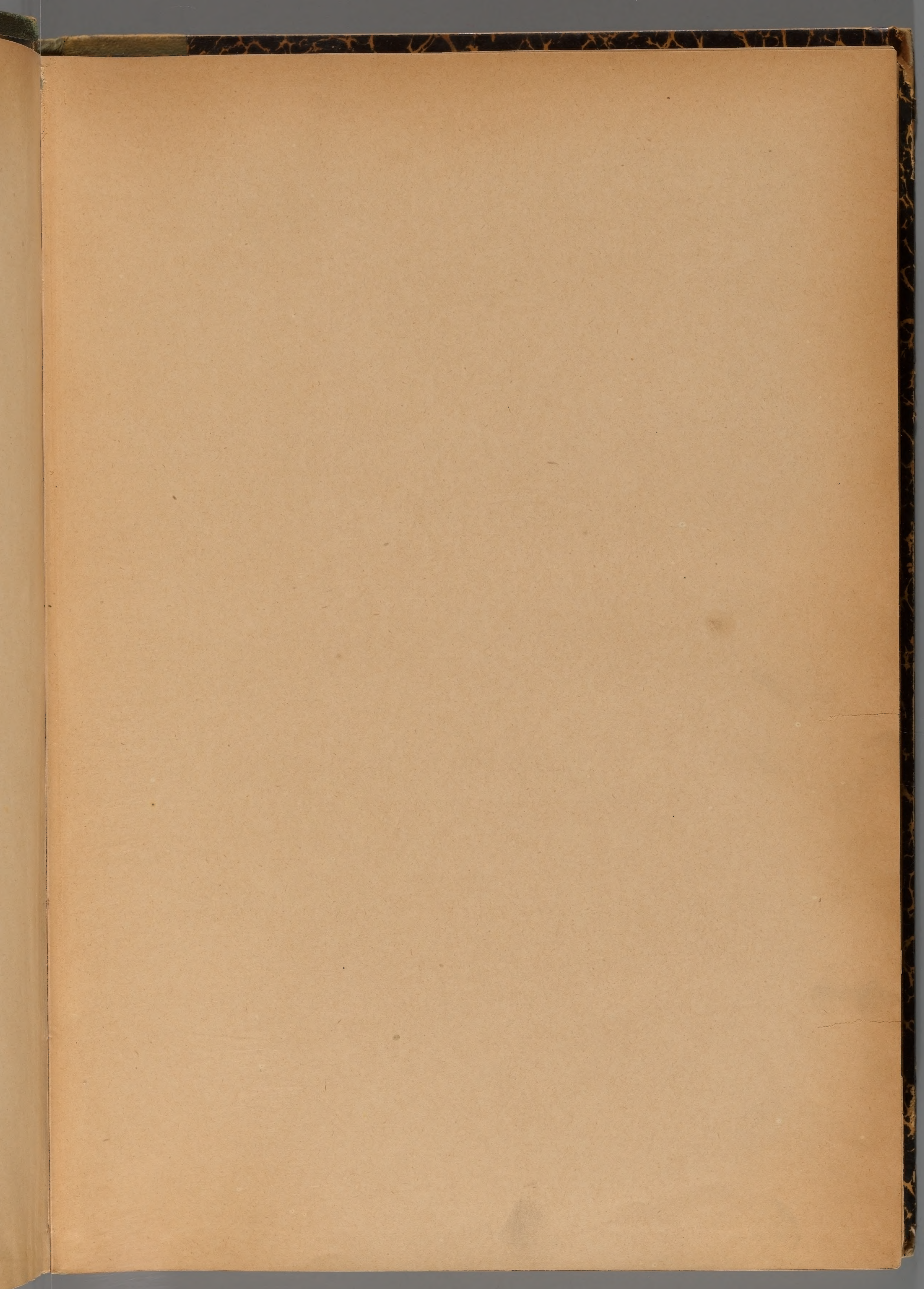




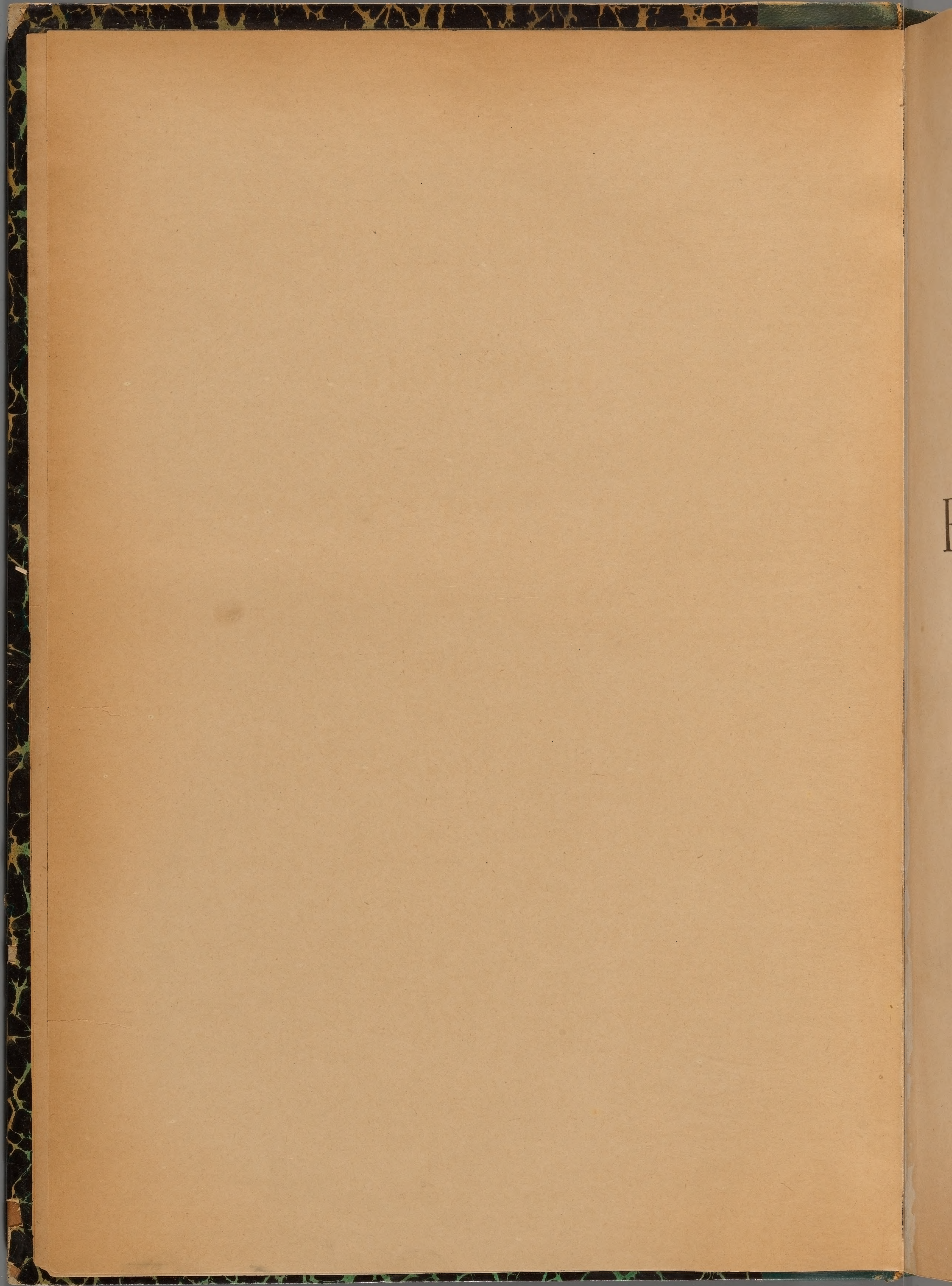














PROCÉDÉ DE REPRODUCTION DIT PHYTOXYGRAPHIQUE.

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HERBIER  
DE LA  
FLORE FRANÇAISE

PAR  
M. L. CUSIN

AIDE-NATURALISTE AU JARDIN BOTANIQUE DE LYON.

Publié sous le patronage du Service du Parc et des Jardins de la ville de Lyon.

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LYON

1876

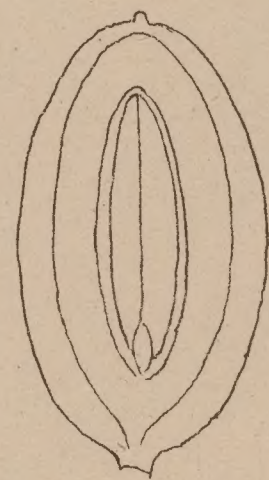
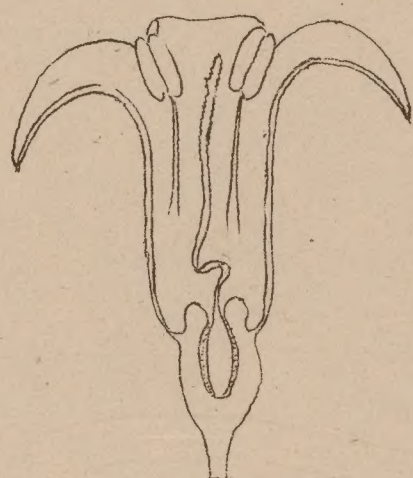
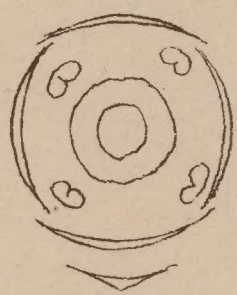


HARVARD UNIVERSITY  
ARNOLD ARBORETUM



104° Famille. — ELÉAGNÉES.

Fleurs hermaphrodites ou unisexuées, régulières. Fleurs mâles en épi: périanthe à 2 divisions libres ou à 4 divisions en tube; étamines 4-8. Fleurs femelles ou hermaphrodites, 2-3, axillaires: Périanthe tubuleux, à 2-5 divisions; étamines périgynes. Ovaire libre, uniloculaire; devenant un fruit monosperme, indéhiscent et plus ou moins recouvert par la base du périanthe charnue ou indurée. Graines ascendantes, à embryon droit, au centre d'un albumen charnu.



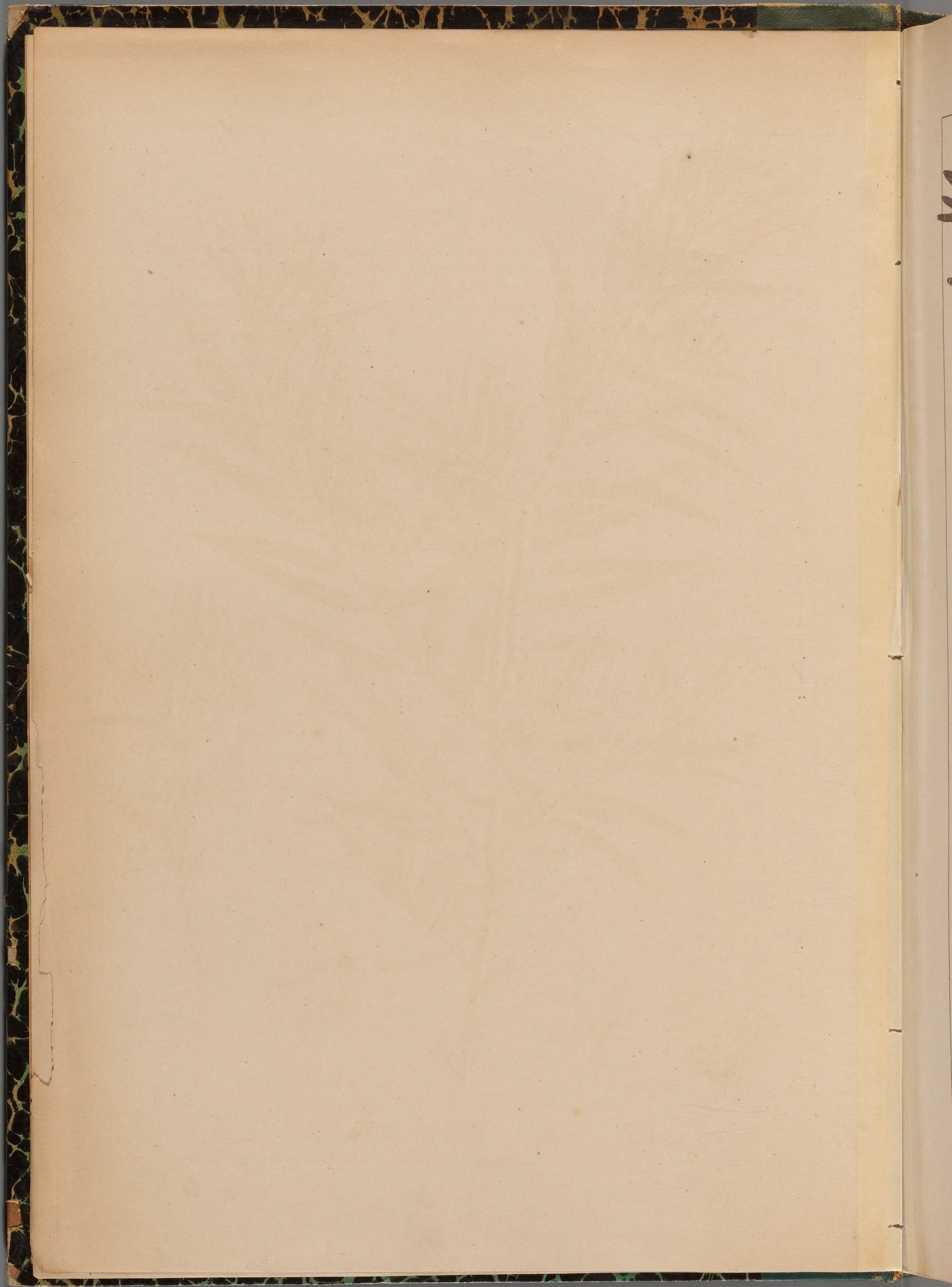
1<sup>er</sup> GENRE. — *Hippophae*. L.

*H. rhamnoides*. L..... pl. 1.

2<sup>e</sup> GENRE. — *Elaeagnus*. L.

*E. angustifolius*. L..... pl. 2.









HIPPOPHAE RHAMNOIDES. L. 3



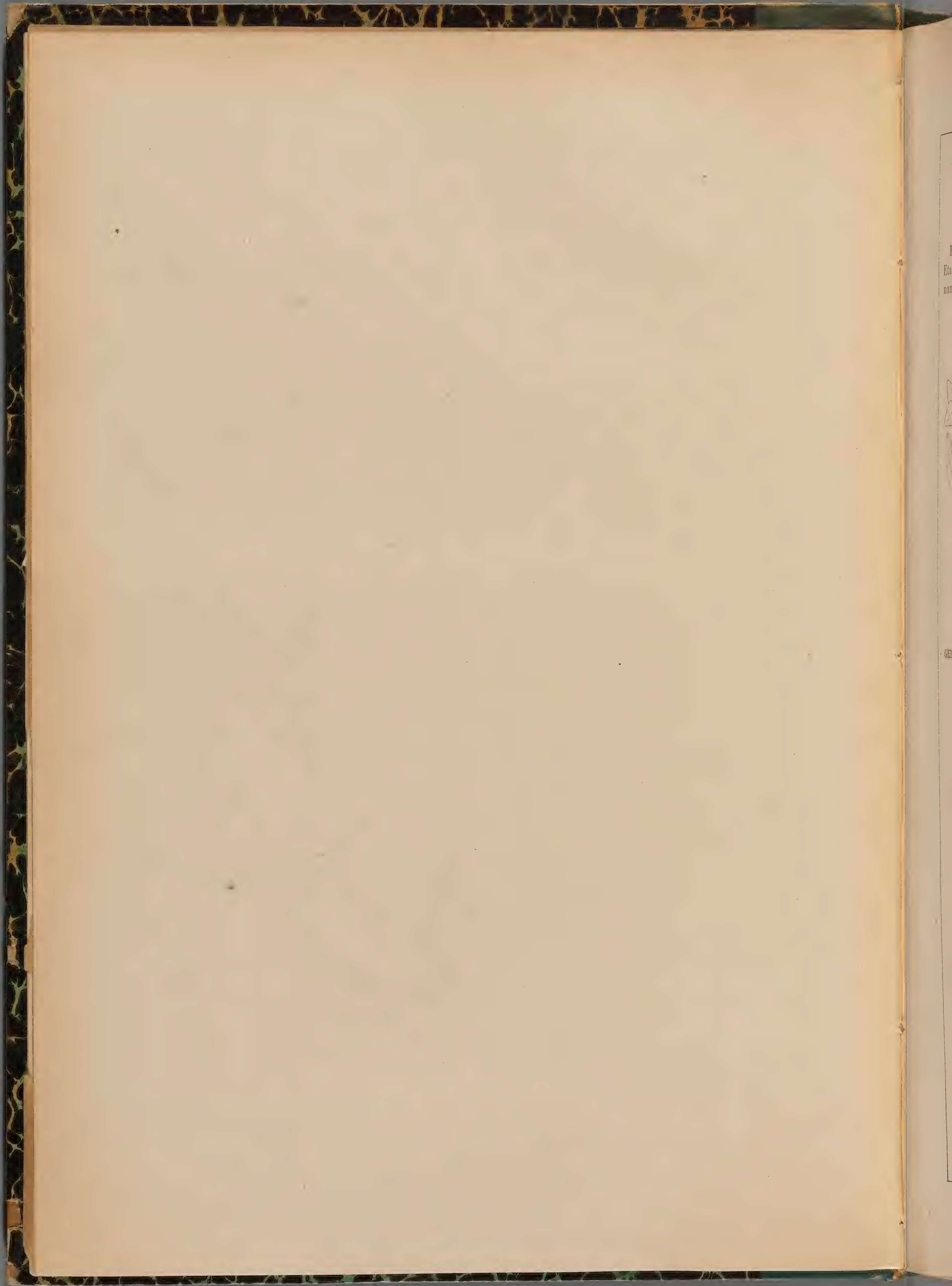
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
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ELÆAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS. L. 5

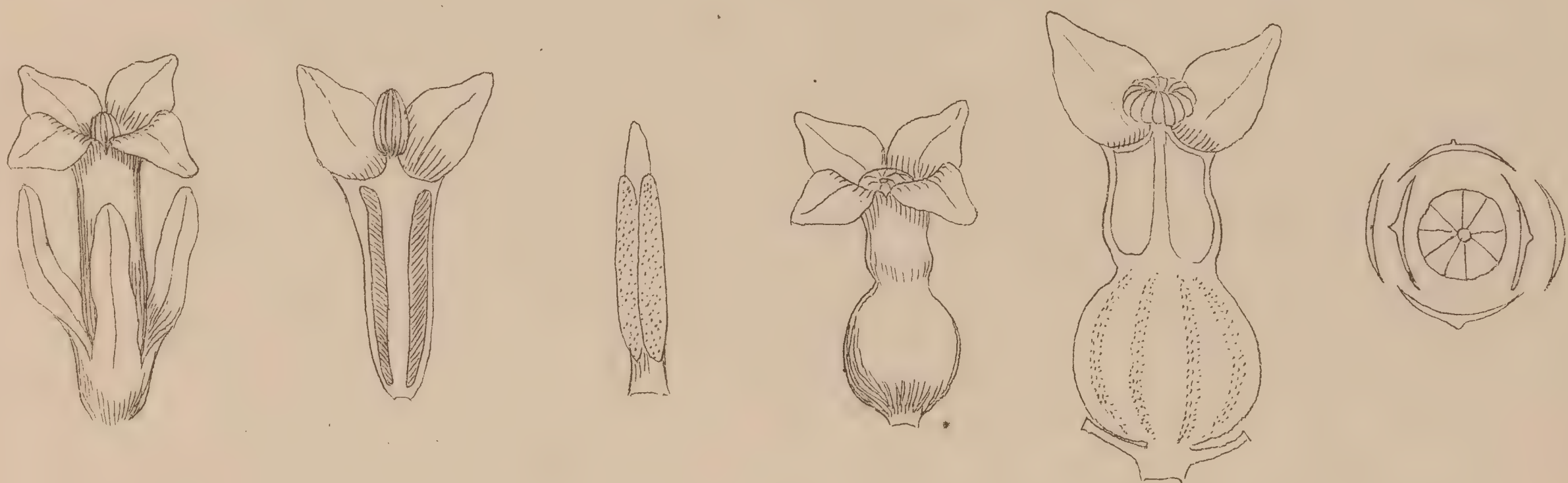






105° Famille. — CYTINÉES.

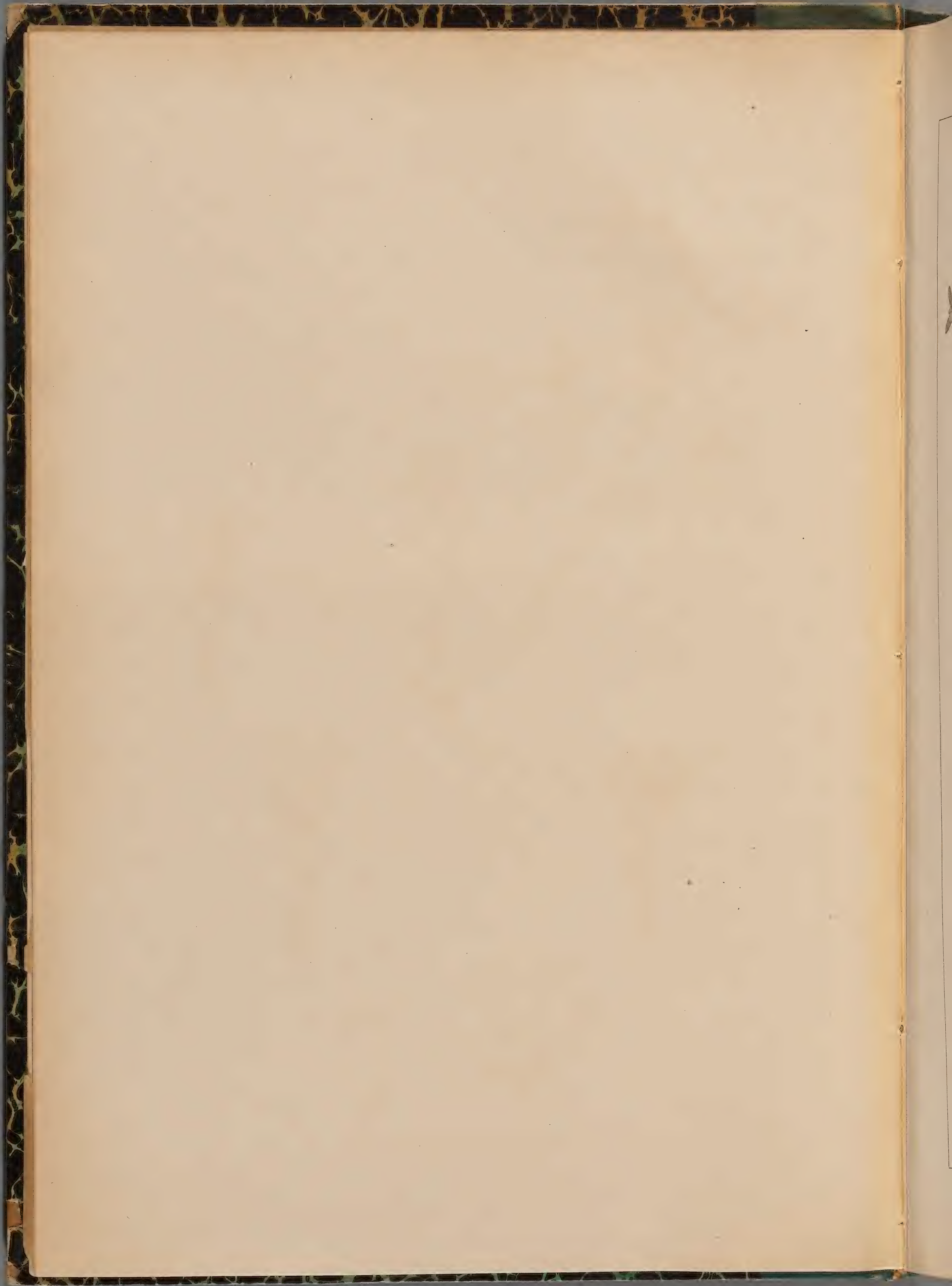
Fleurs hermaphrodites ou unisexuées. Péricarpe tubuleux, le plus souvent adhérent à l'ovaire, à 3-6 lobes. Etamines 8-16, extrorses et soudées à une colonne centrale. Ovaire uniloculaire, à 4-8 placentas pariétaux; devenant un fruit sec ou pulpeux, polysperme. Graines à embryon droit et albumen charnu.



GENRE UNIQUE. — *Cytinus*. L.

*C. Hypocistis*. L..... pl. 1.









CYTINUS HYPOCISTIS. L. ♀



Fleur  
gulaire,  
à 3-6  
l'album

1<sup>re</sup> GEN

2<sup>de</sup> GEN

A. C16

A. P16



106° Famille. — ARISTOLOCHIÉES.

Fleurs ordinairement hermaphrodites. Péricarpe adhérent à l'ovaire; à limbe, tantôt prolongé en languette irrégulière, tantôt trifide et régulier. Etamines 6-12, sur un disque épigyné, subsessiles, extrorses. Ovaire adhérent, à 3-6 loges; devenant un fruit capsulaire ou bacciforme, polysperme. Graines à embryon très-petit dans la base de l'albumen.



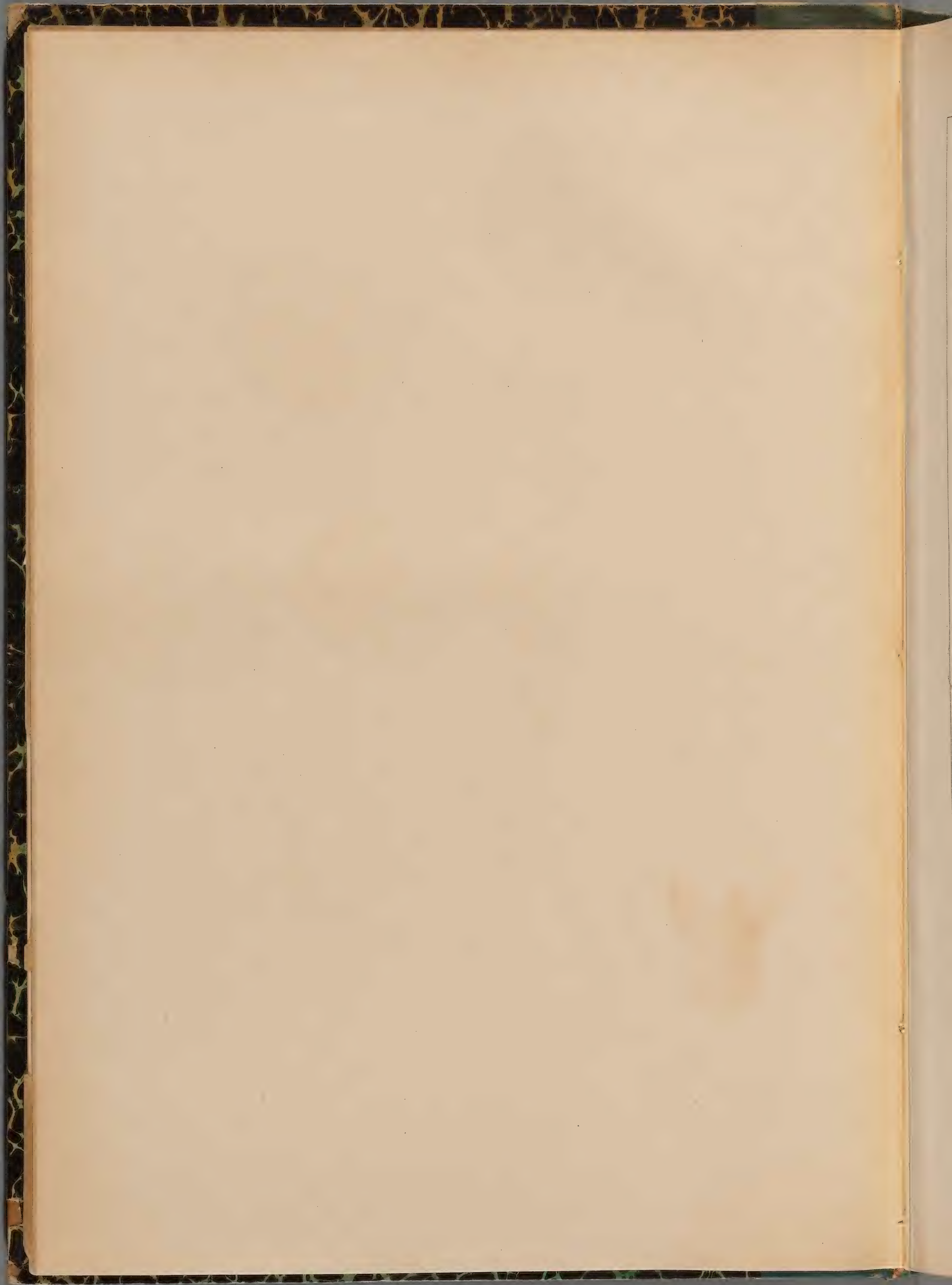
1<sup>er</sup> GENRE. — *Asarum*. Tourn.

*A. europæum*. L..... pl. 1.

2<sup>e</sup> GENRE. — *Aristolochia*. Tourn.

<i>A. Clematitis</i> . L.....	pl. 2.	<i>A. rotunda</i> . L.....	pl. 4.	<i>A. longa</i> . L.....	pl. 6.
<i>A. Pistolochia</i> . L.....	3.	<i>A. pallida</i> . Willd.....	5.		



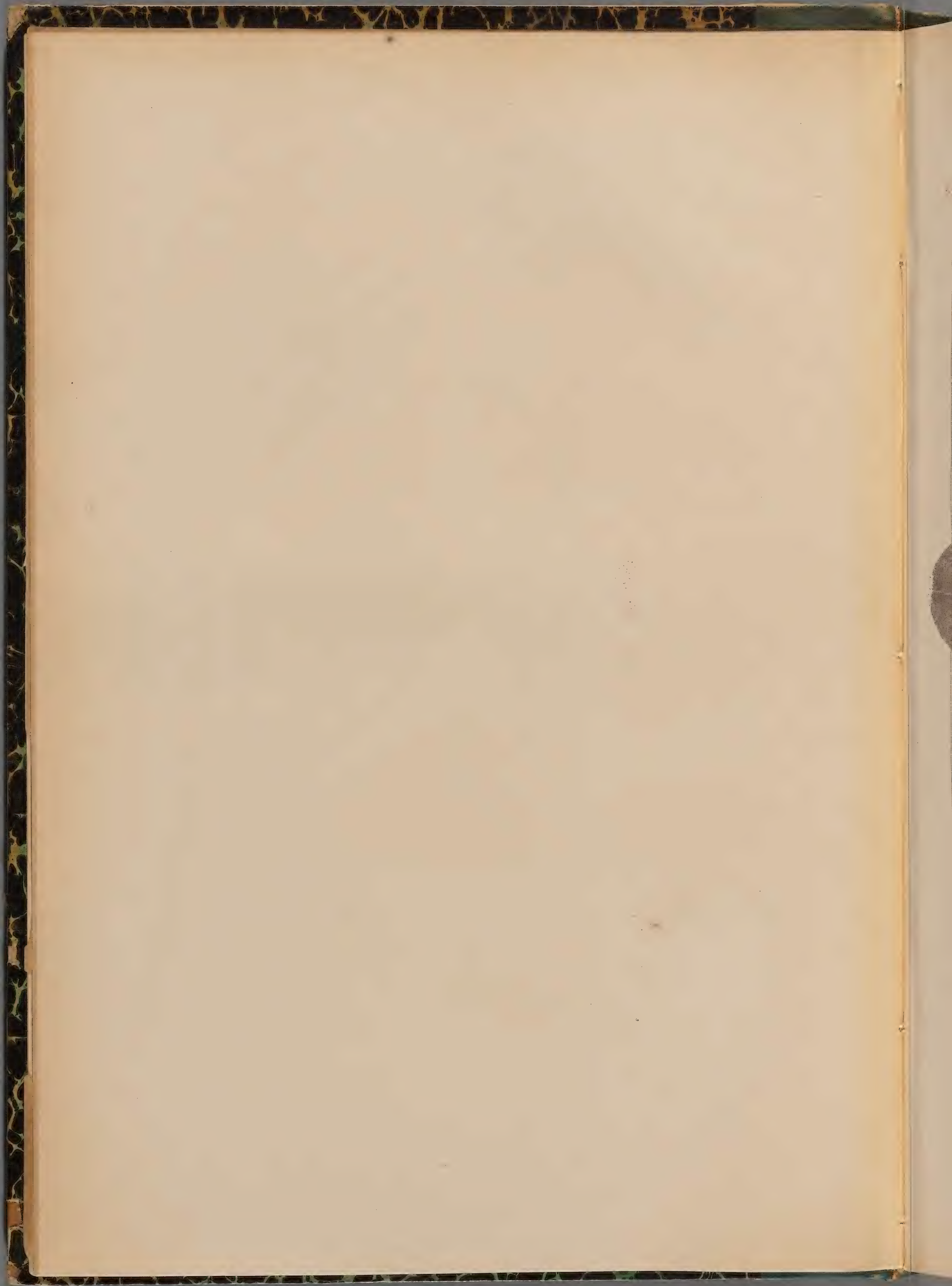






ASARUM EUROPEUM. L. 26



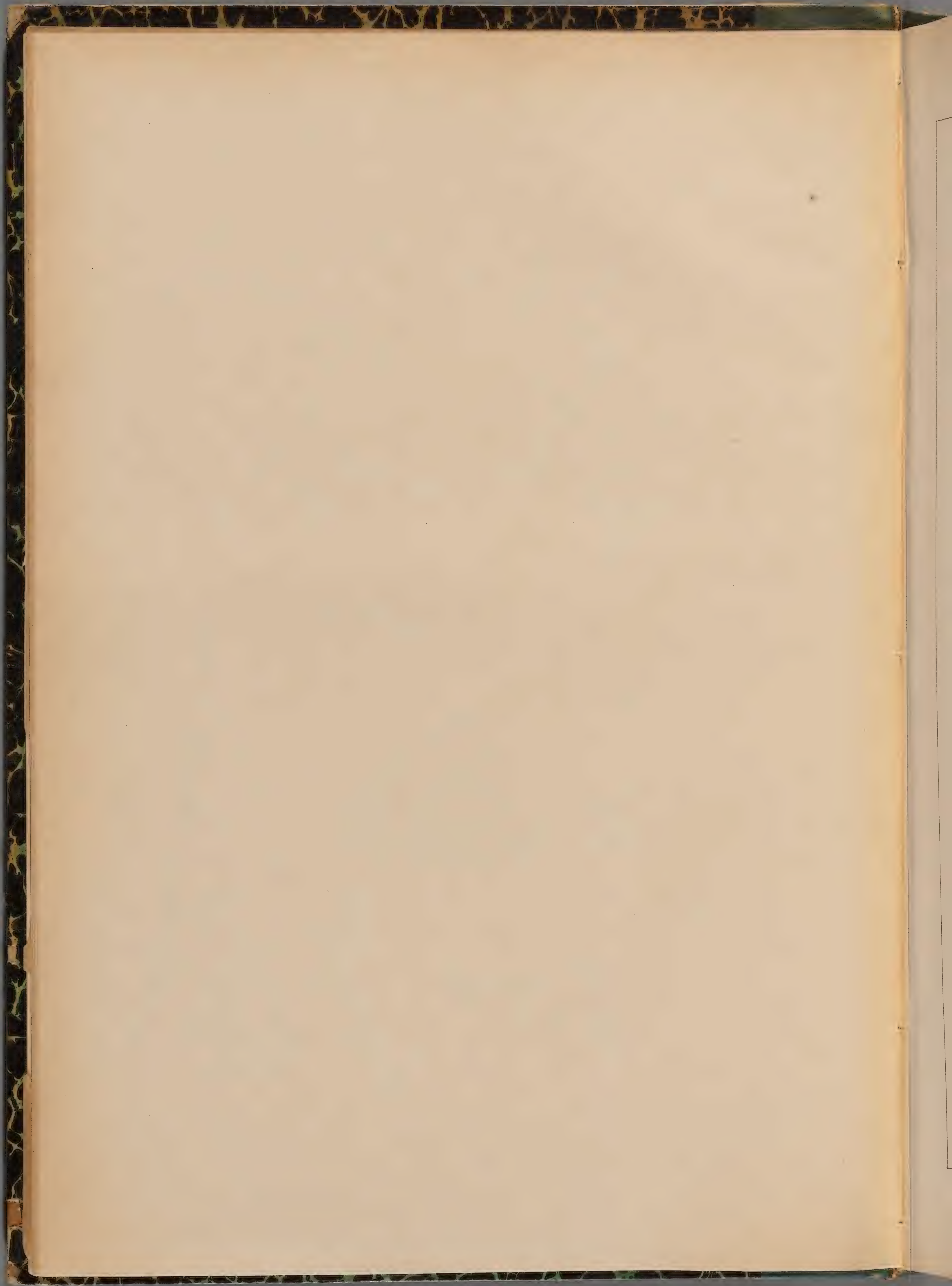






ARISTOLOCHIA CLEMATITIS. L. 2/



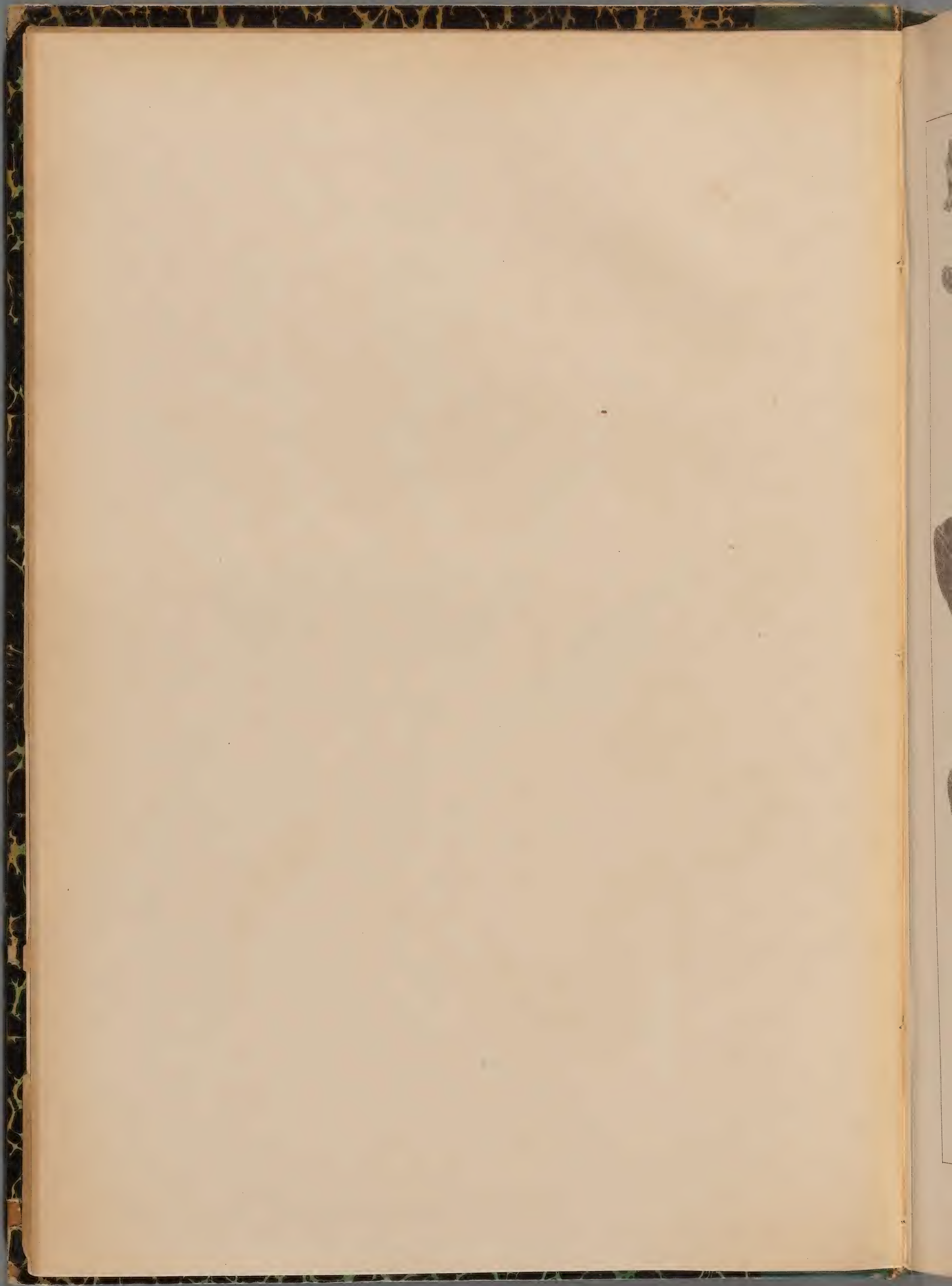






A. PISTOLOCHIA. L. *✓*



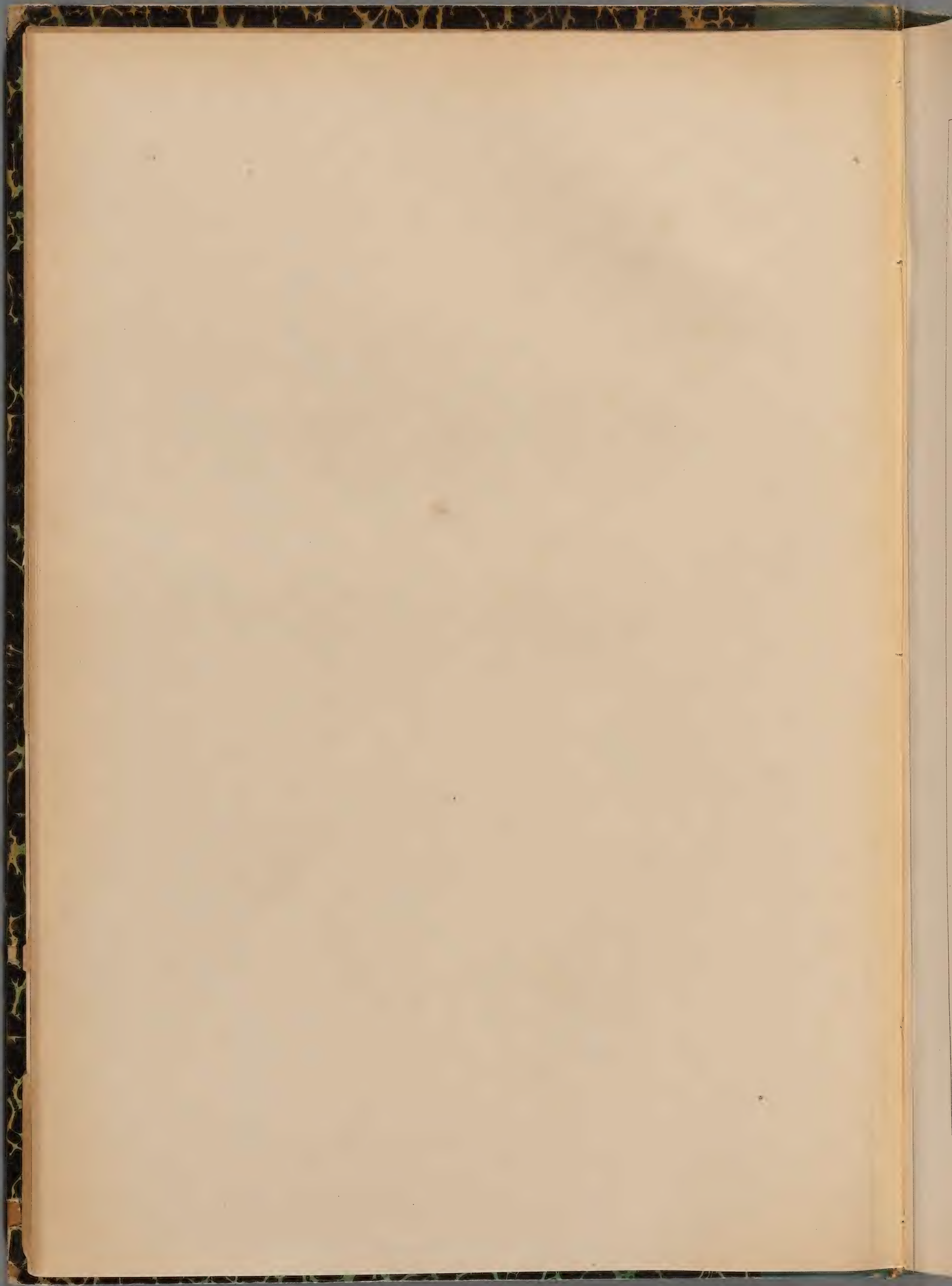






A. ROTUNDA. L 2



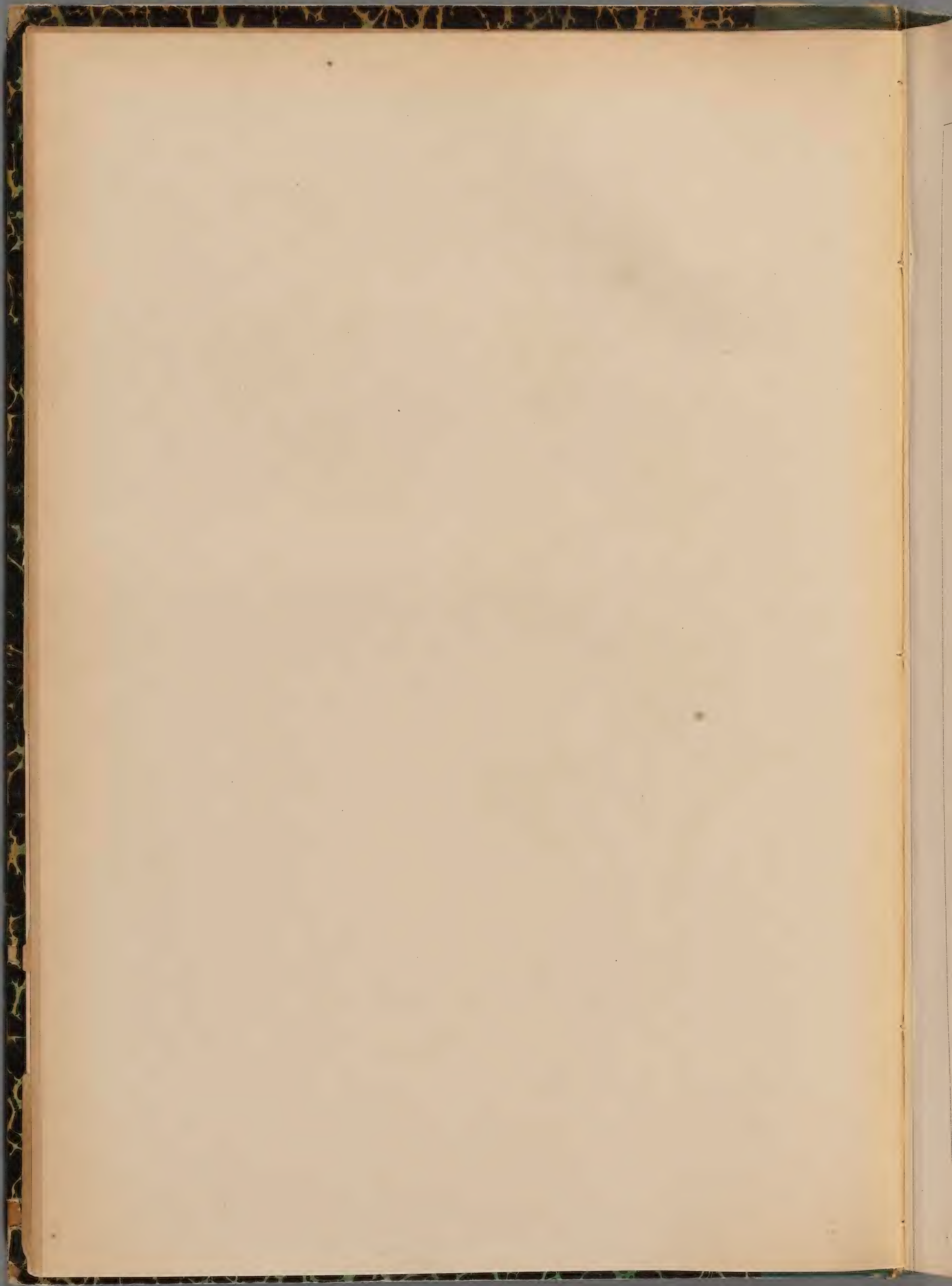






A. PALLIDA. WILLD.

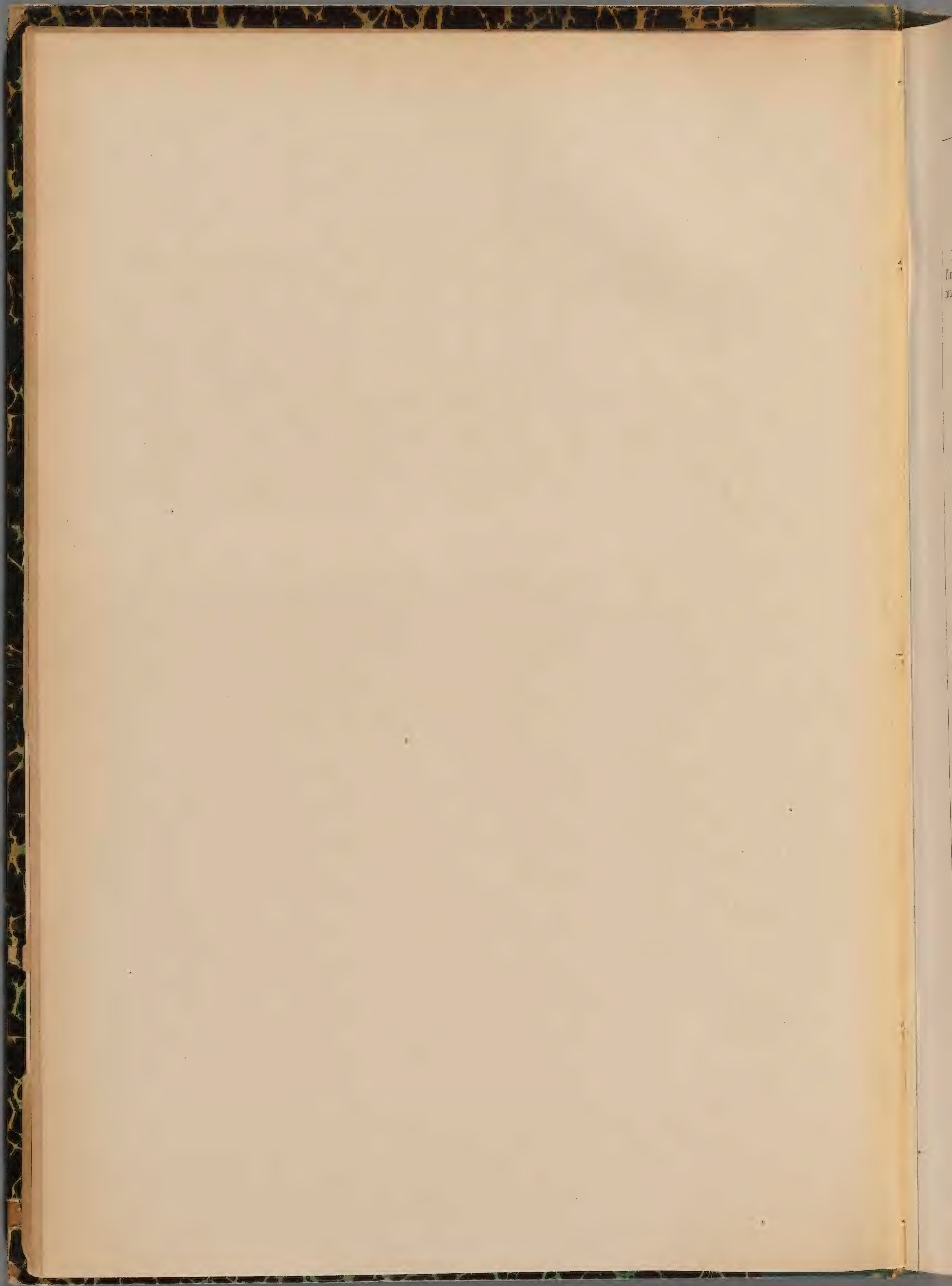














107<sup>e</sup> Famille. — EMPÉTRÉES.

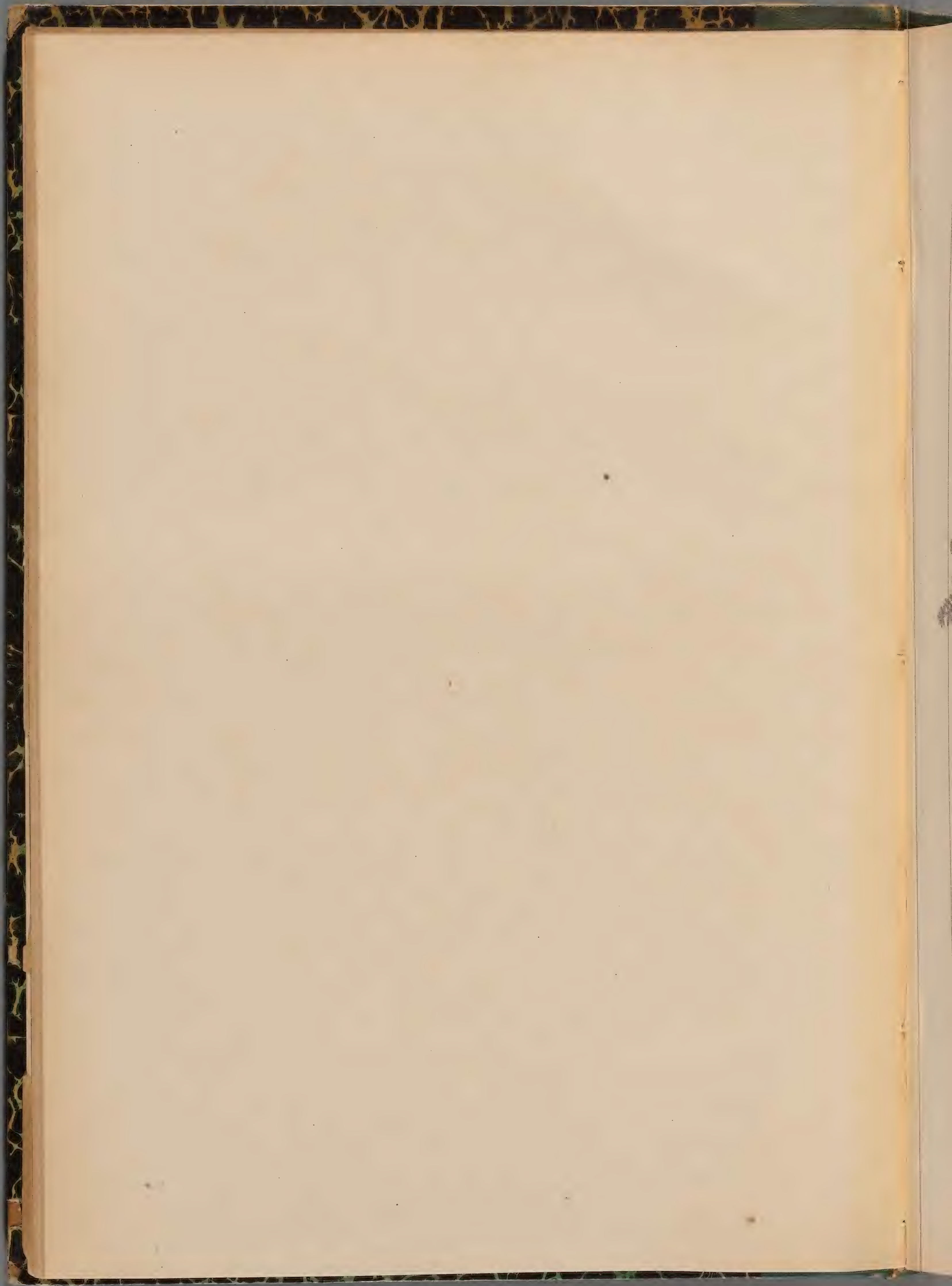
Fleurs dioïques ou polygames, régulières. Péricarpe double et hypogyne, l'extérieur herbacé à 2-3 folioles, l'intérieur pétaloïde à 2-3 folioles. Etamines 3, alternés, extrorses. Ovaire à 3-9 loges, placé sur un disque; stigmates rayonnant. Fruit drupacé, renfermant 2-9 noyaux. Graines à embryon droit, au centre de l'albumen.



GENRE UNIQUE. — *Empetrum*. Tourn.

*E. nigrum*. L..... pl. 1.



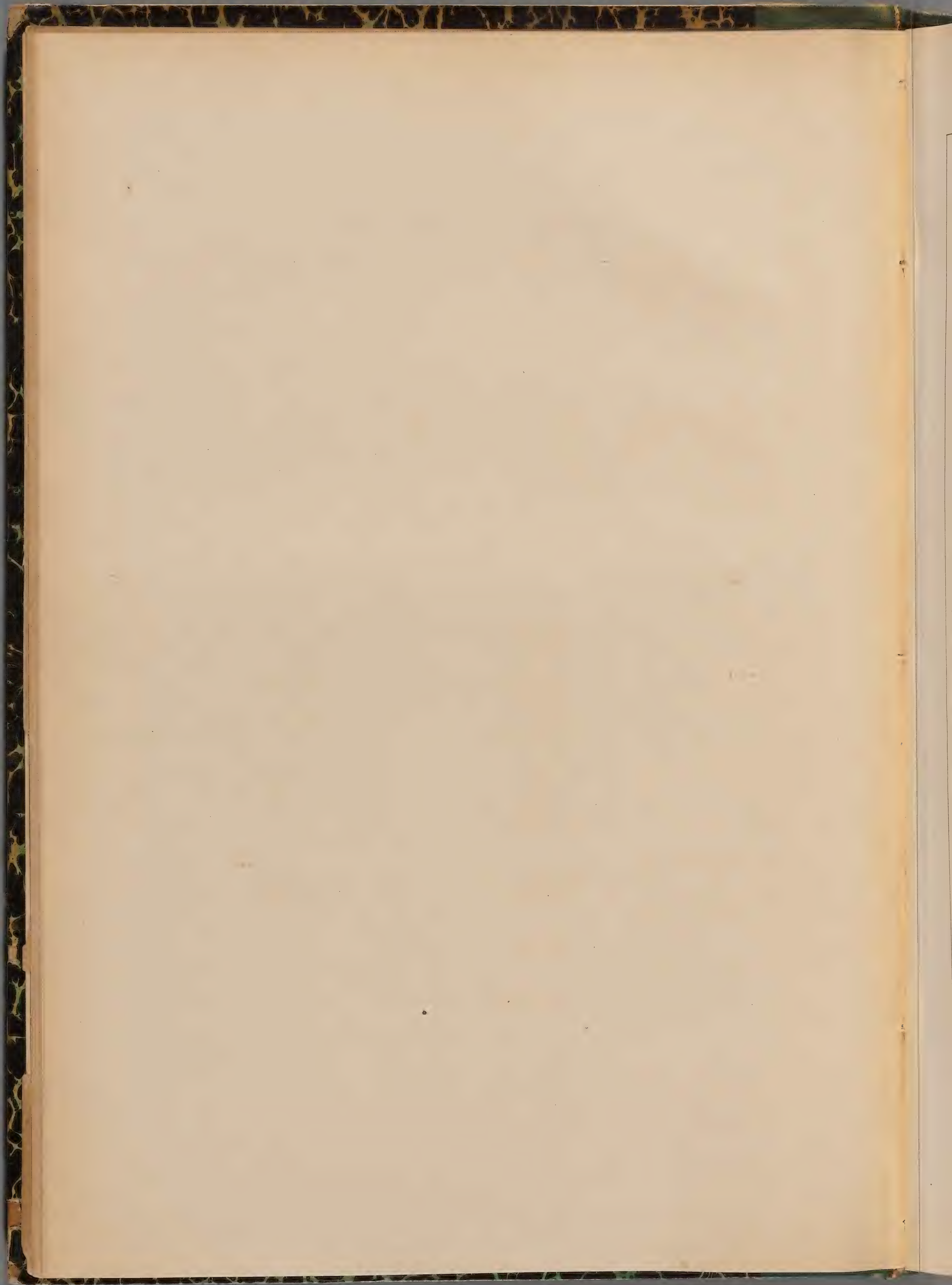






EMPETRUM NIGRUM. L. 5

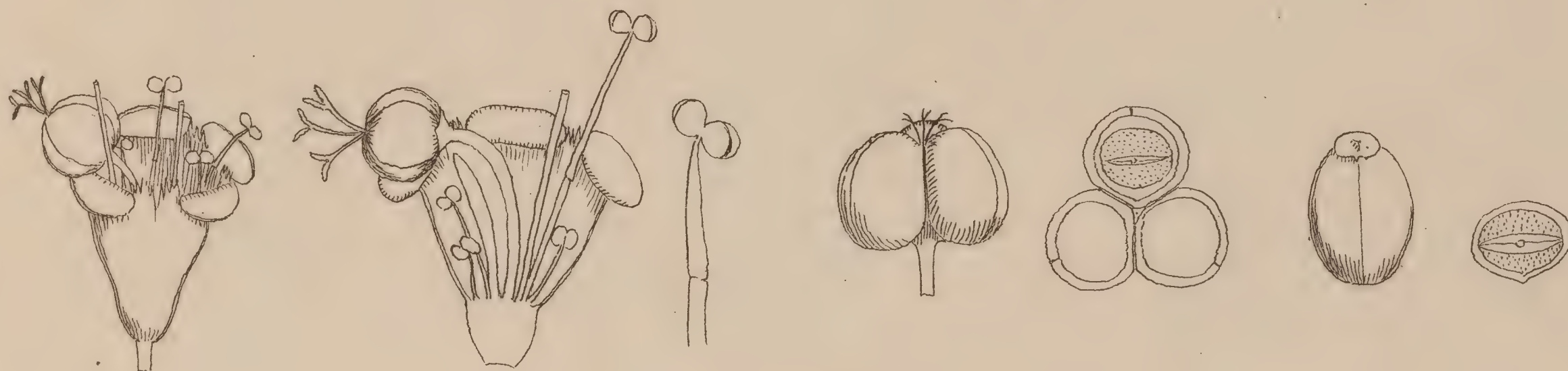






108° Famille. — EUPHORBIACÉES.

Fleurs monoïques ou dioïques, avec ou sans périclypthe, réunies dans un involucre; la fleur femelle au centre, entourée de fleurs mâles monostémones. Ovaire libre, à 2-3 loges; devenant un fruit capsulaire, à 2-3 coques monospermes et s'ouvrant avec élasticité par la dorsale. Graines réfléchies, le plus souvent caronculées, à embryon orthotrope dans un albumen charnu.



1<sup>er</sup> GENRE. — *Euphorbia*. L.

<i>E. Preslii</i> . Guss.....	pl. 2.	<i>E. verrucosa</i> . Lamk.....	pl. 18.	<i>E. Gayi</i> . Salis.....	pl. 42.
<i>E. Chamaesyce</i> . L.....	3.	<i>E. flavicoma</i> . D. C.....	20.	<i>E. exigua</i> . L.....	43, 44.
<i>E. Peplis</i> . L.....	4.	<i>E. spinosa</i> . L.....	21.	<i>E. sulcata</i> . Delens.....	45.
<i>E. Helioscopia</i> . L.....	5.	<i>E. Gerardiana</i> . Jacq.....	22-24.	<i>E. falcata</i> . L.....	46.
<i>E. pterococca</i> . Brot.....	6.	<i>E. Chamaebuxus</i> . Bern.....	25.	<i>E. taurinensis</i> . All.....	47.
<i>E. cuneifolia</i> . Guss.....	7.	<i>E. Myrsinites</i> . L.....	26.	<i>E. Peplus</i> . L.....	48.
<i>E. platyphylla</i> . L.....	8.	<i>E. Pithyusa</i> . L.....	27, 28.	<i>E. peplodes</i> . Gou.....	49.
<i>E. stricta</i> . L.....	9.	<i>E. Parallas</i> . L.....	29.	<i>E. biumbellata</i> . Poir.....	50.
<i>E. akenocarpa</i> . Guss.....	10.	<i>E. dendroides</i> . L.....	30.	<i>E. segetalis</i> . L.....	51-52 bis.
<i>E. pubescens</i> . Desf.....	11.	<i>E. nicaeensis</i> . Al. l.....	31.	<i>E. pinca</i> . L.....	53.
<i>E. pilosa</i> . L.....	12.	<i>E. Esula</i> . L.....	32-35.	<i>E. portlandica</i> . L.....	54.
<i>E. paniculata</i> . Lois.....	13.	<i>E. tenuifolia</i> . Lamk.....	36.	<i>E. semiperfoliata</i> . Viv.....	55.
<i>E. palustris</i> . L.....	14.	<i>E. terracina</i> . L.....	37.	<i>E. amygdaloides</i> . L.....	56.
<i>E. hyberna</i> . L.....	15.	<i>E. serrata</i> . L.....	38.	<i>E. Characias</i> . L.....	57.
<i>E. dulcis</i> . L.....	16.	<i>E. aleppica</i> . L.....	39.	<i>E. Lathyris</i> . L.....	58.
<i>E. angulata</i> . Jacq.....	17.	<i>E. Cyparissias</i> . L.....	40, 41.		

2<sup>e</sup> GENRE. — *Mercurialis*. Tourn.

<i>M. perennis</i> . L.....	pl. 59.	<i>M. Huetii</i> . Henry.....	pl. 61.	<i>M. corsica</i> . Coss.....	pl. 63.
<i>M. annua</i> . L.....	60.	<i>M. ambigua</i> . L.....	62.	<i>M. tomentosa</i> . L.....	64.

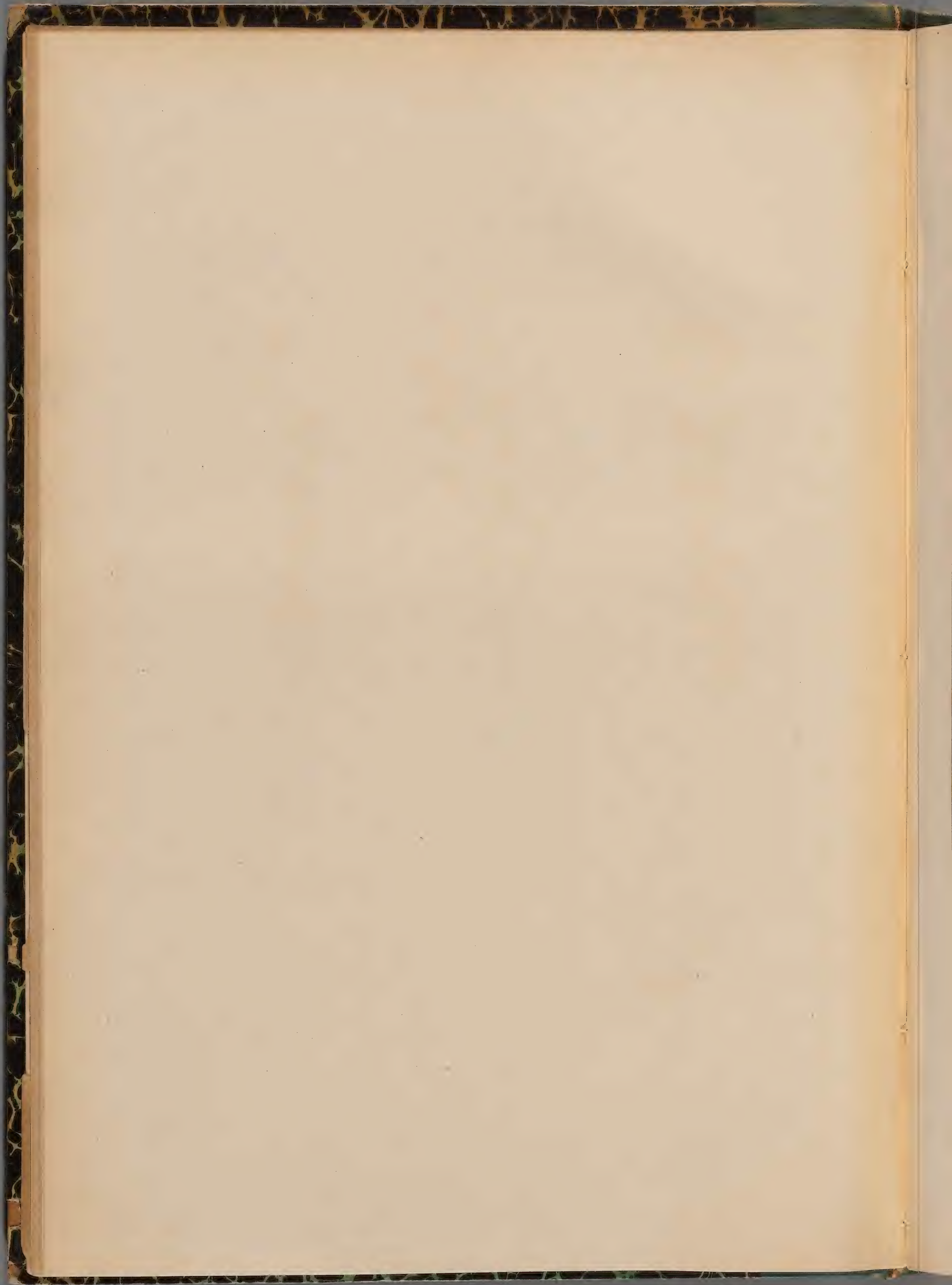
3<sup>e</sup> GENRE. — *Crozophora*. Neck.

<i>C. tinctoria</i> . Juss.....	pl. 65.
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4<sup>e</sup> GENRE. — *Buxus*. Tourn.

<i>B. sempervirens</i> . L.....	pl. 66.
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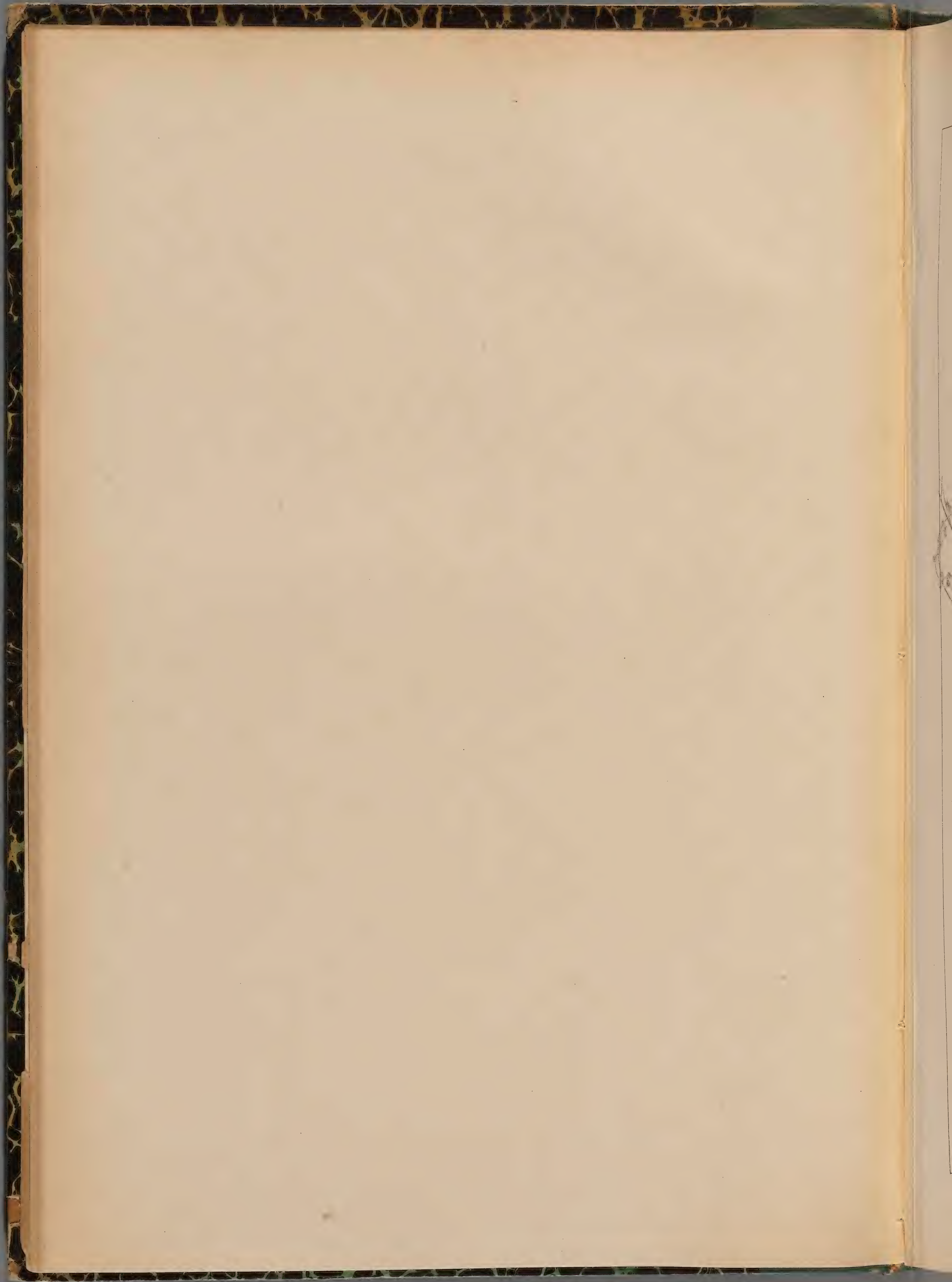






EUPHORBIA PRESII. GUSS. ①



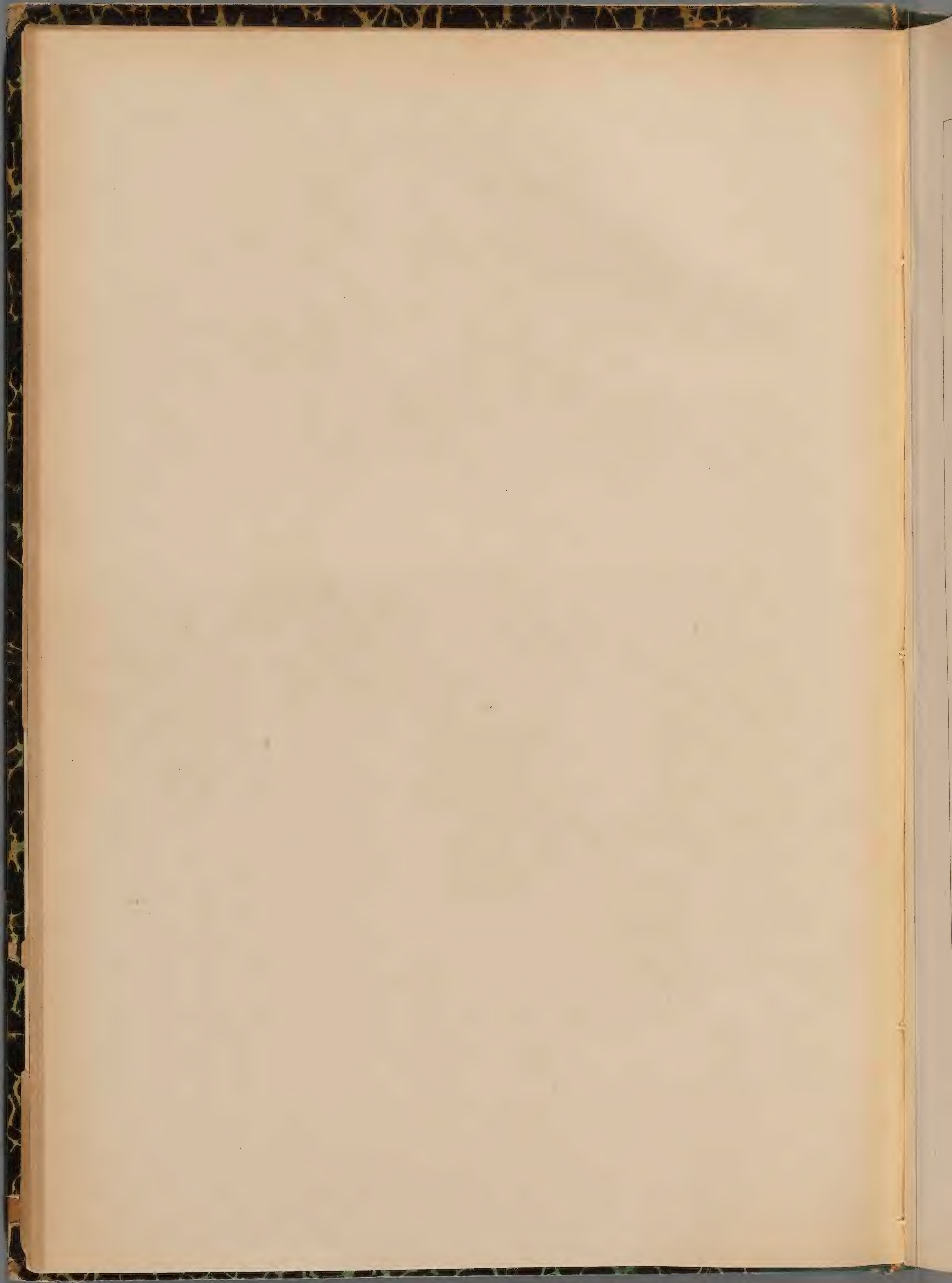






E. CHAMÆSYCE. L. ①



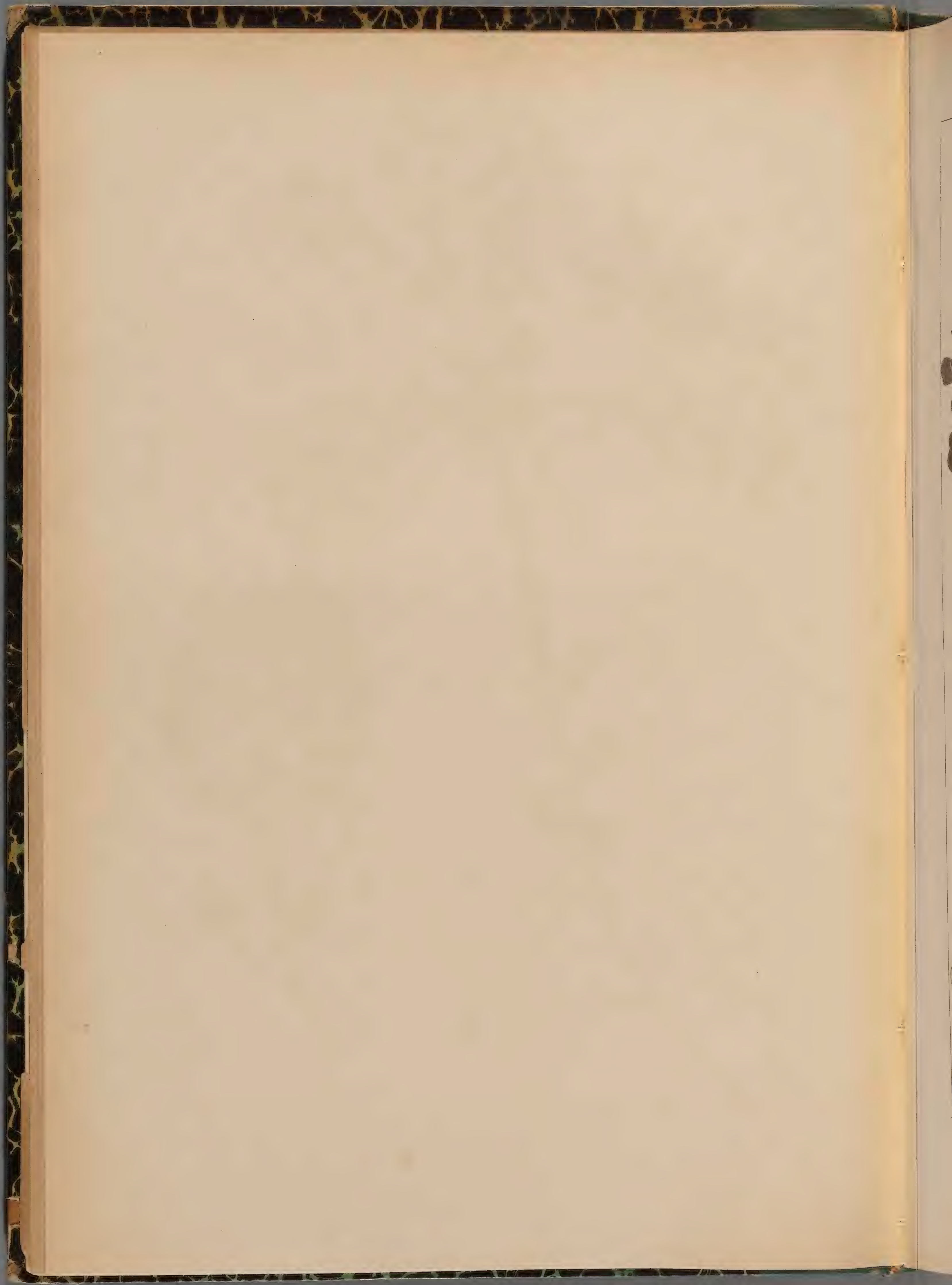






E. PEPLIS. L. ①



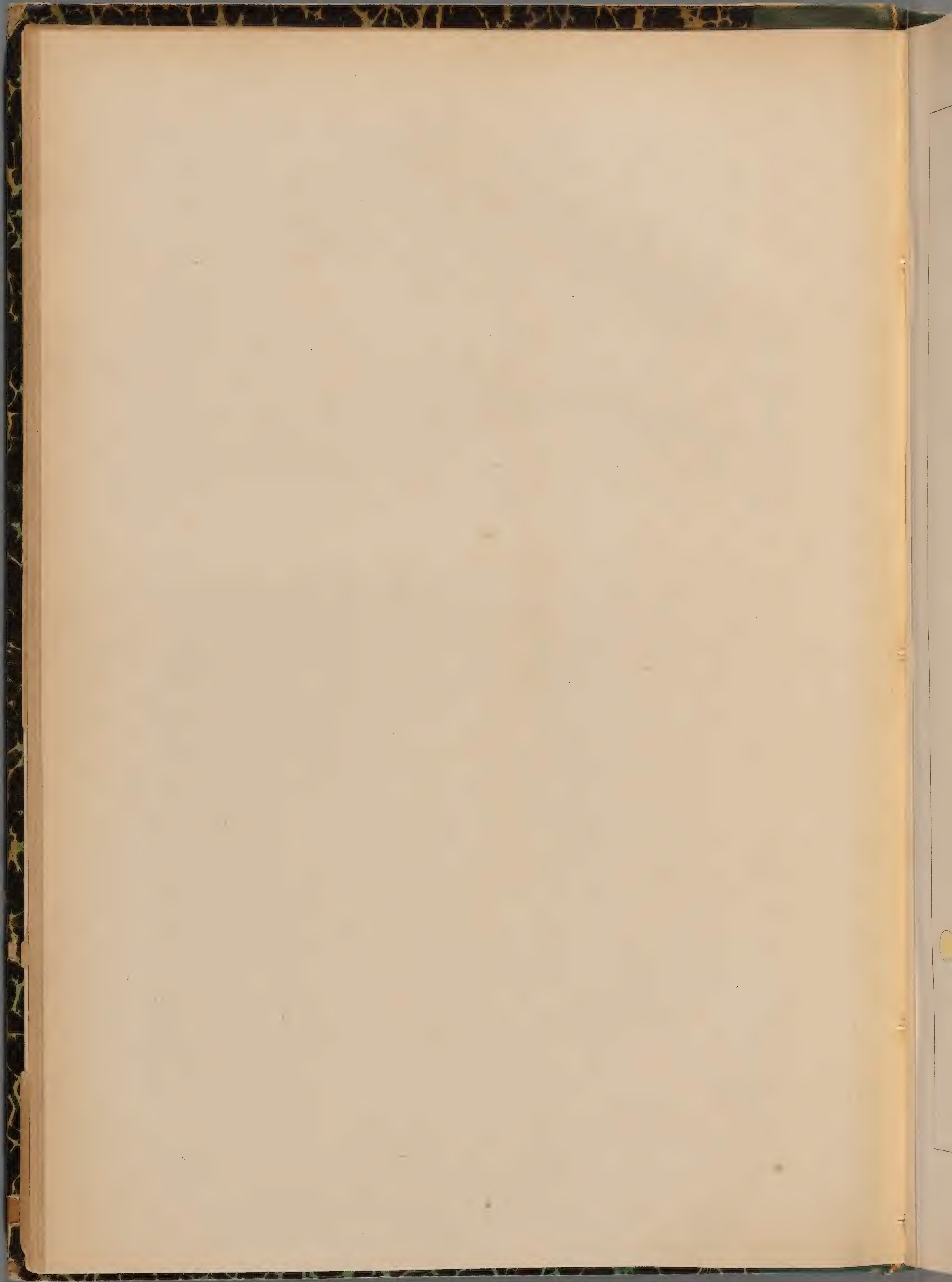






E . HELIOSCOPIA . L . ④



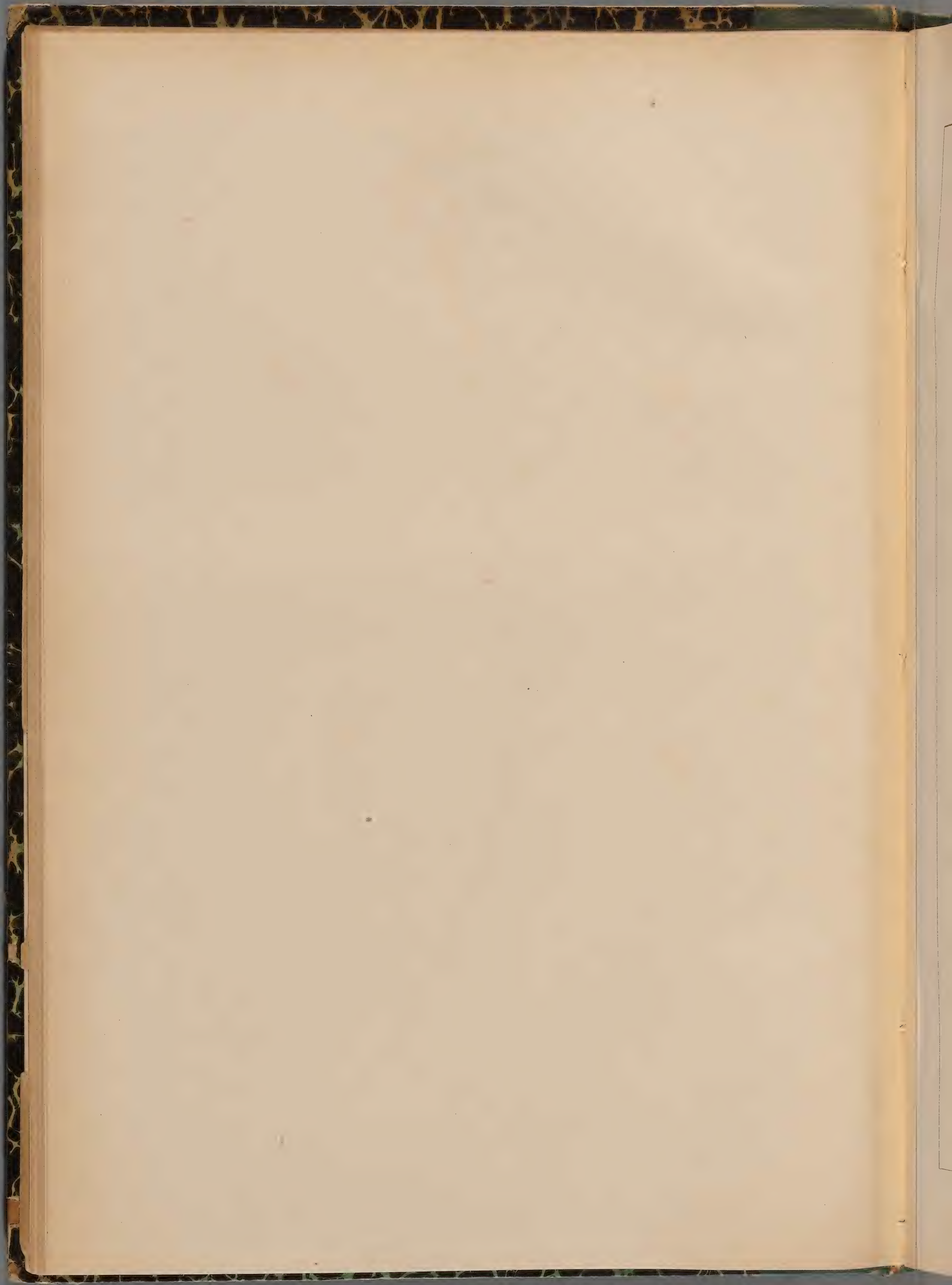






*E. PTEROCOCCA. BROT. ©*



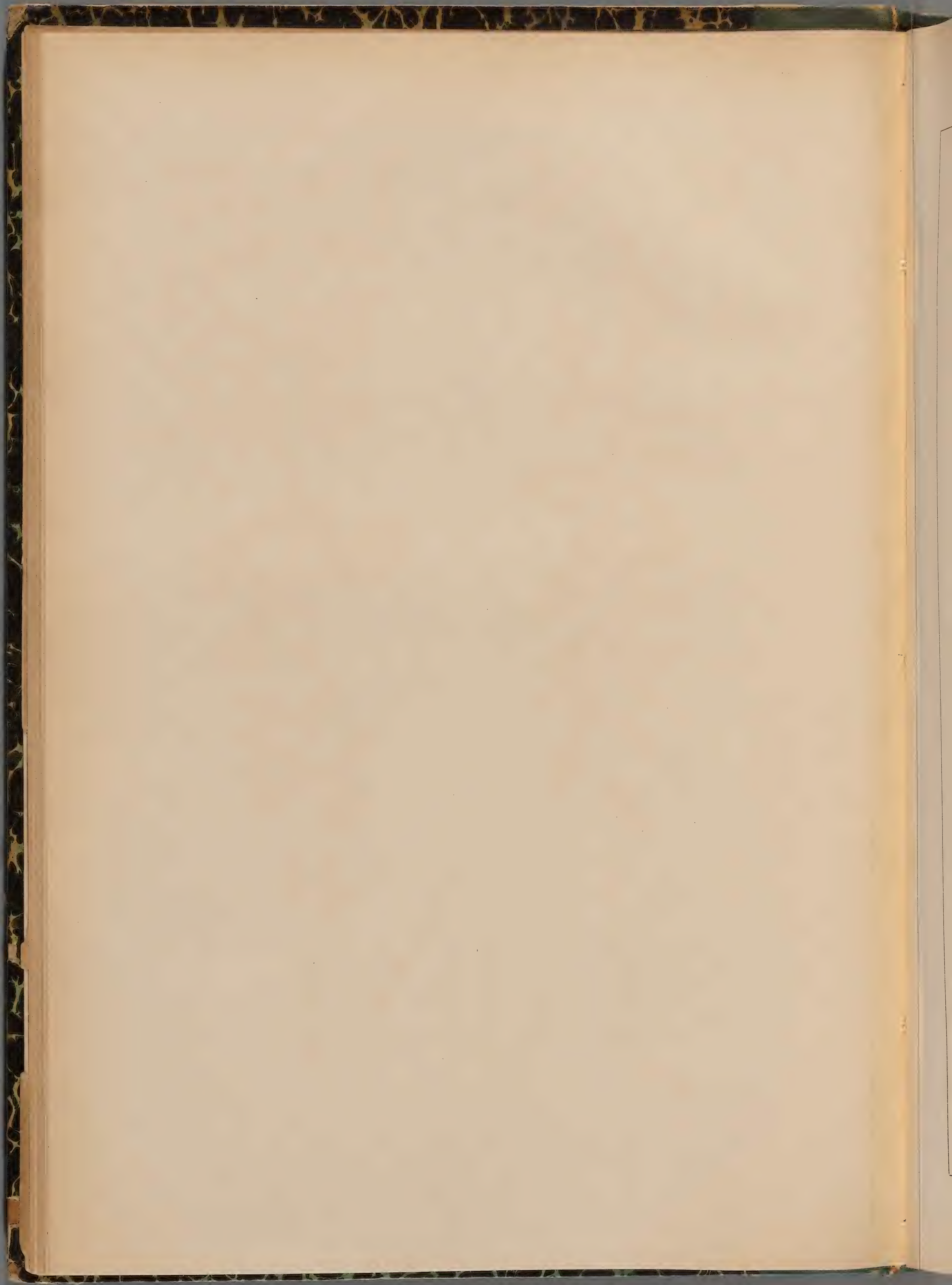






E. CUNEIFOLIA. GUSS. ①









*E. PLATYPHYLLA. L. ①*



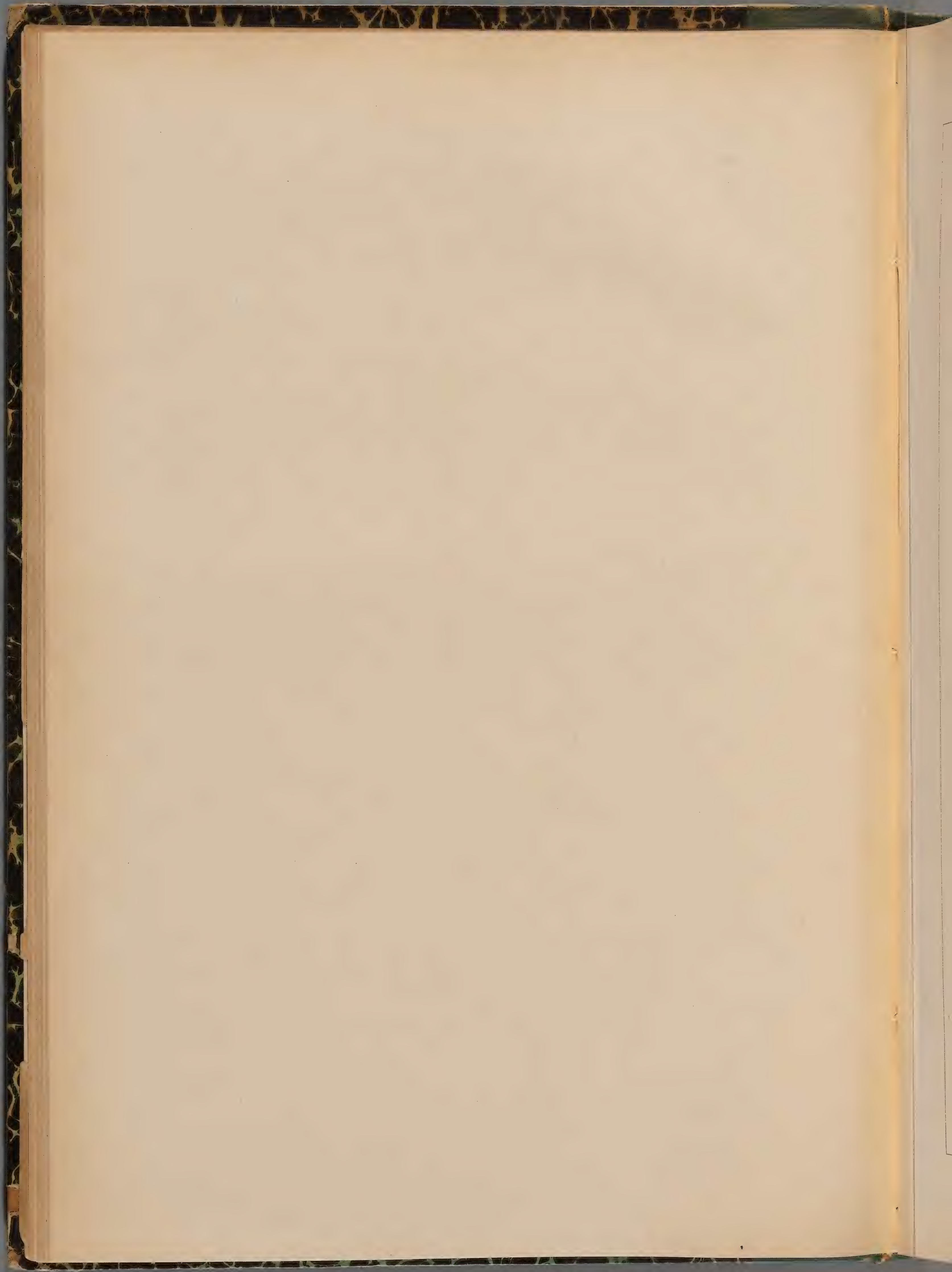






E. STRICTA. L. (1)



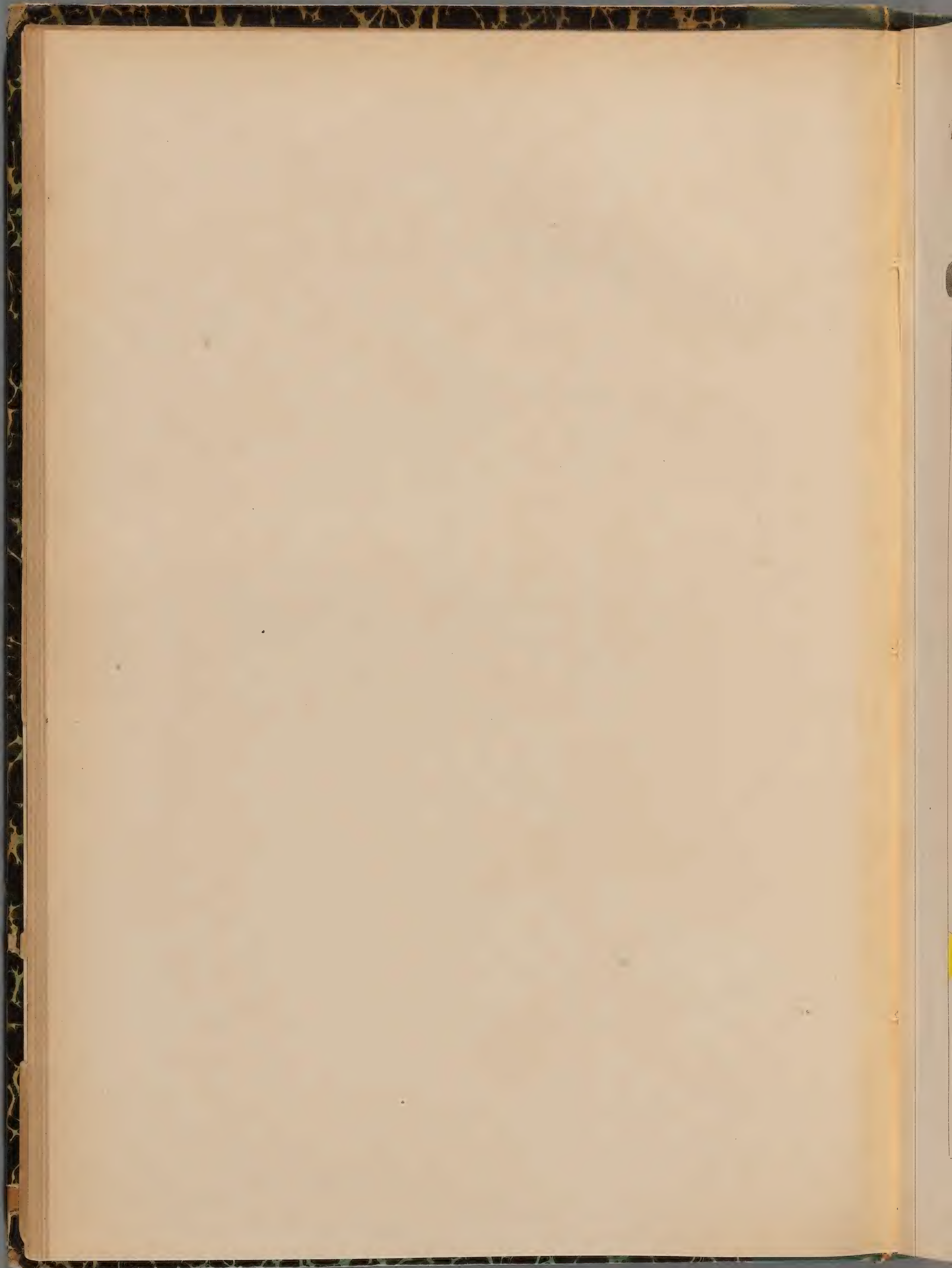






*E. AKENOCARPA. GUSS. ③*



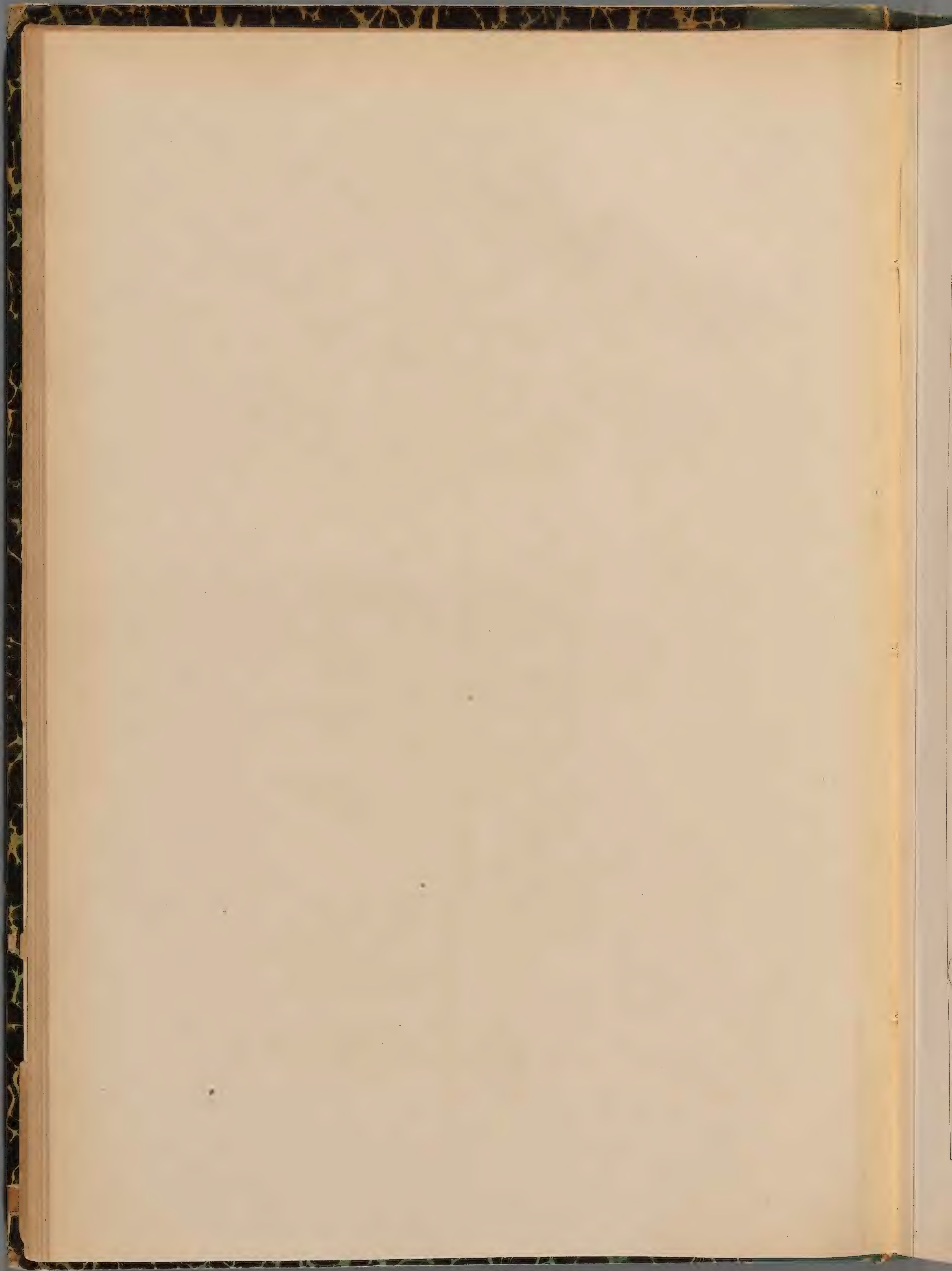






*E. PUBESCENS. DESF. 2*



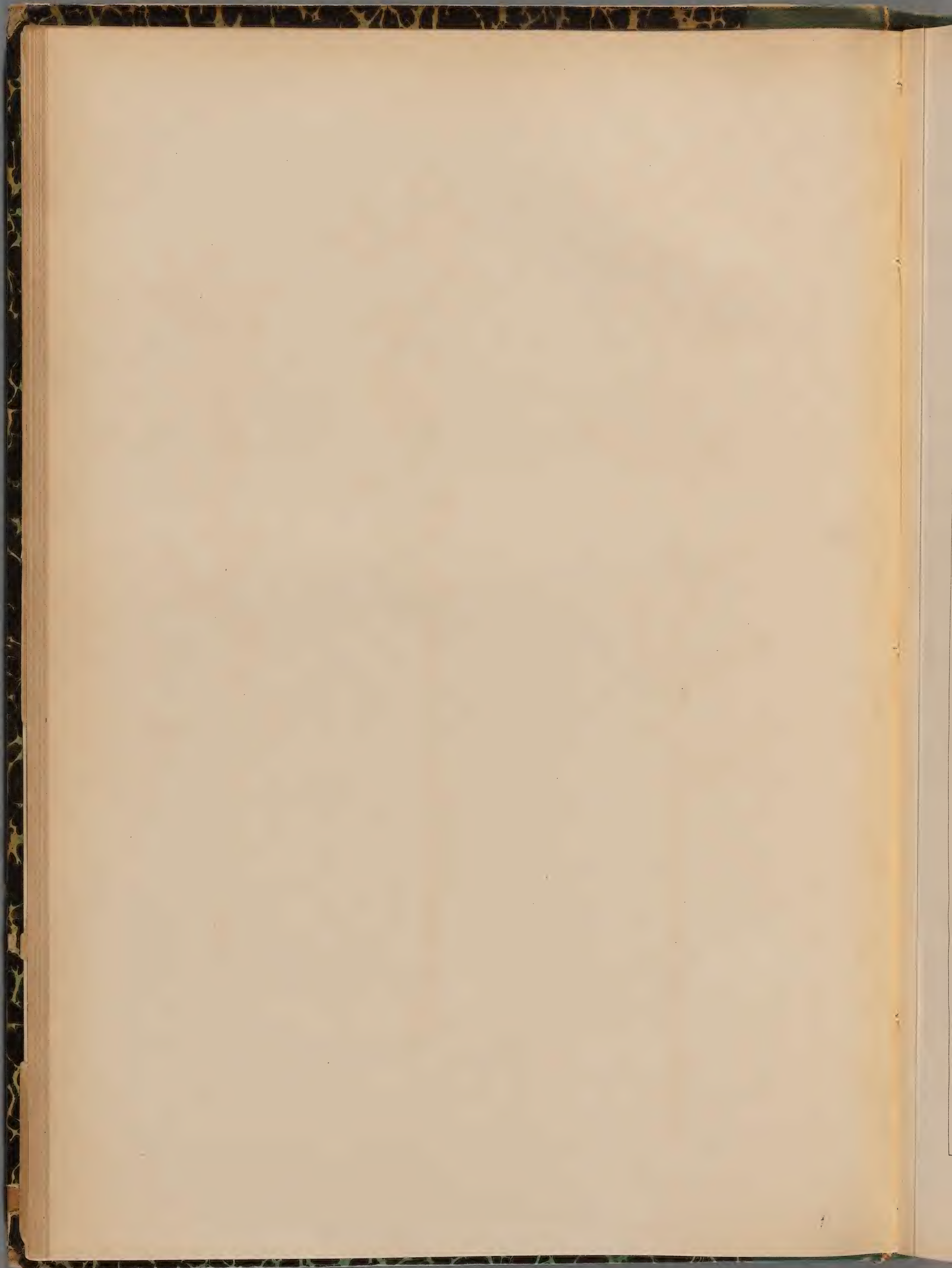






E. PILOSA. L. var.



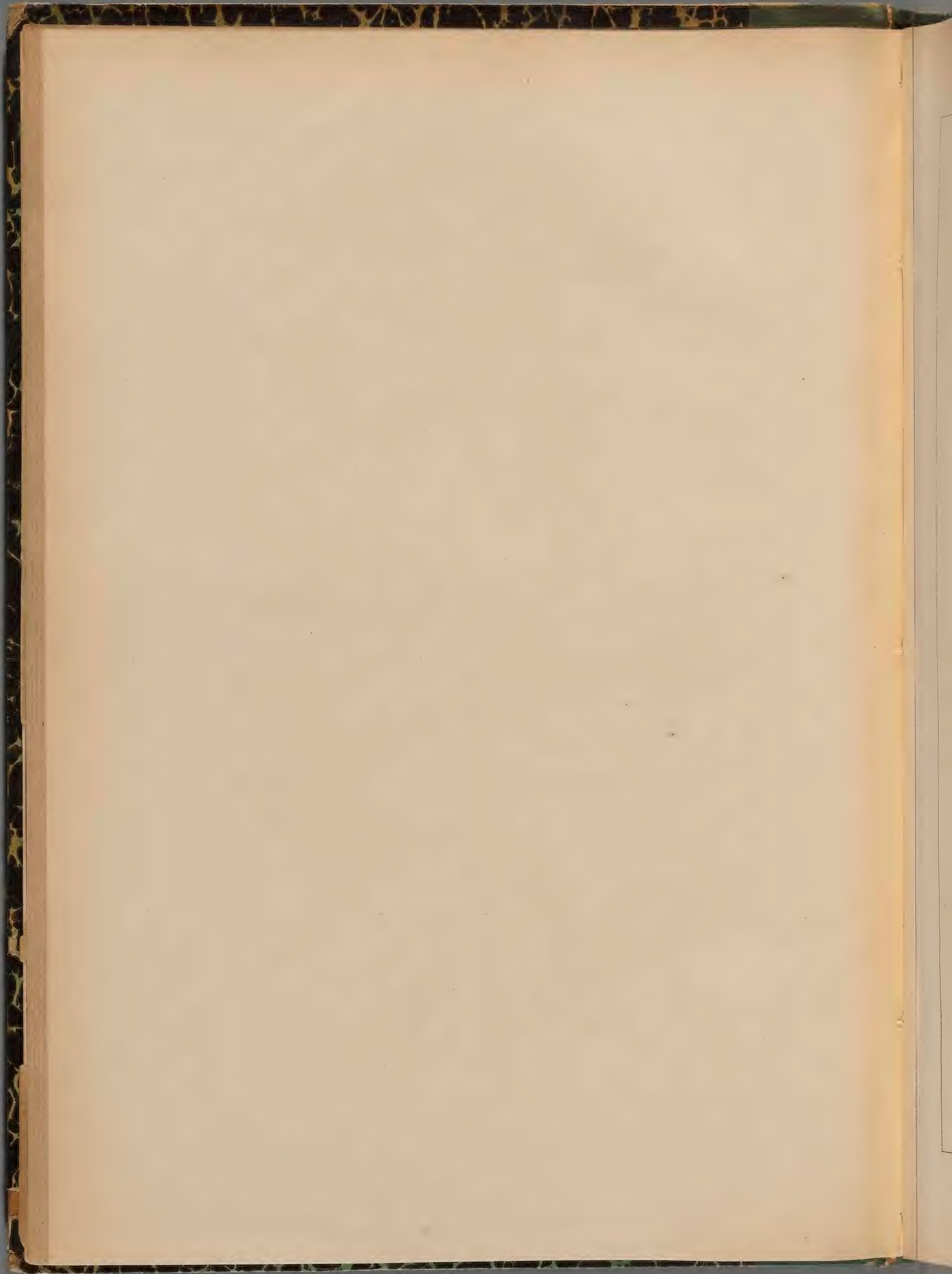






E. PANICULATA. LOIS. 7



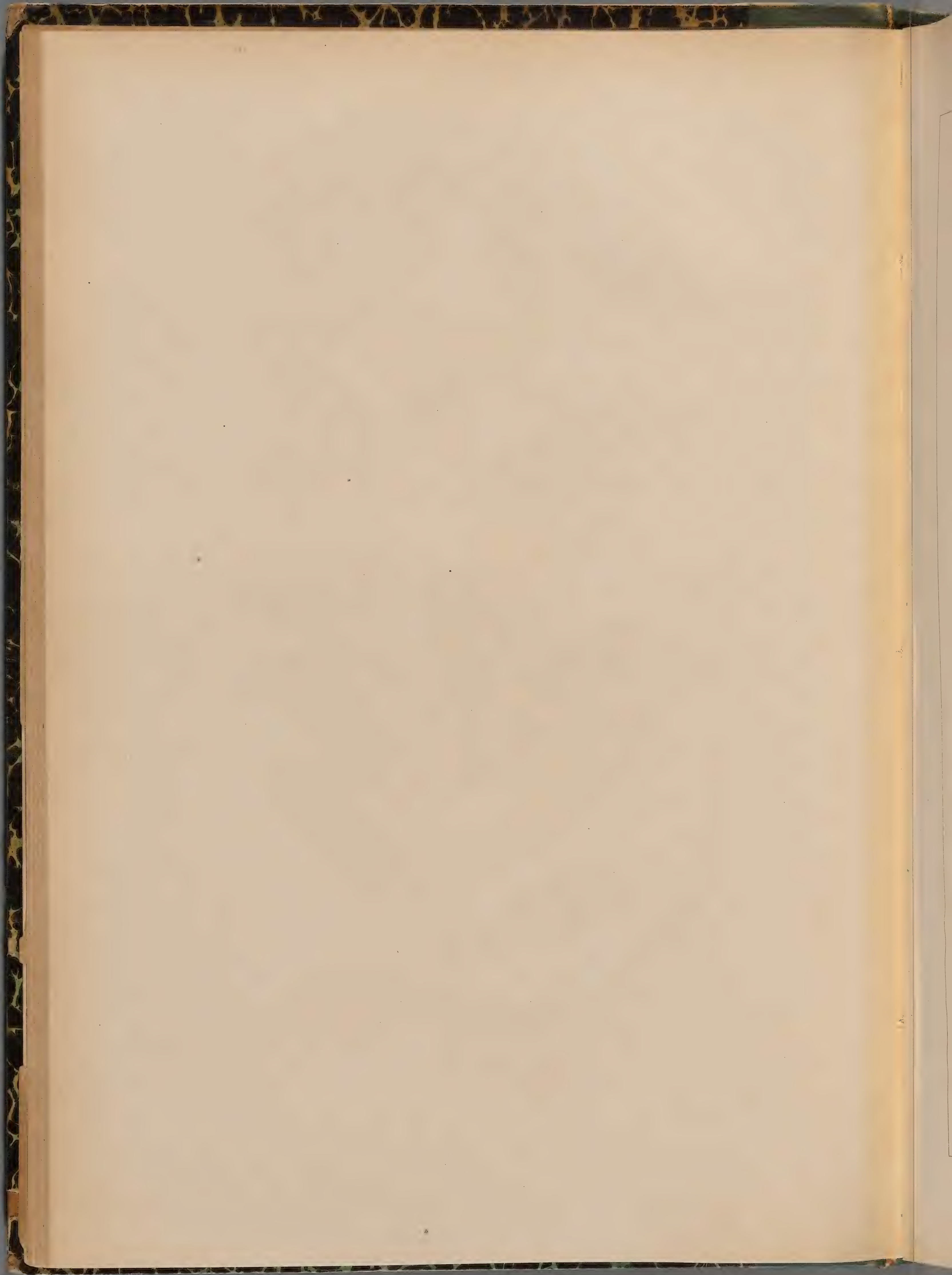






E. PALUSTRIS. L. ♀



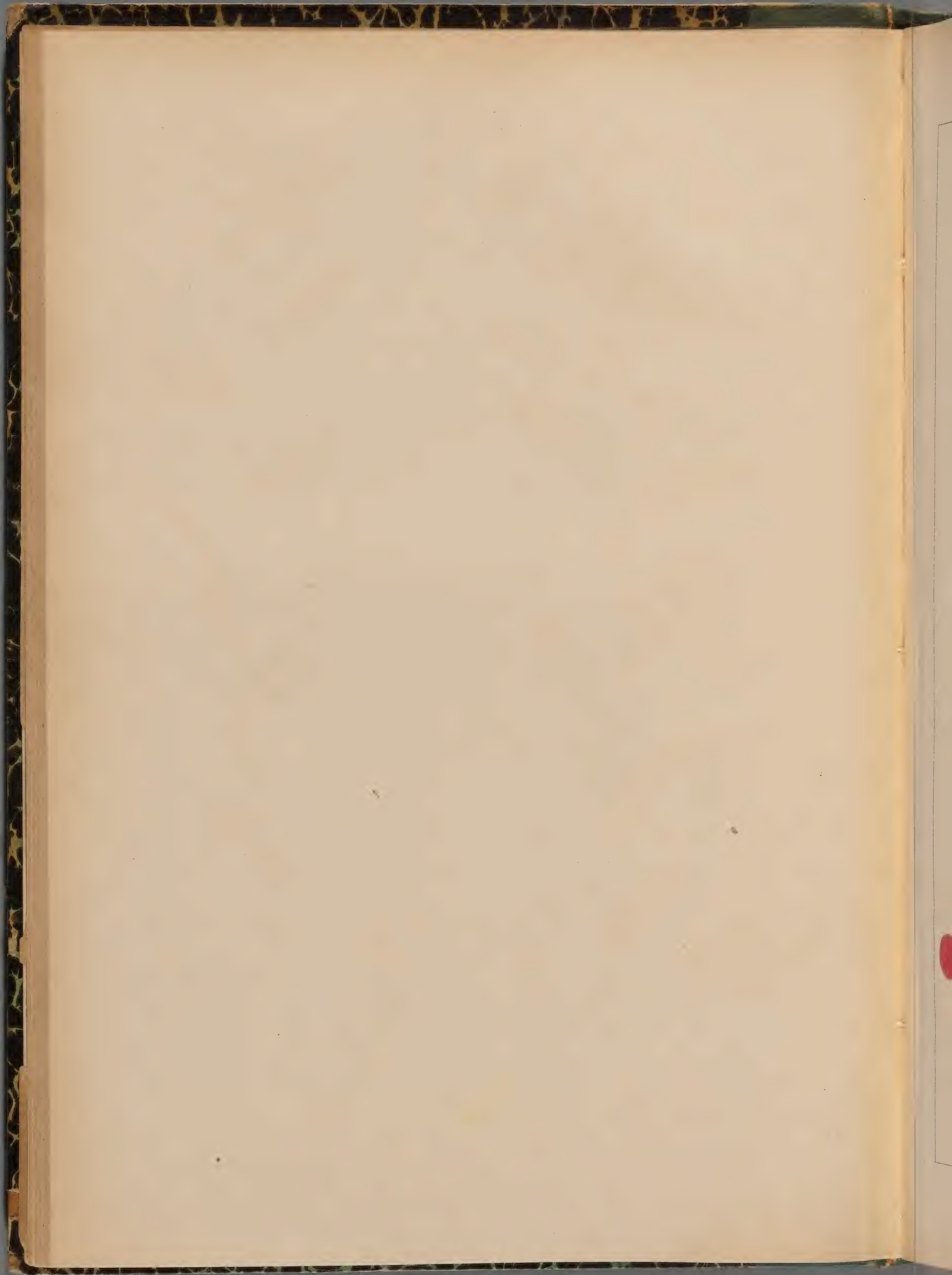






E. HYBENA<sup>E</sup> L. 21

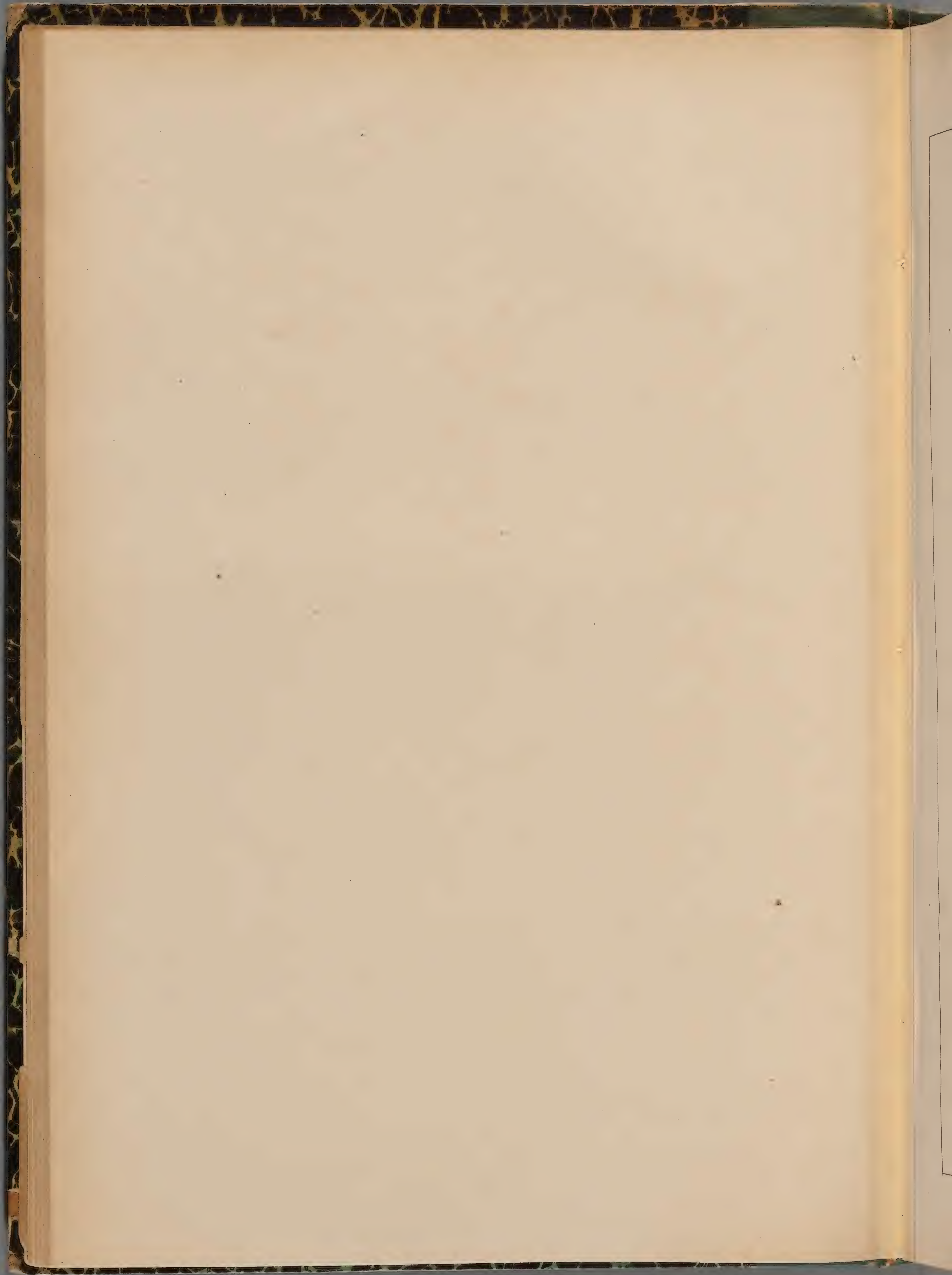




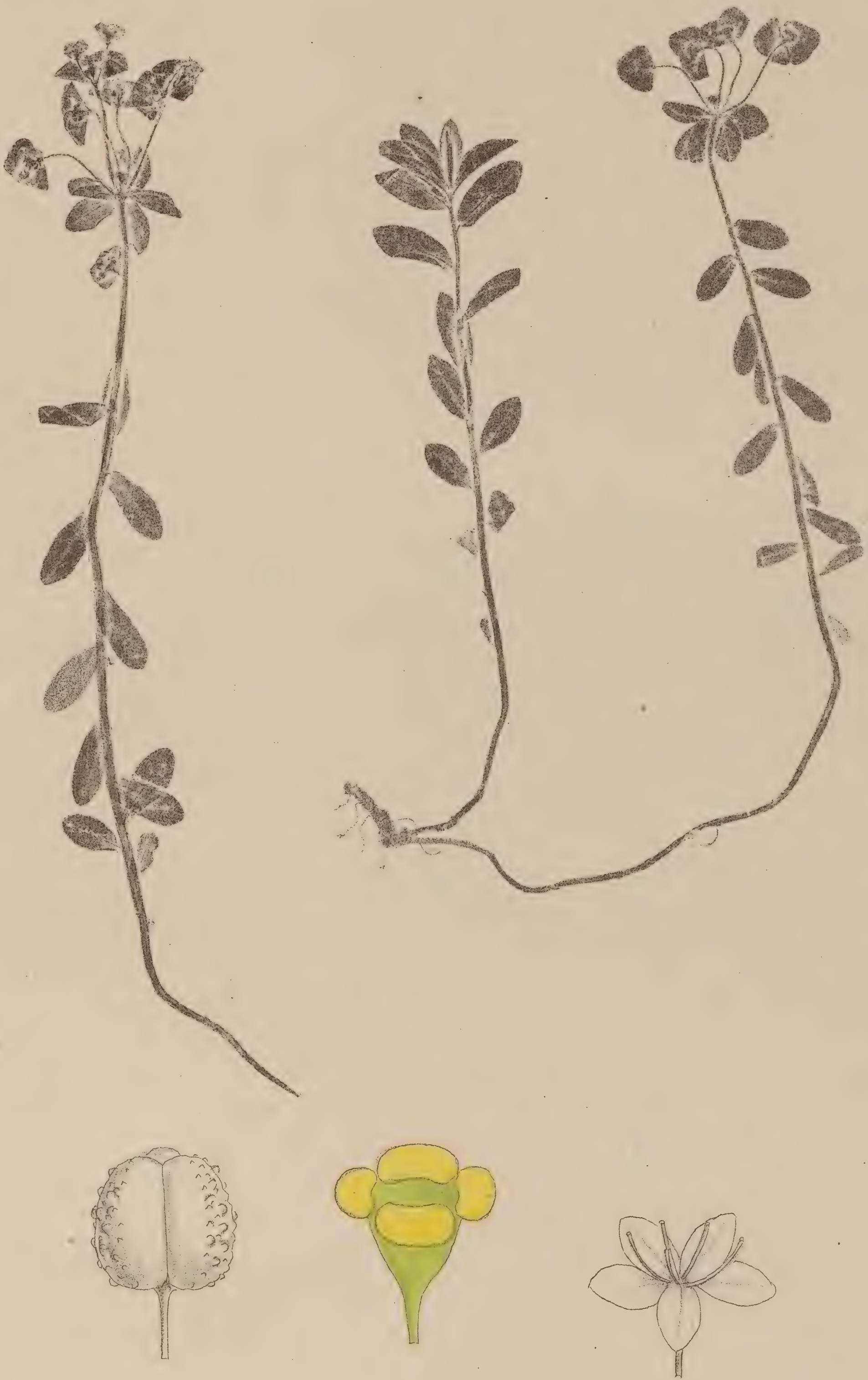






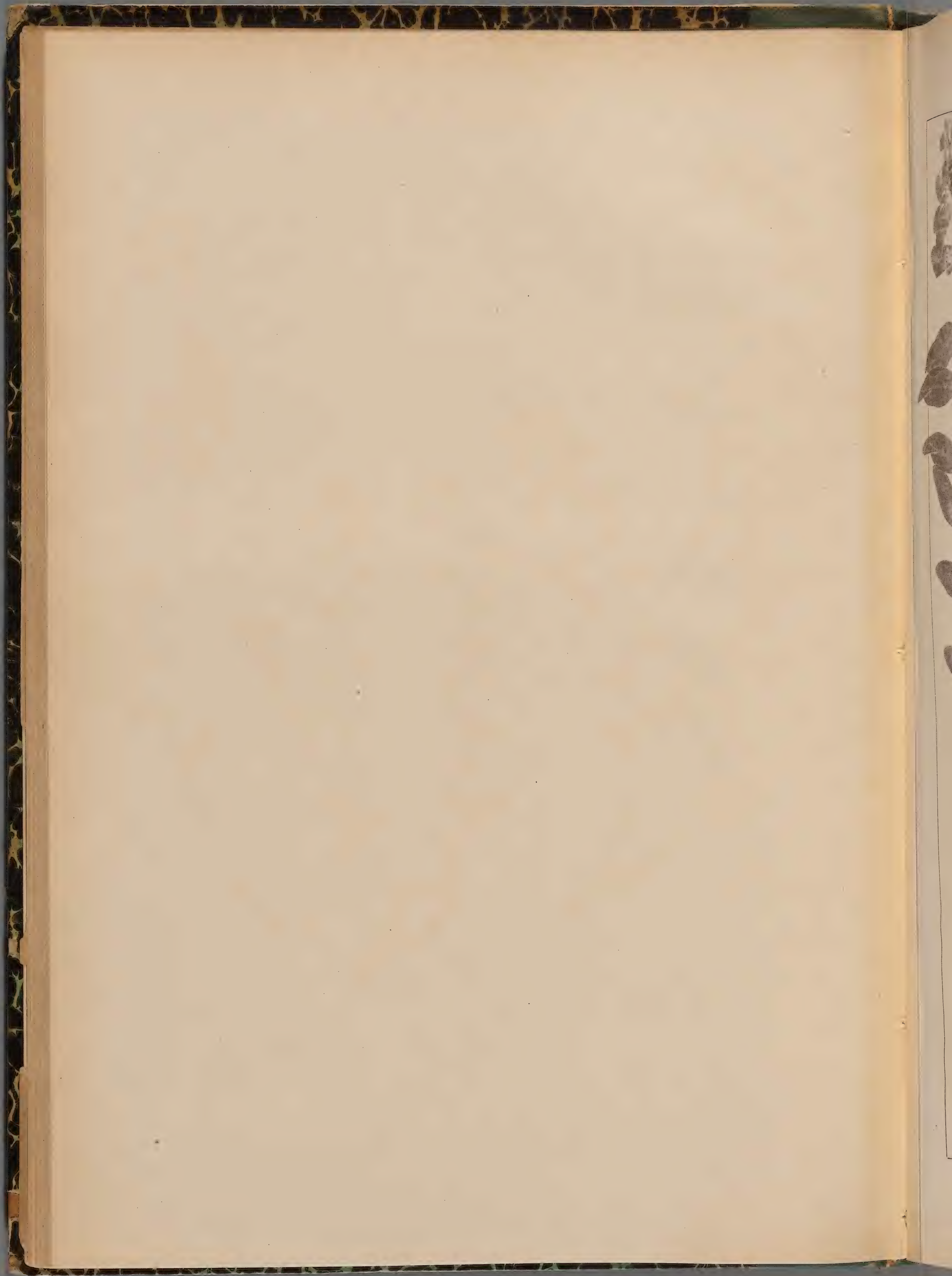






E. ANGULATA. JACQ. 2



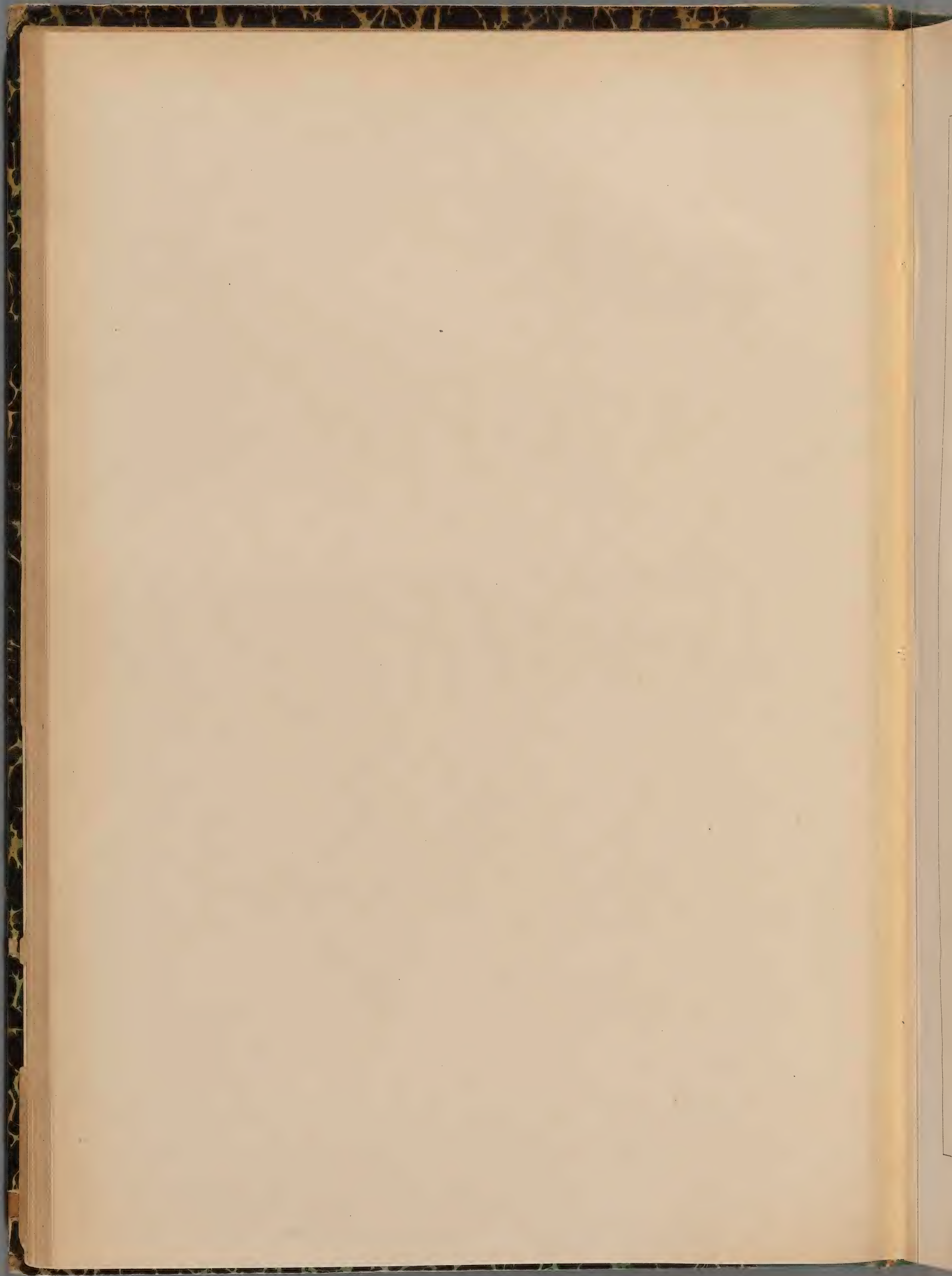






*E. VERRUCOSA*. LAMK. ♀



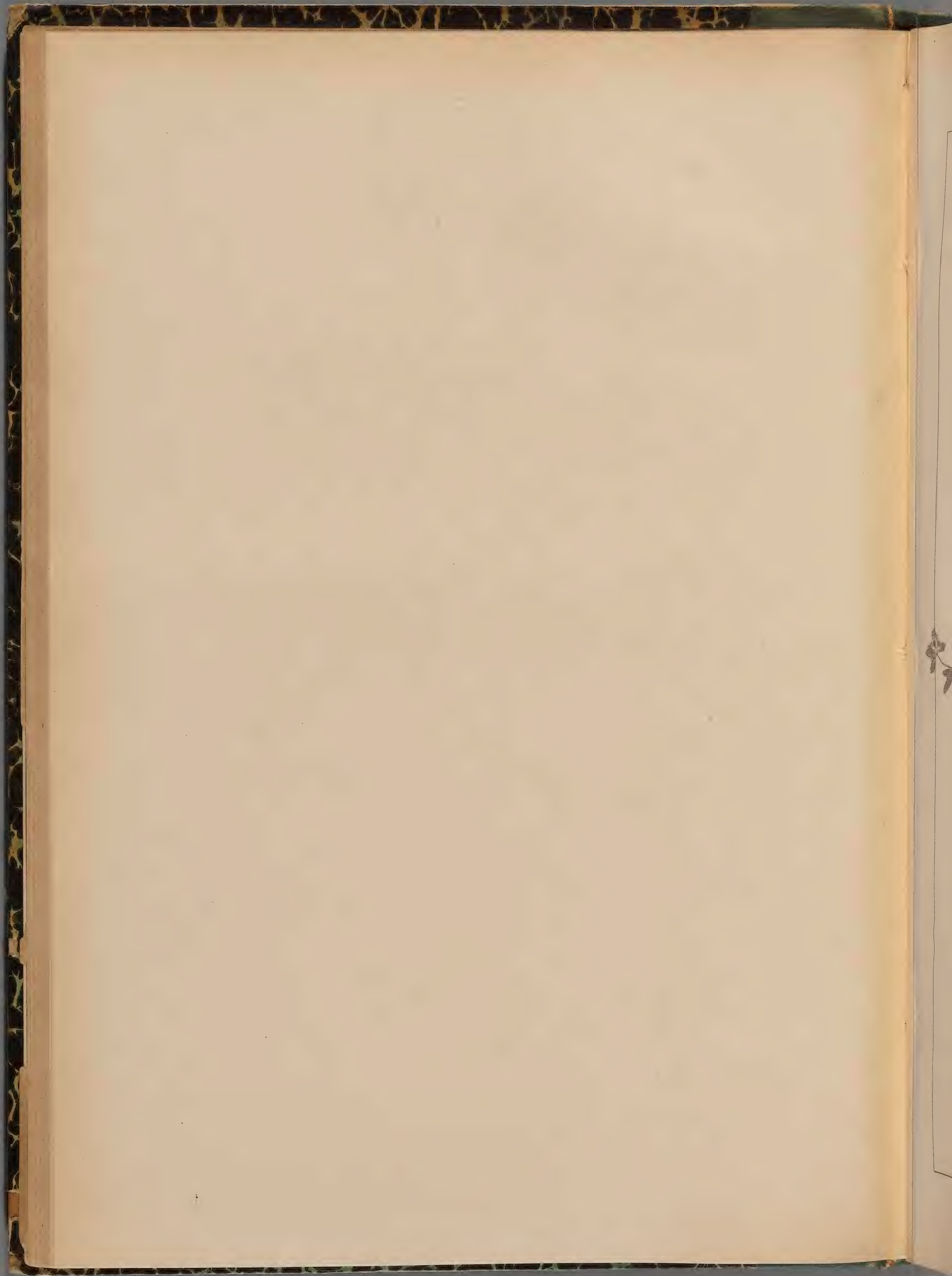




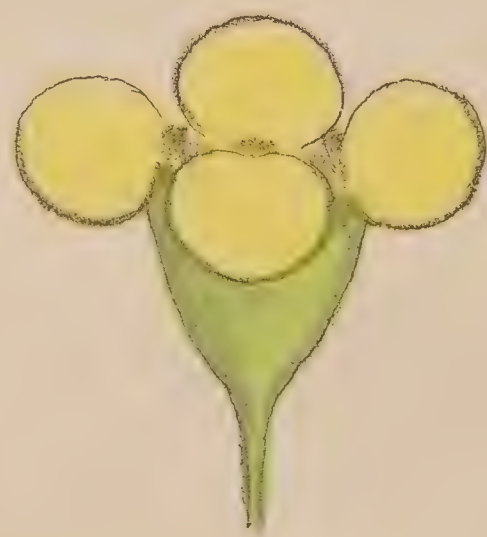


F. FLAVICOMA. D. C. 5



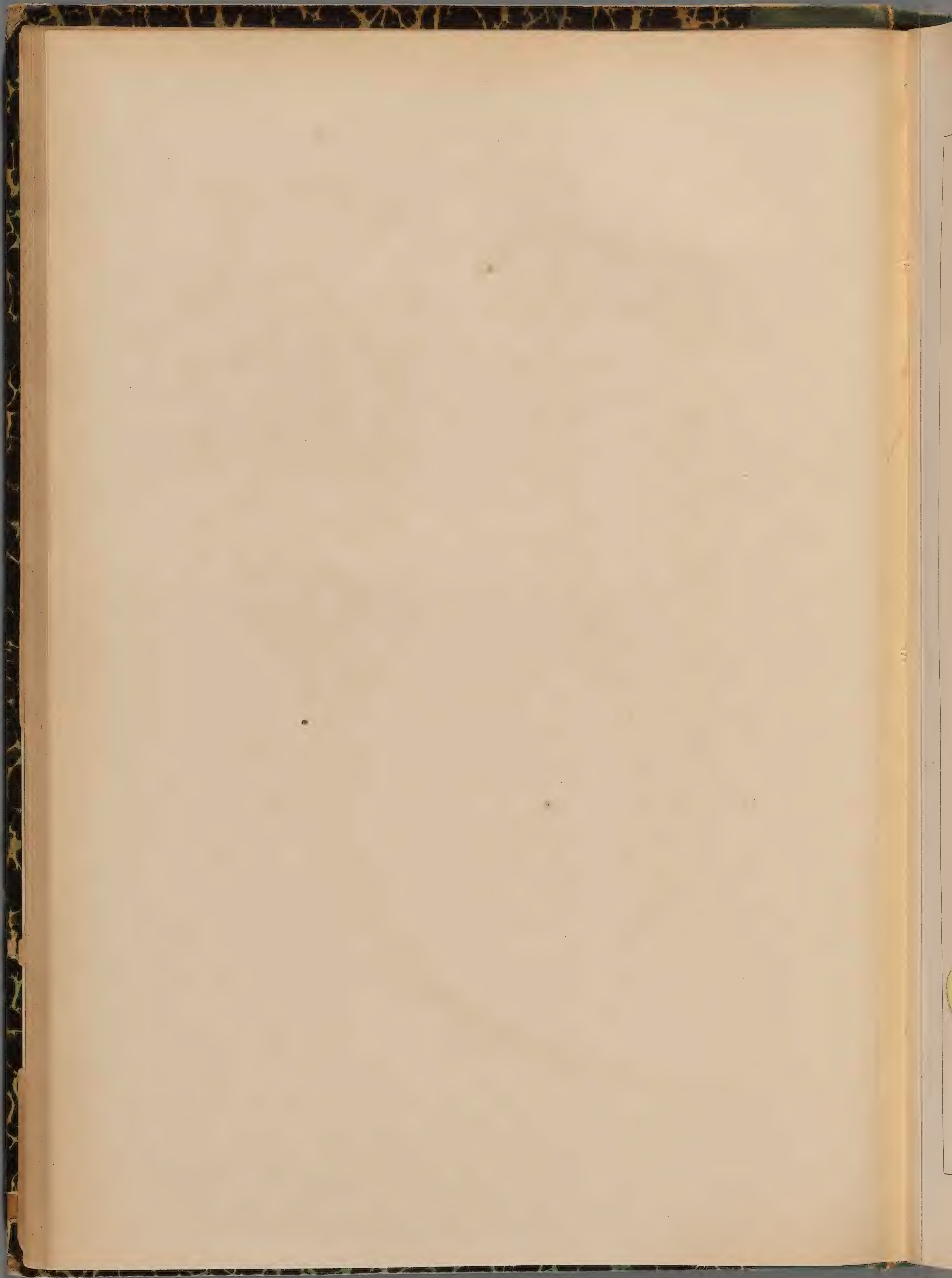






E. SPINOSA. L. 5



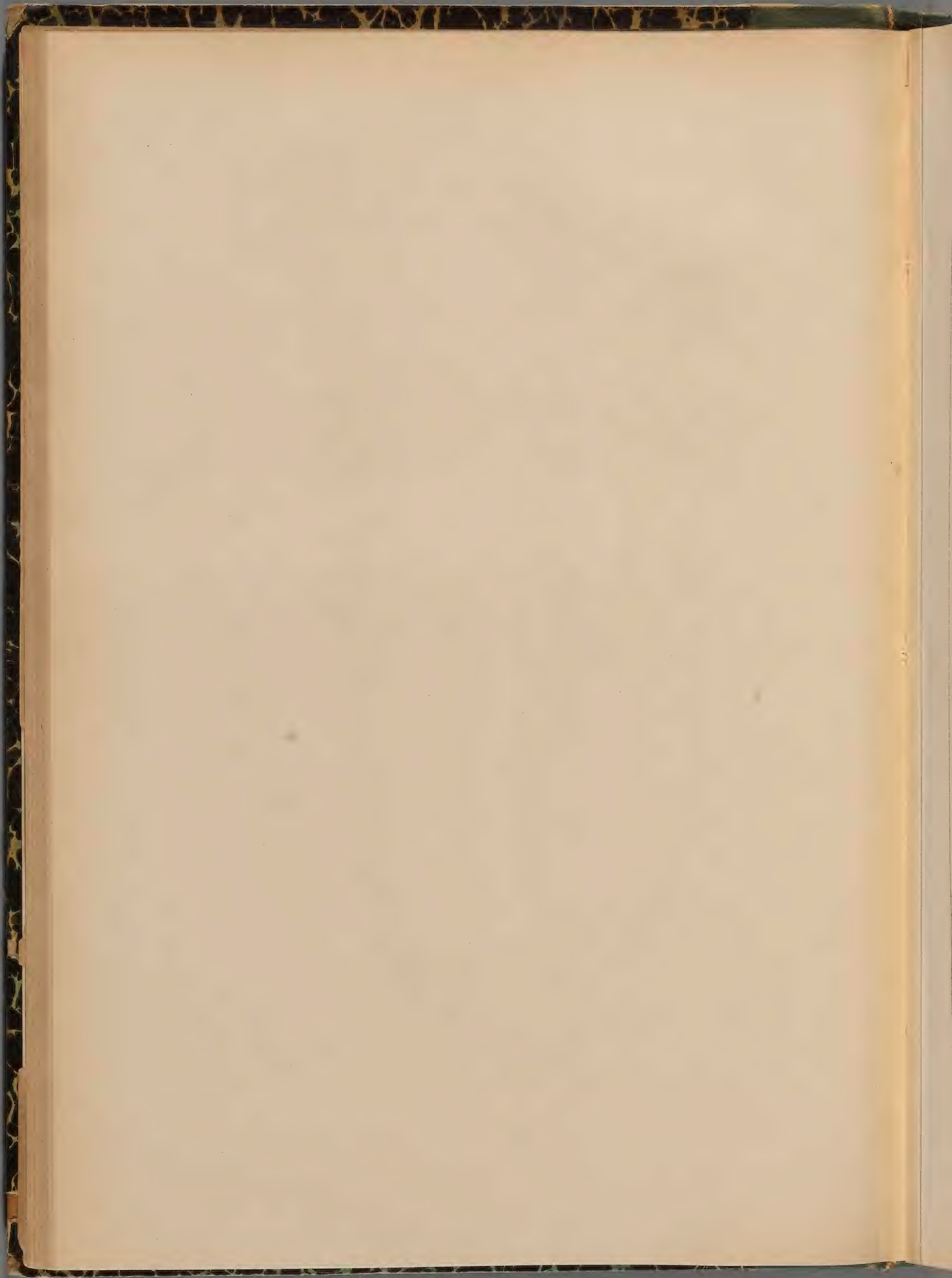






E. GERARDIANA. JACQ. 2/



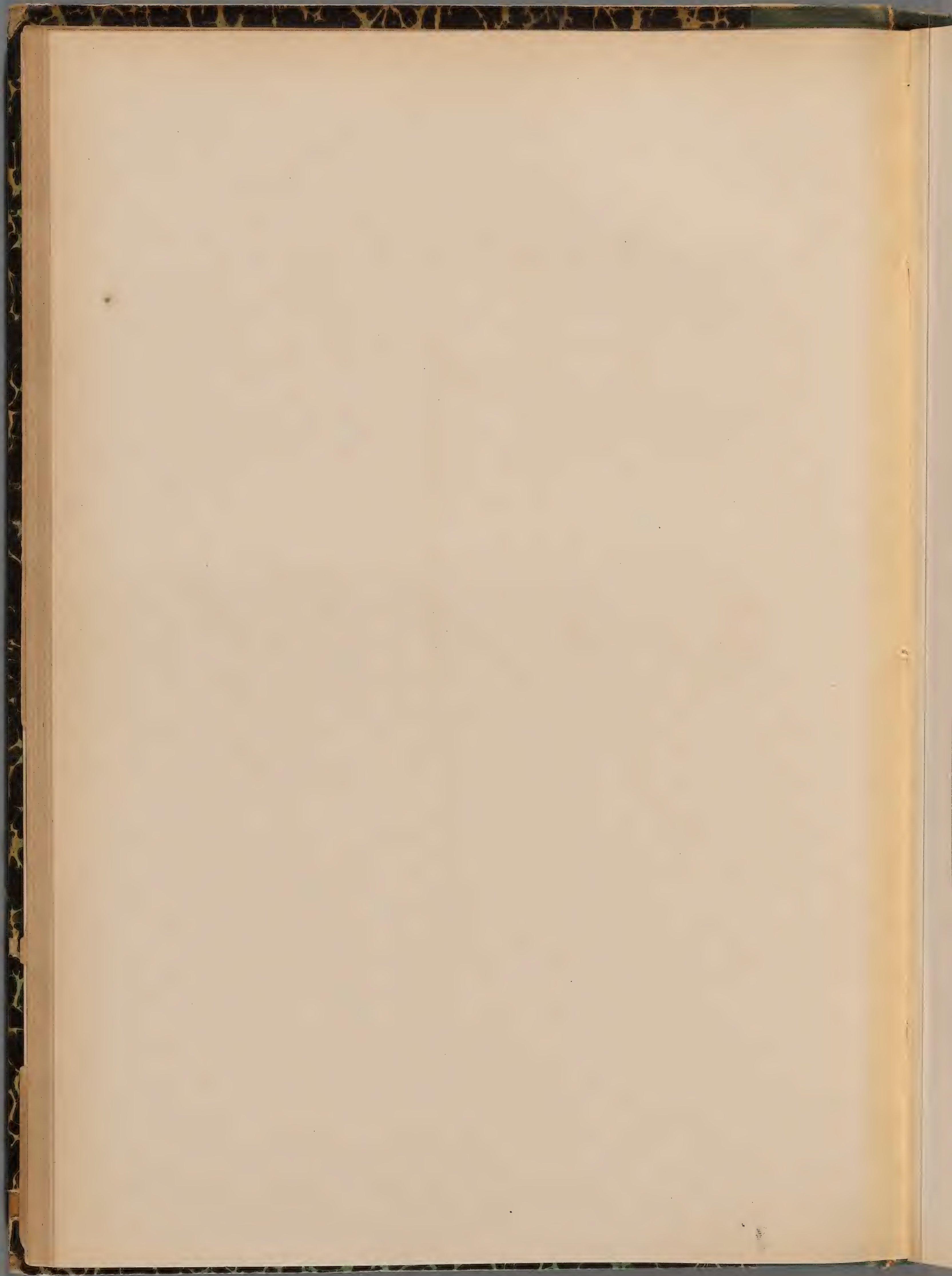






E. GERARDIANA. JACQ. Var. *tenuifolia*.



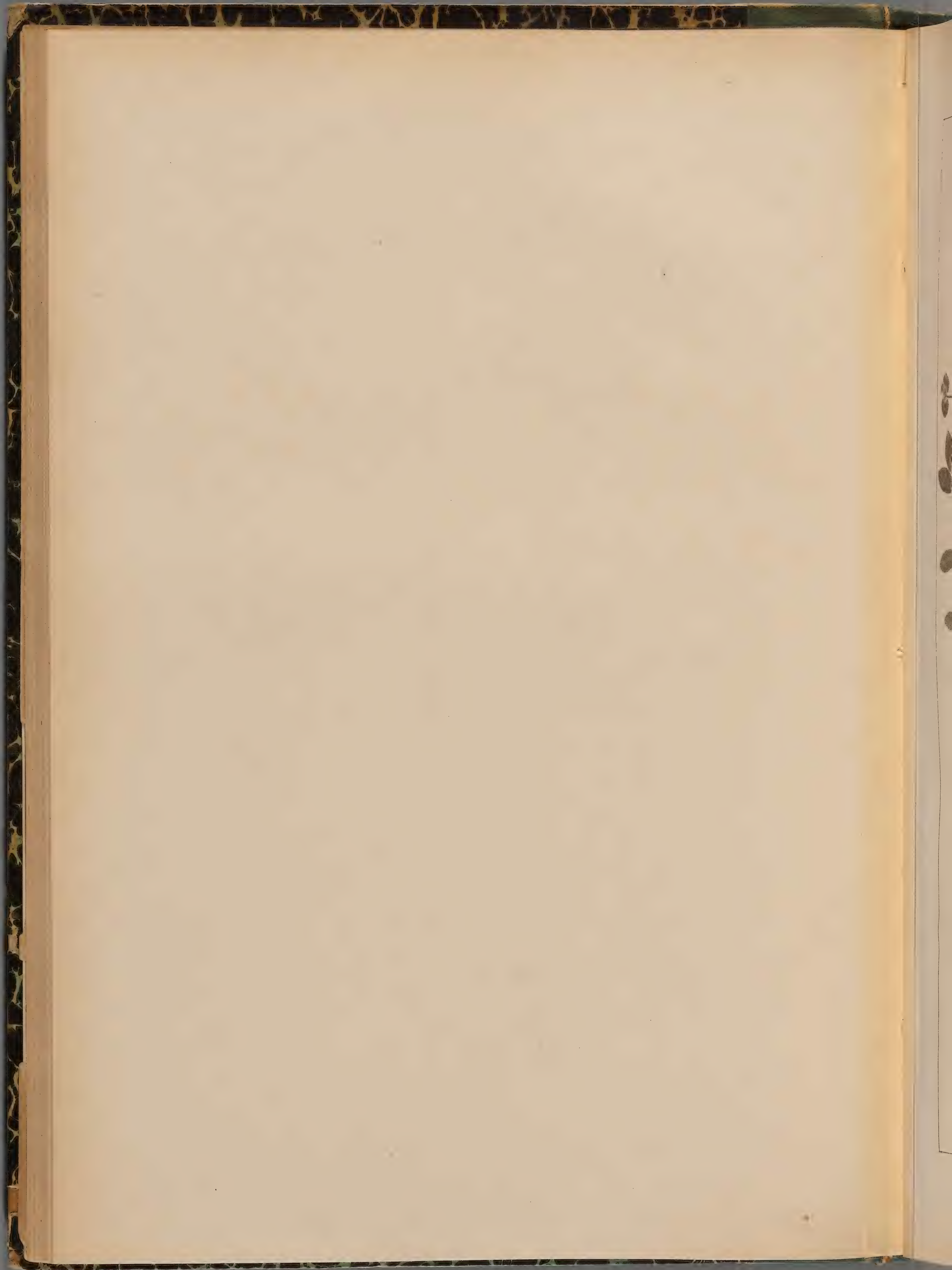






H. GERARDIANA. JACQ. *Var. minor.*



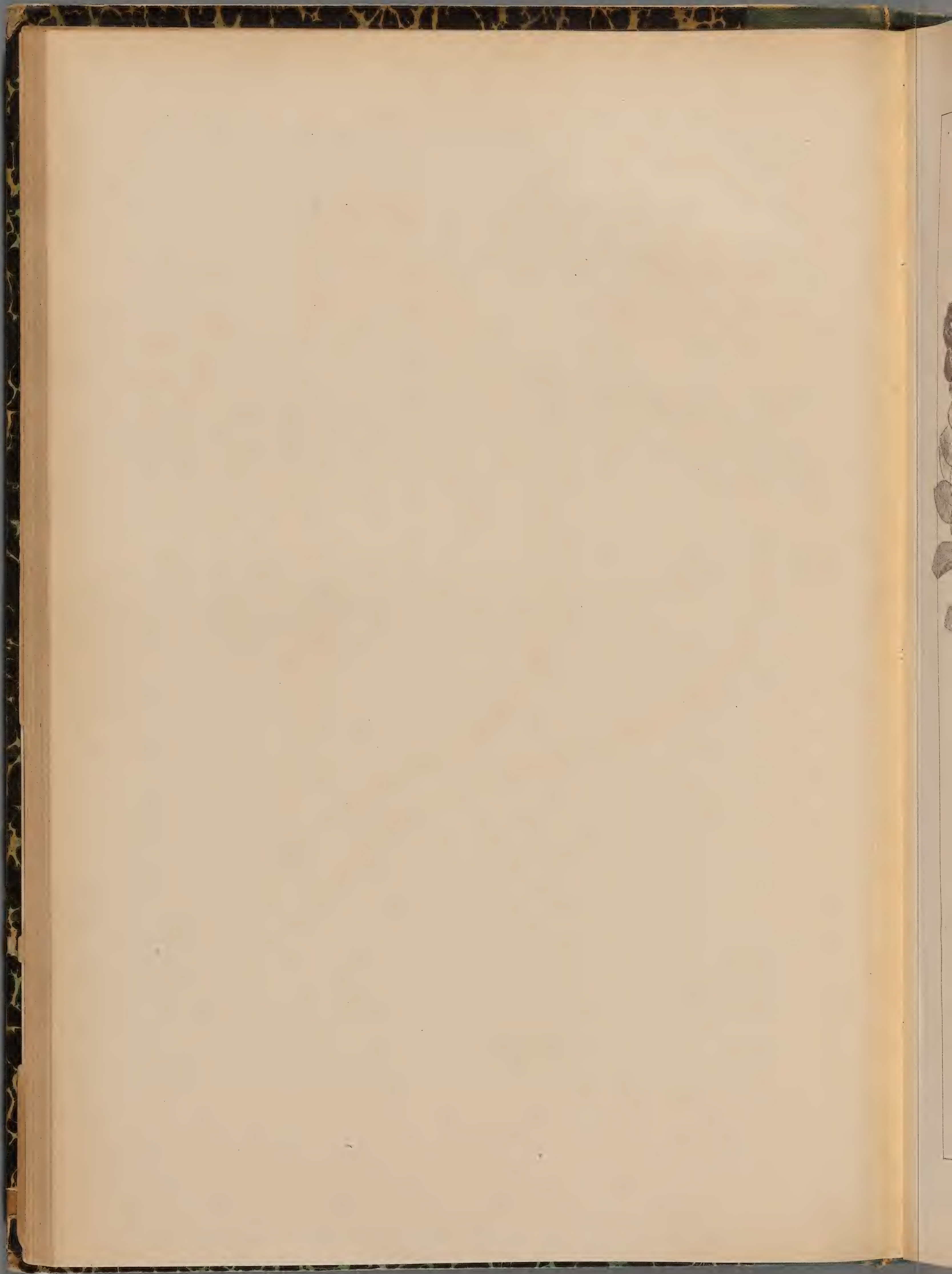






E. CHAMÆBUXUS. BERN. 26



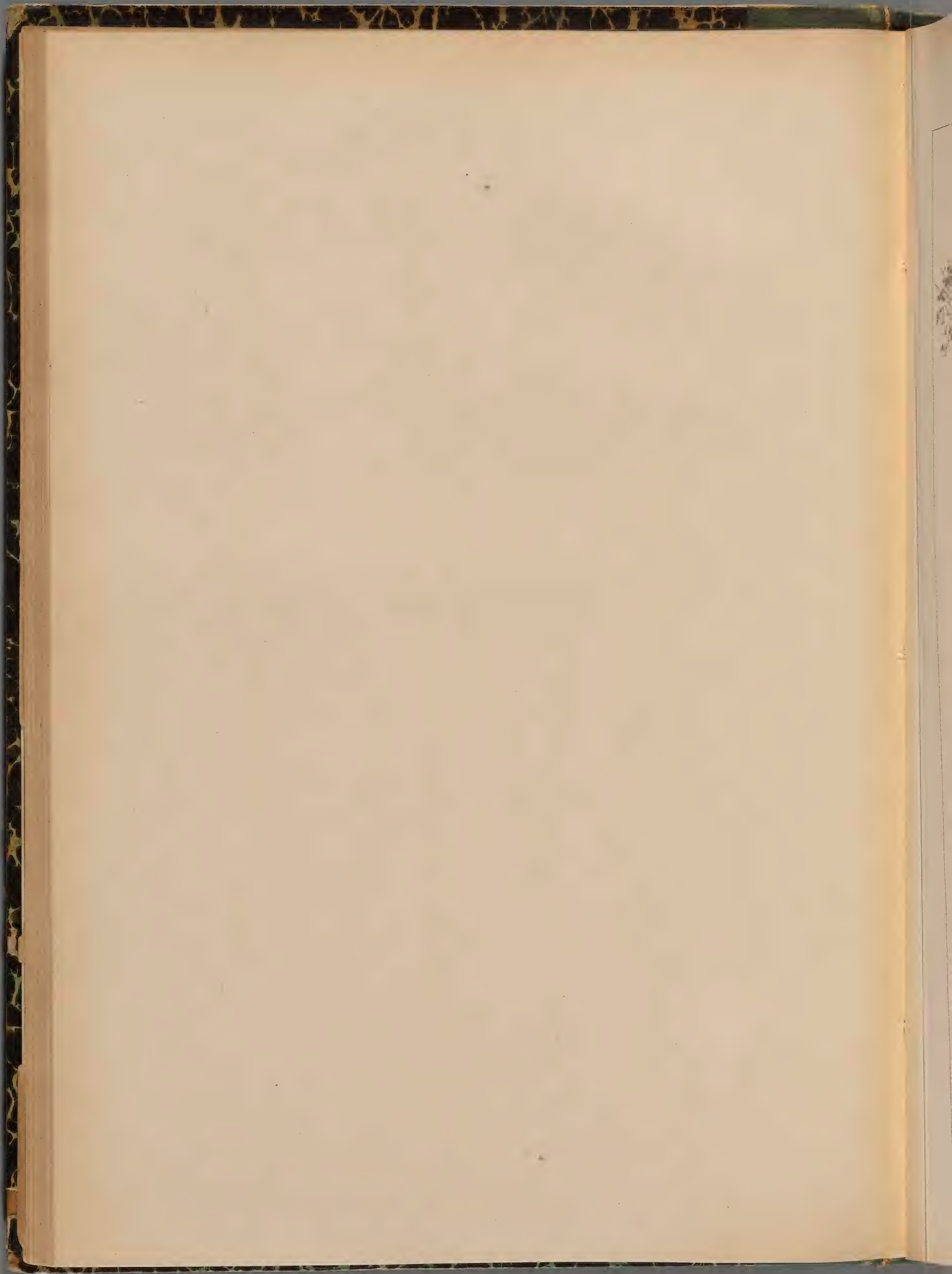






E. MYRSINITES L. 2

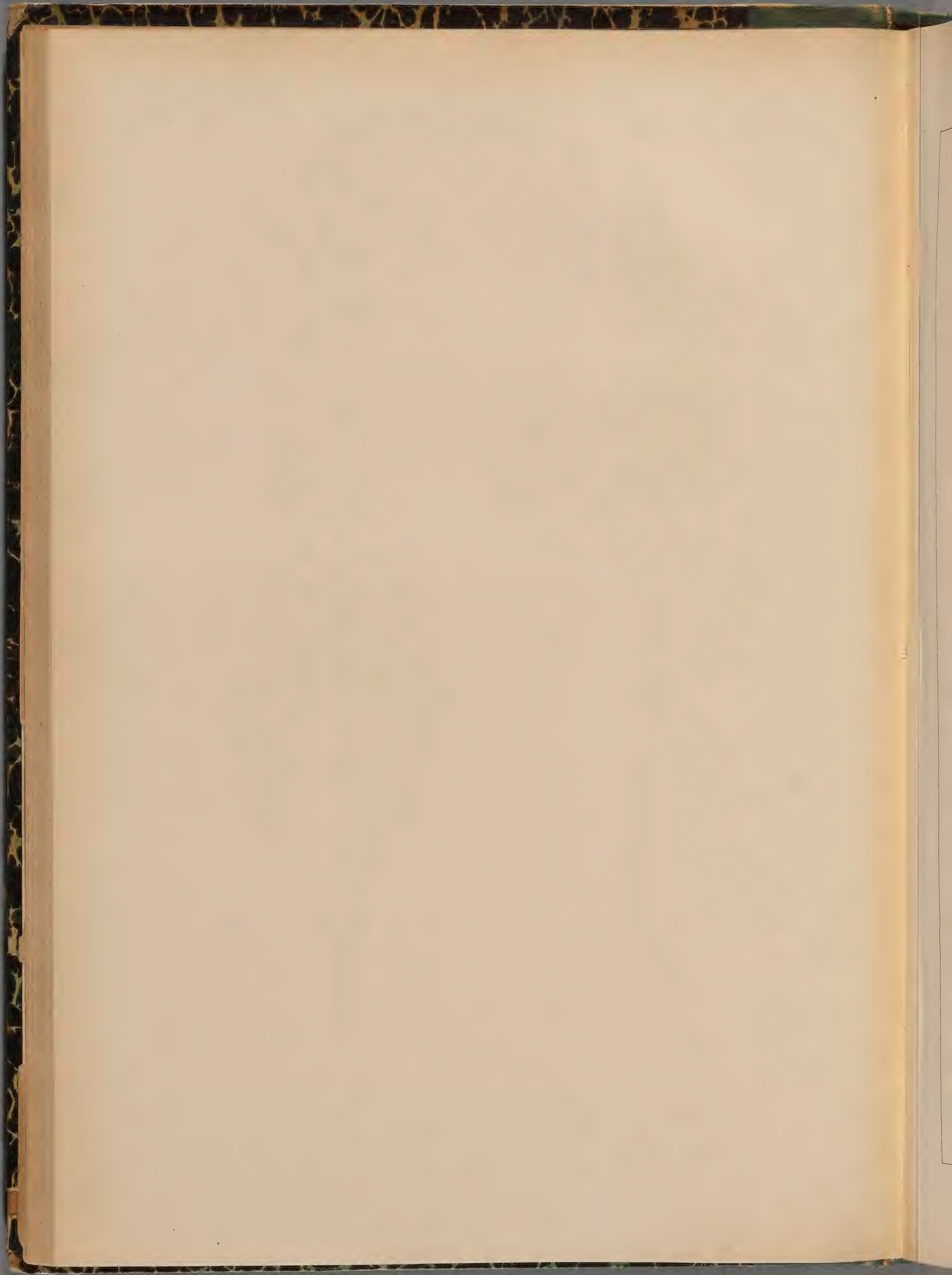










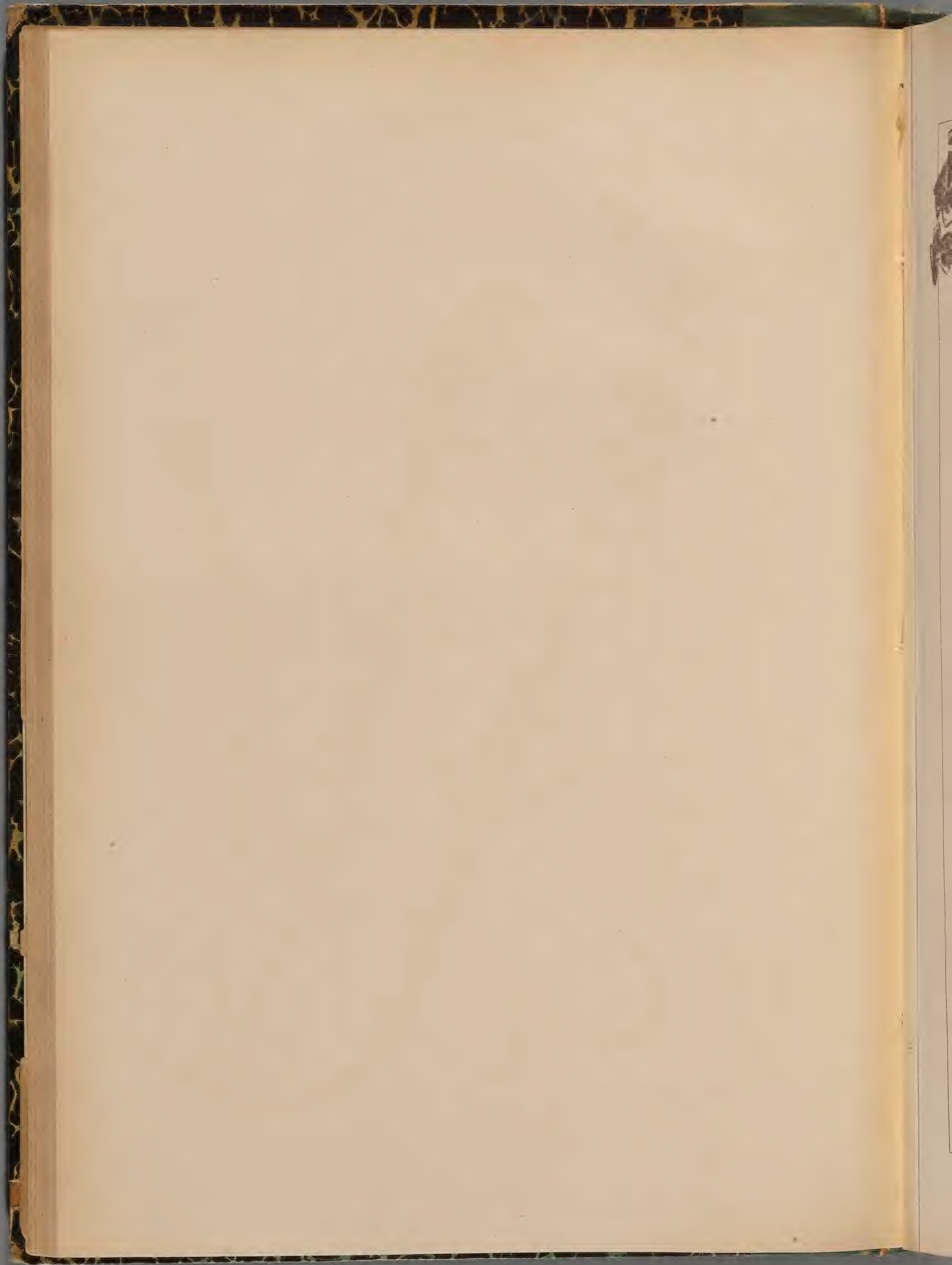






E. PITHYUSA . L. Var. procera .



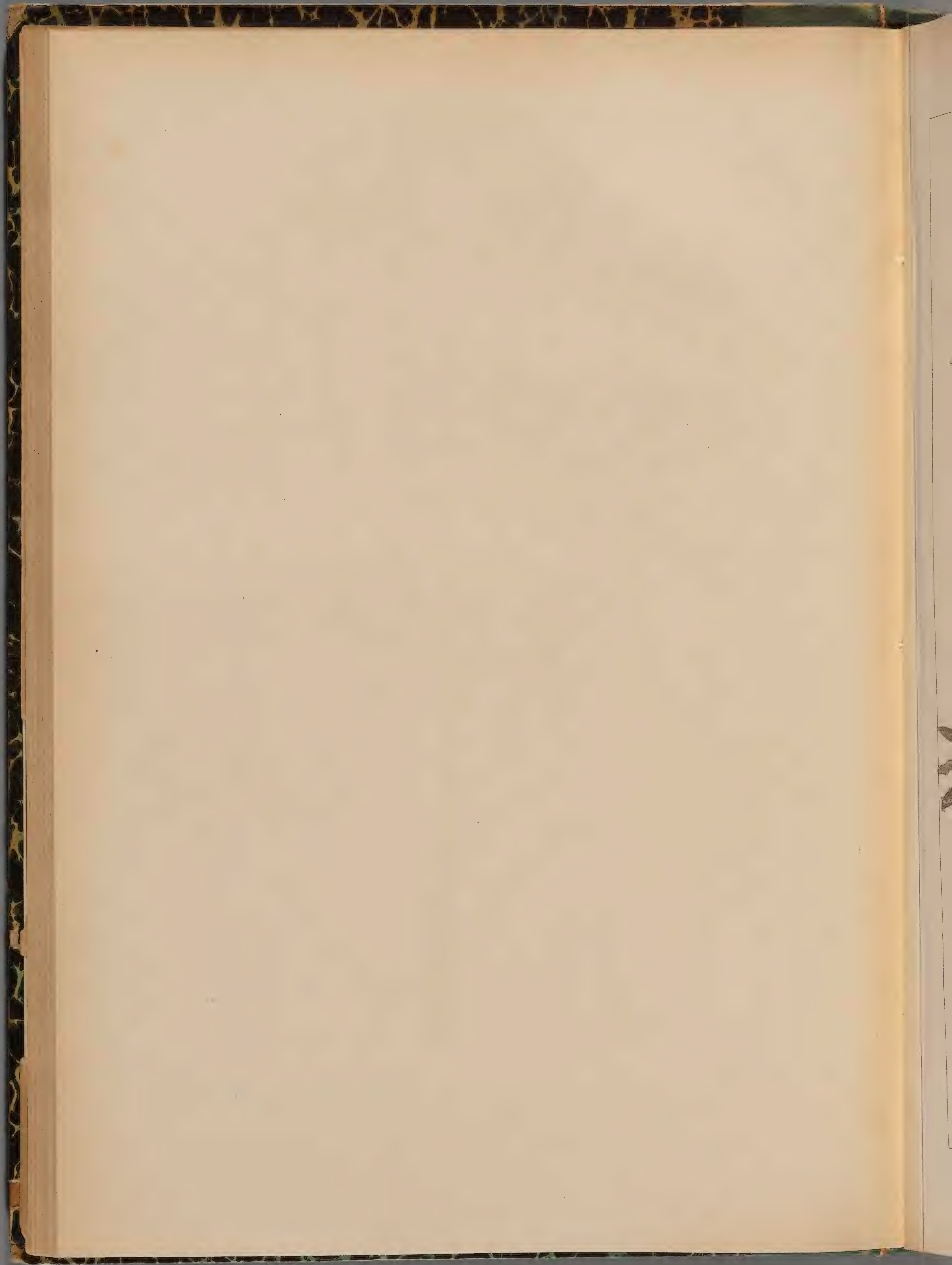






*E. PARALIAS*. L.  $\gamma$



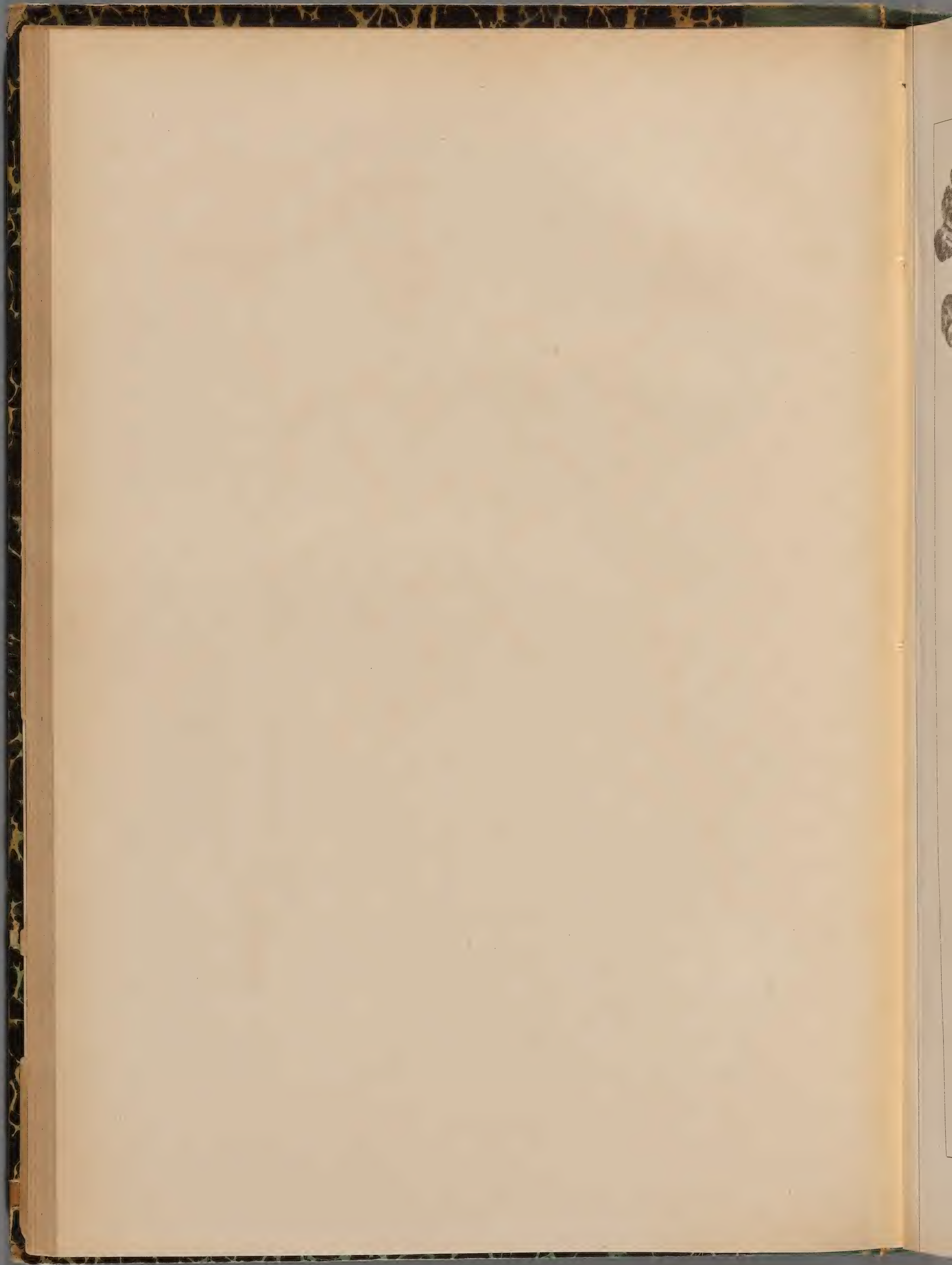




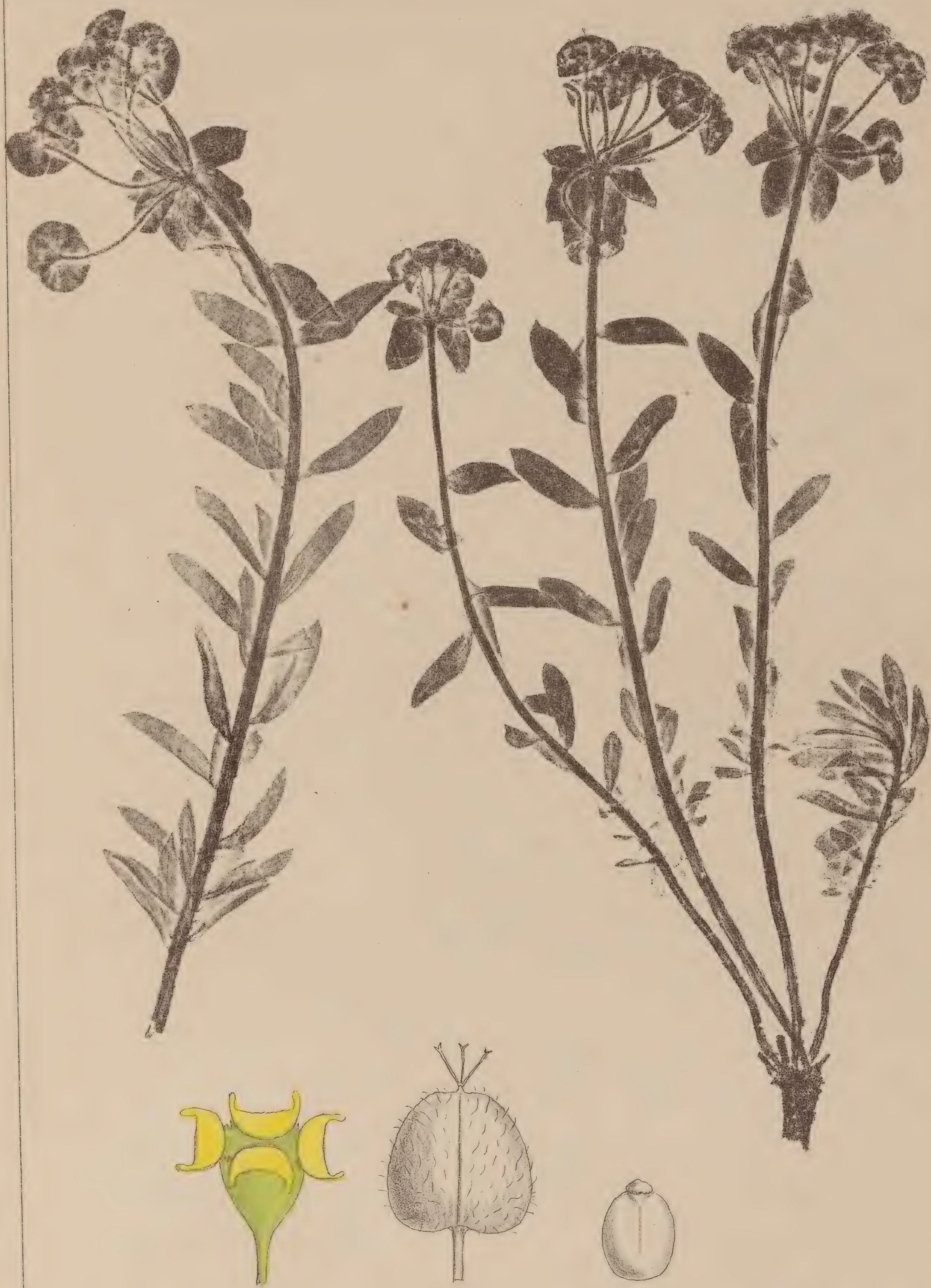


*E. DENDROIDES*. L. 5



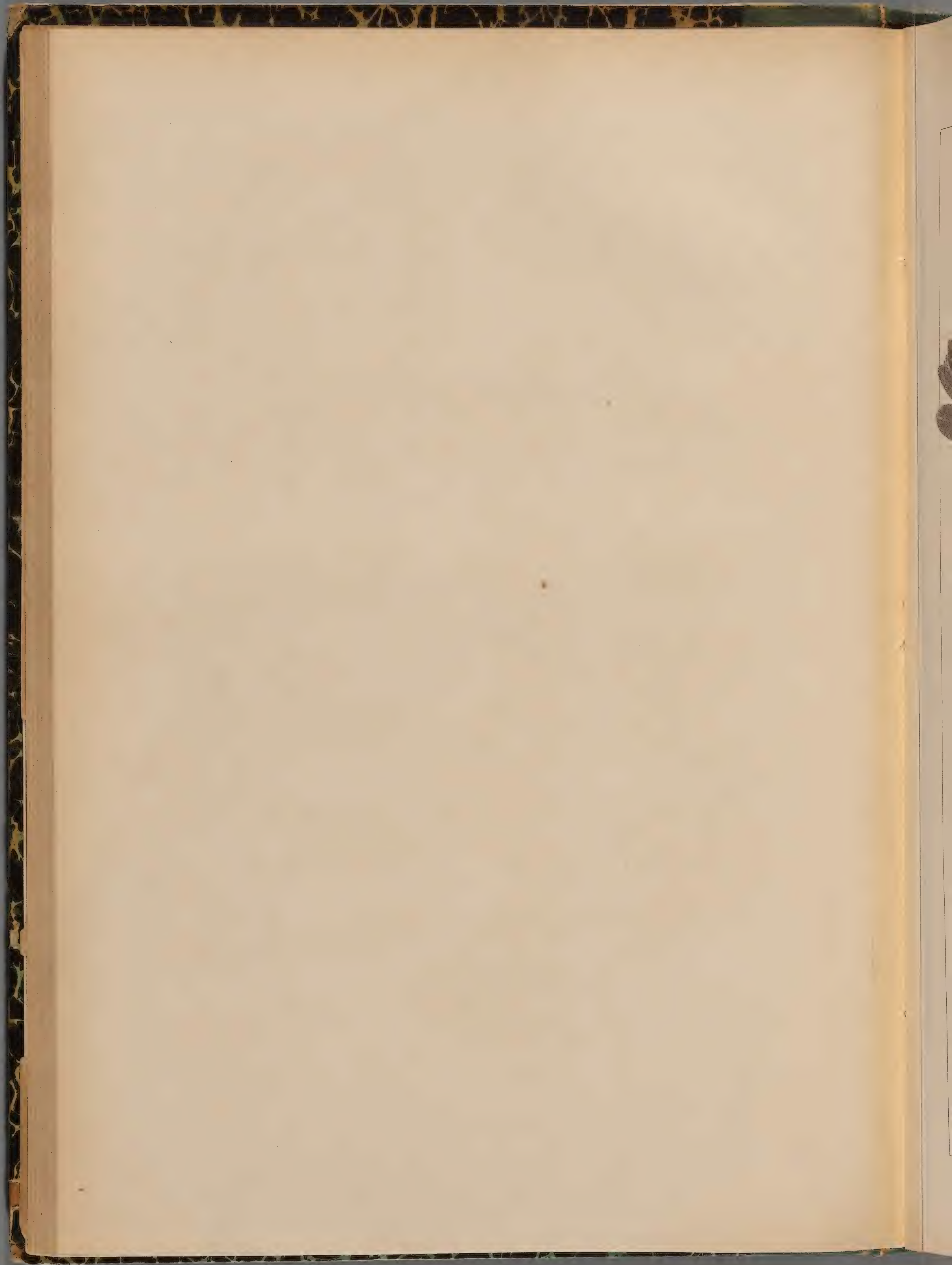






*E. NICAENSIS*. ALL. 2



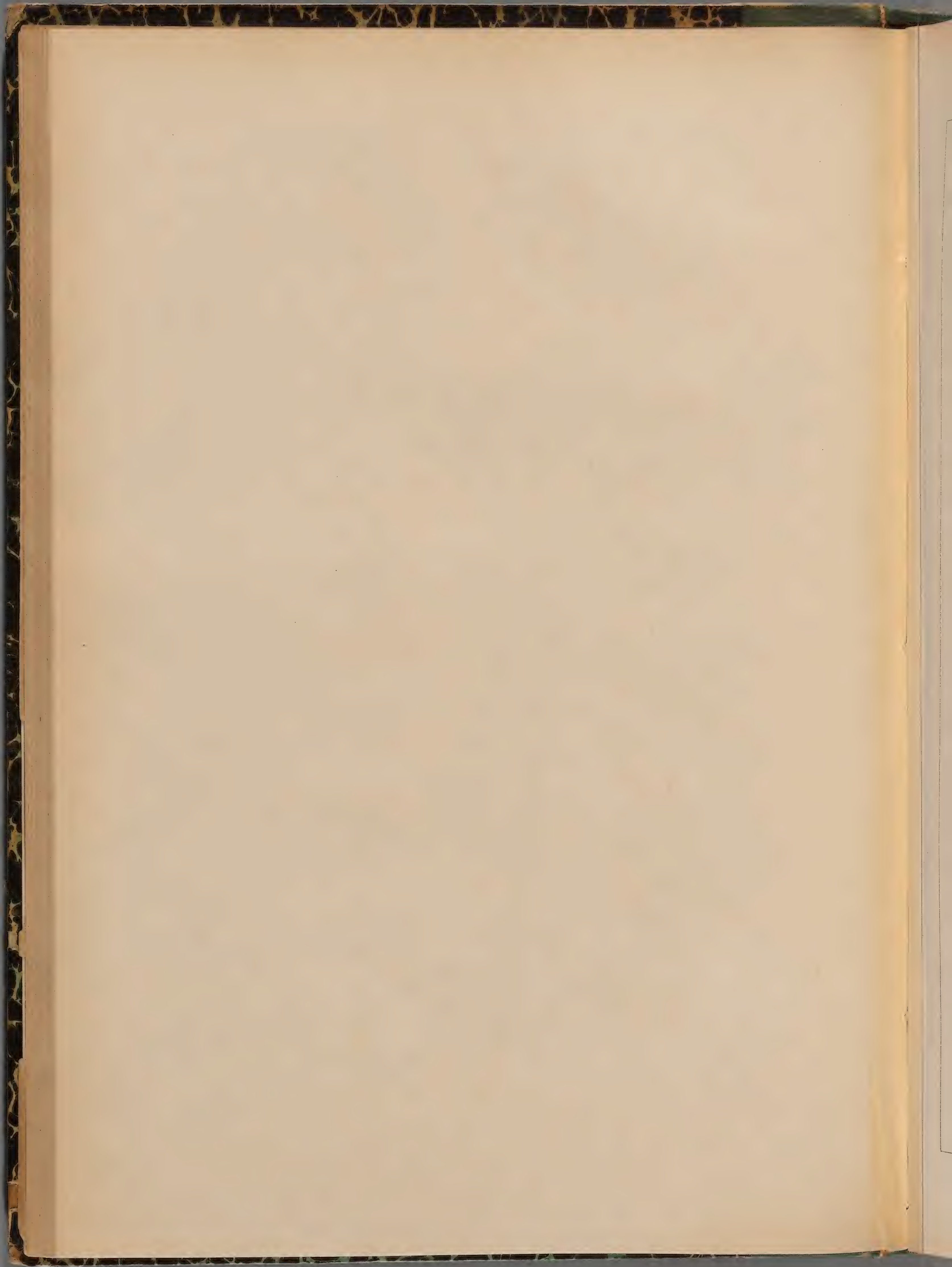






*E. ESULA. L*



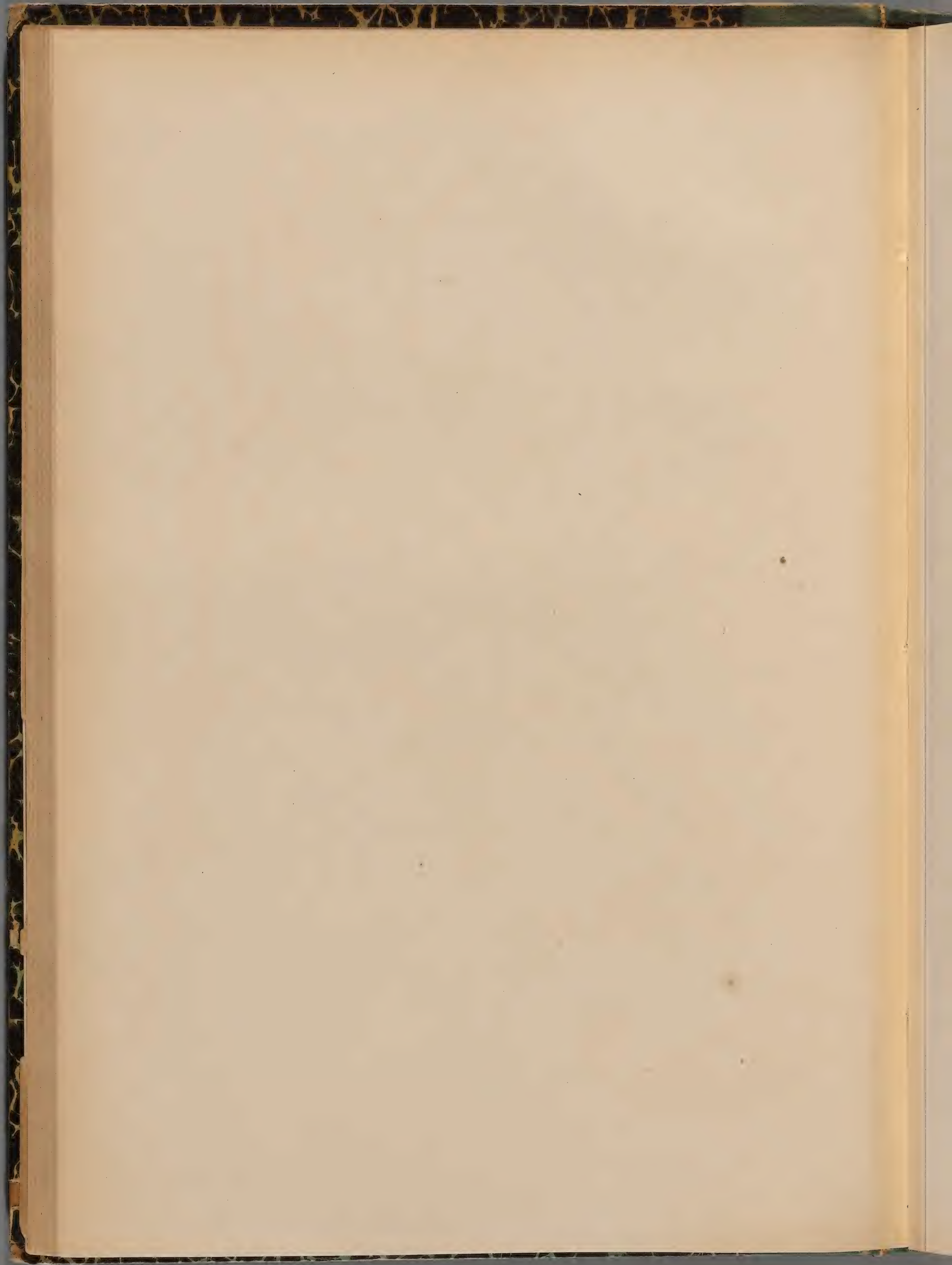






E. ESULA. L. Var. lanceolata.



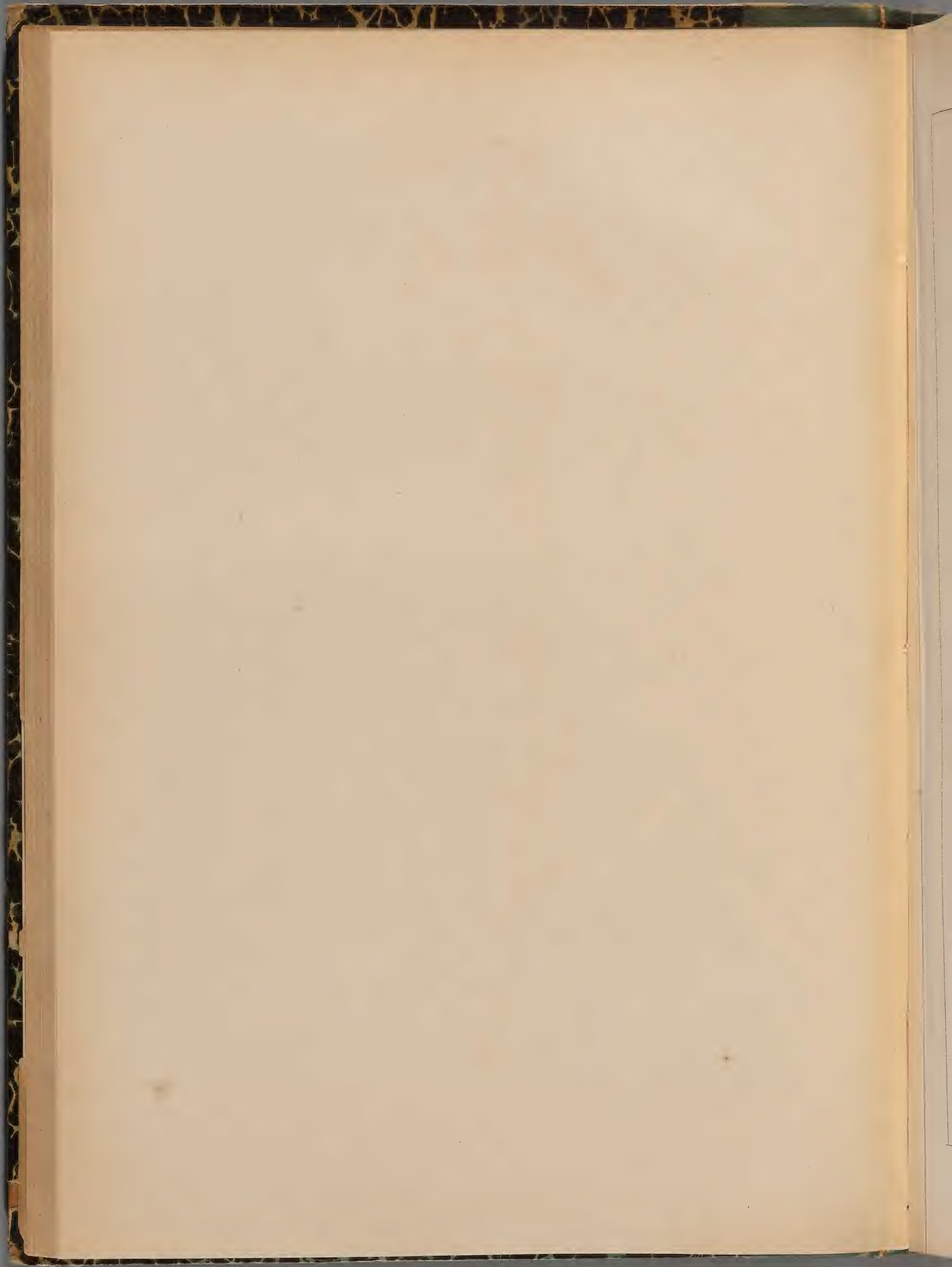






*E. ESULA. L. (E. sarati. Aord.)*



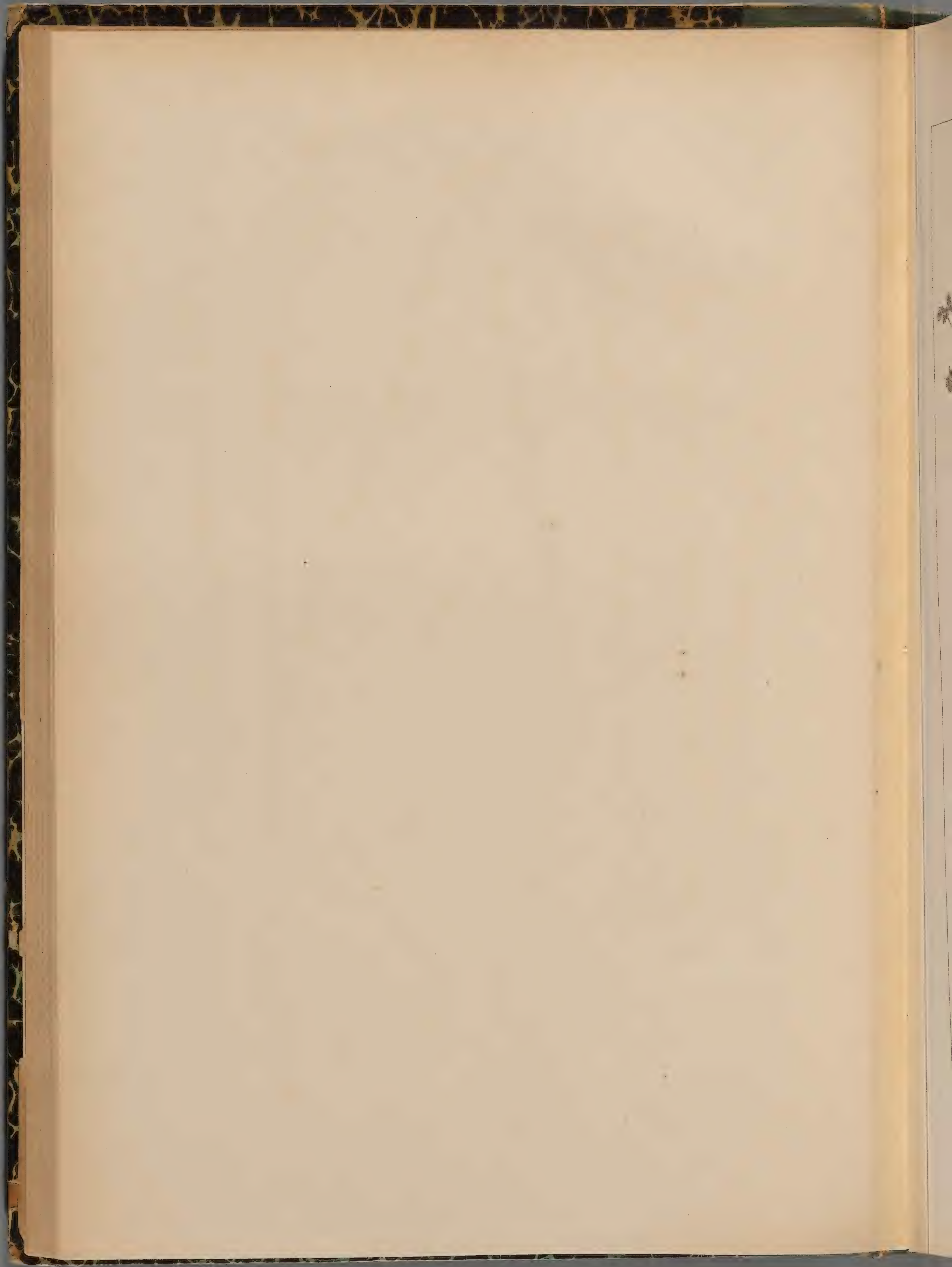






E. ESULA. Var. collina.

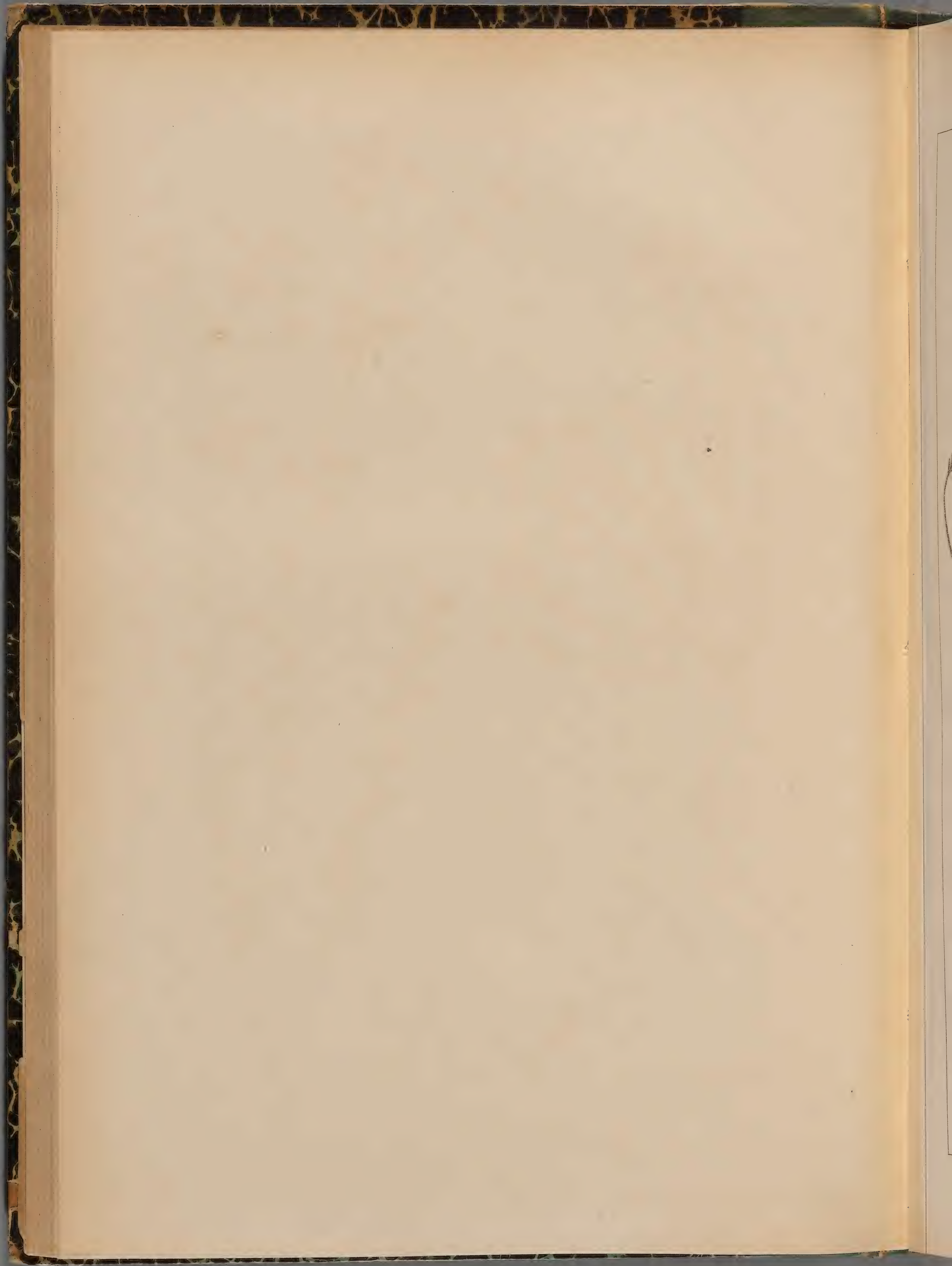










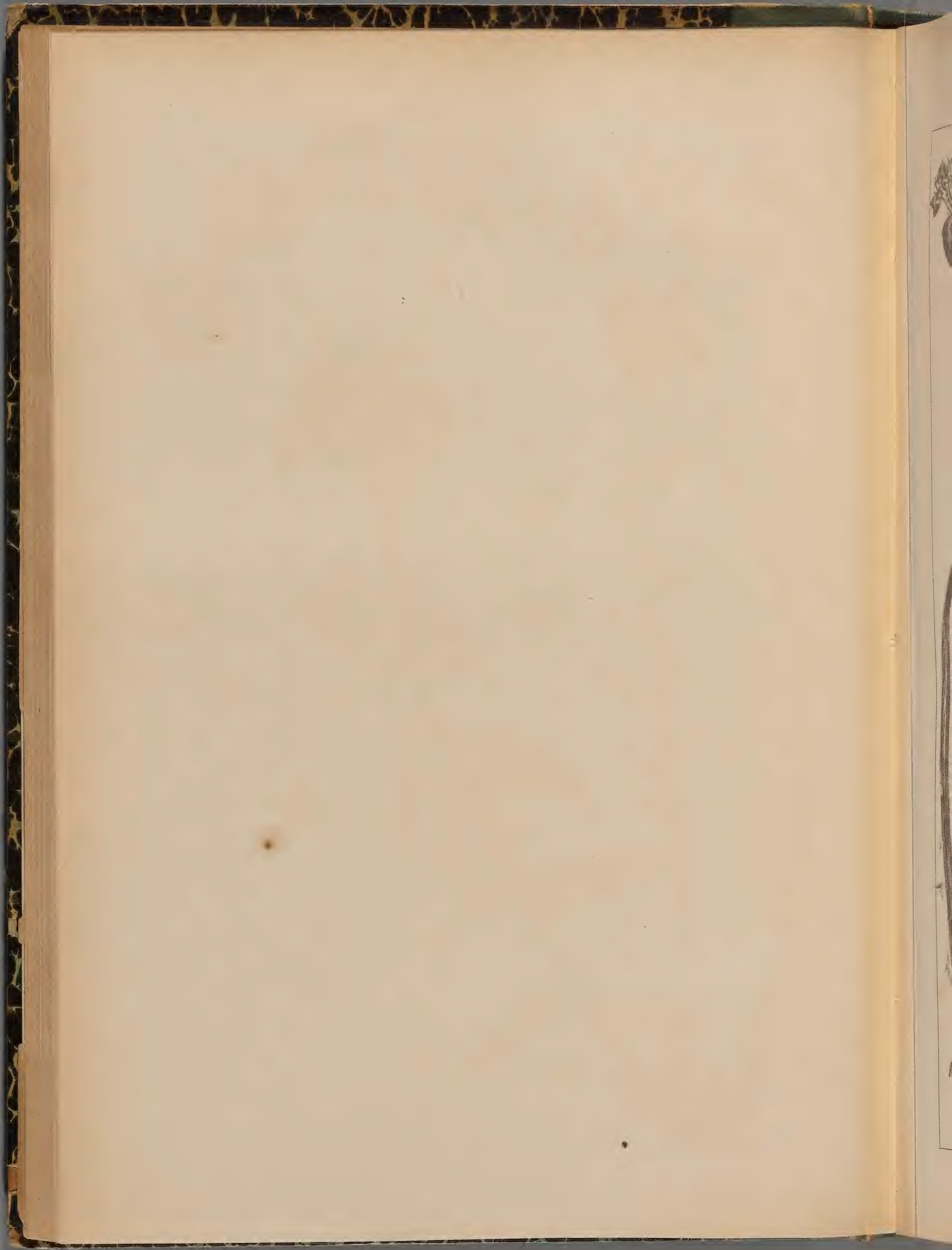






E. TERRACINA. L. 2



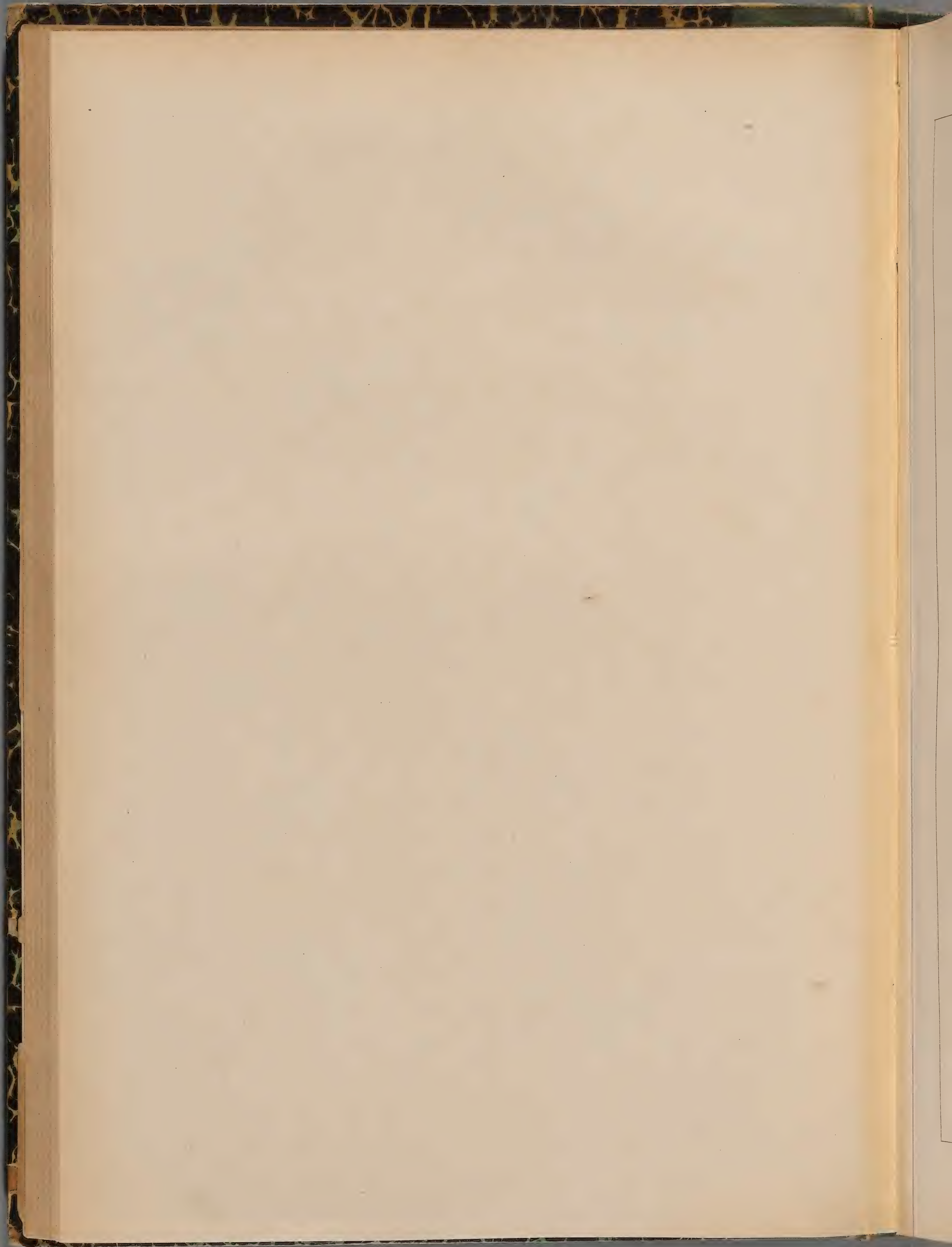






*E. SERRATA* . L. ♀



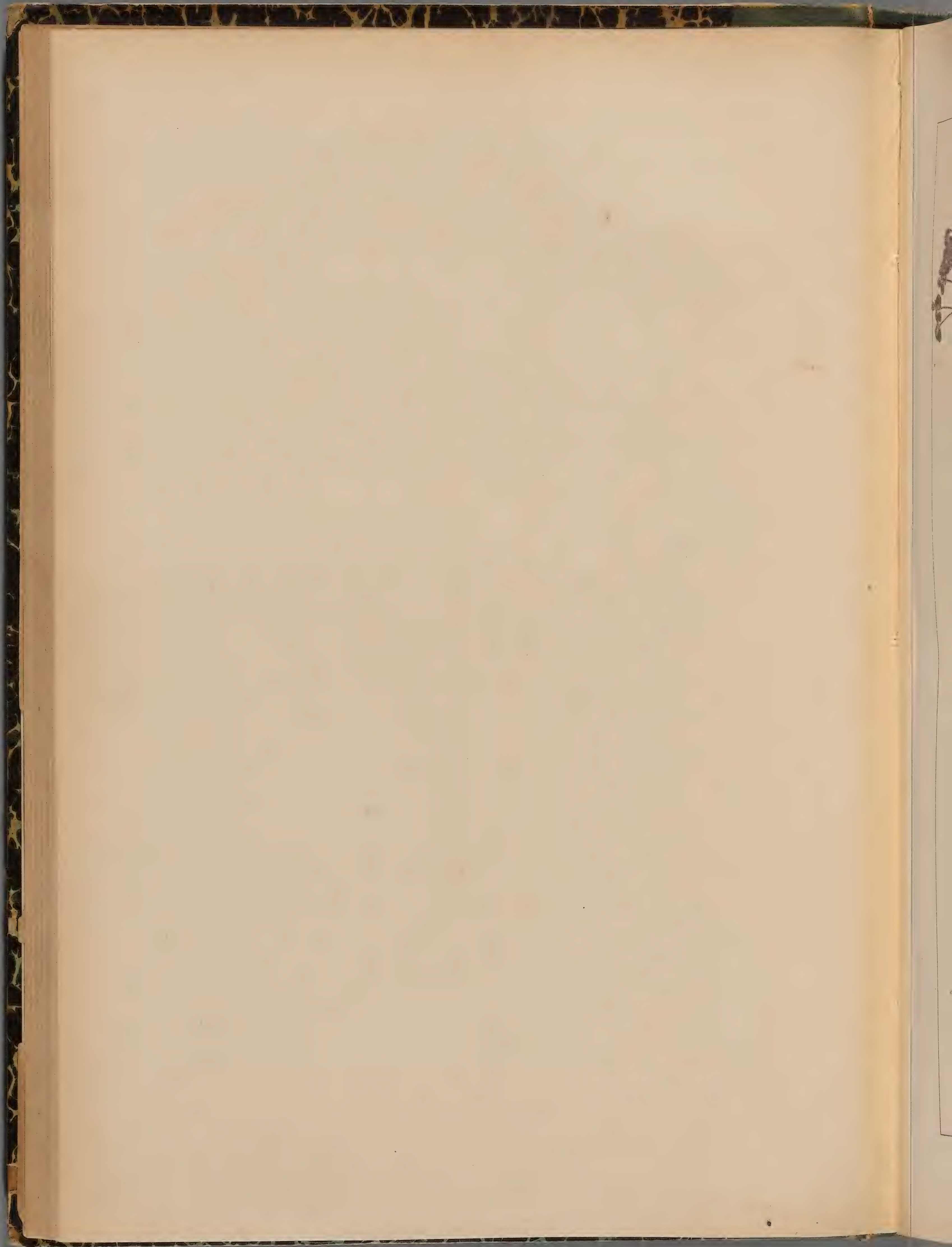






E. ALEPPICA. L. ①



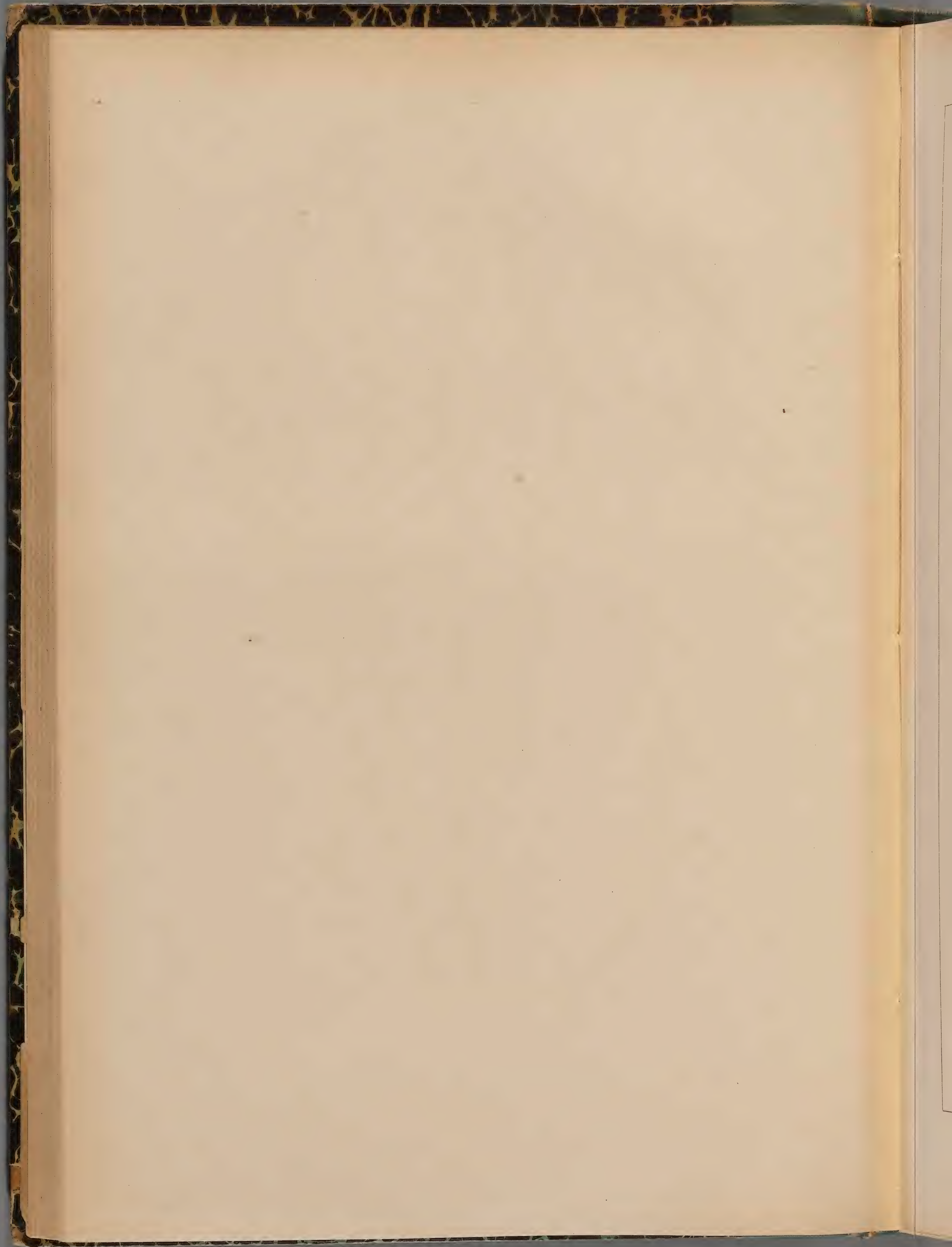






E. CYPARISSIAS . L. ♀



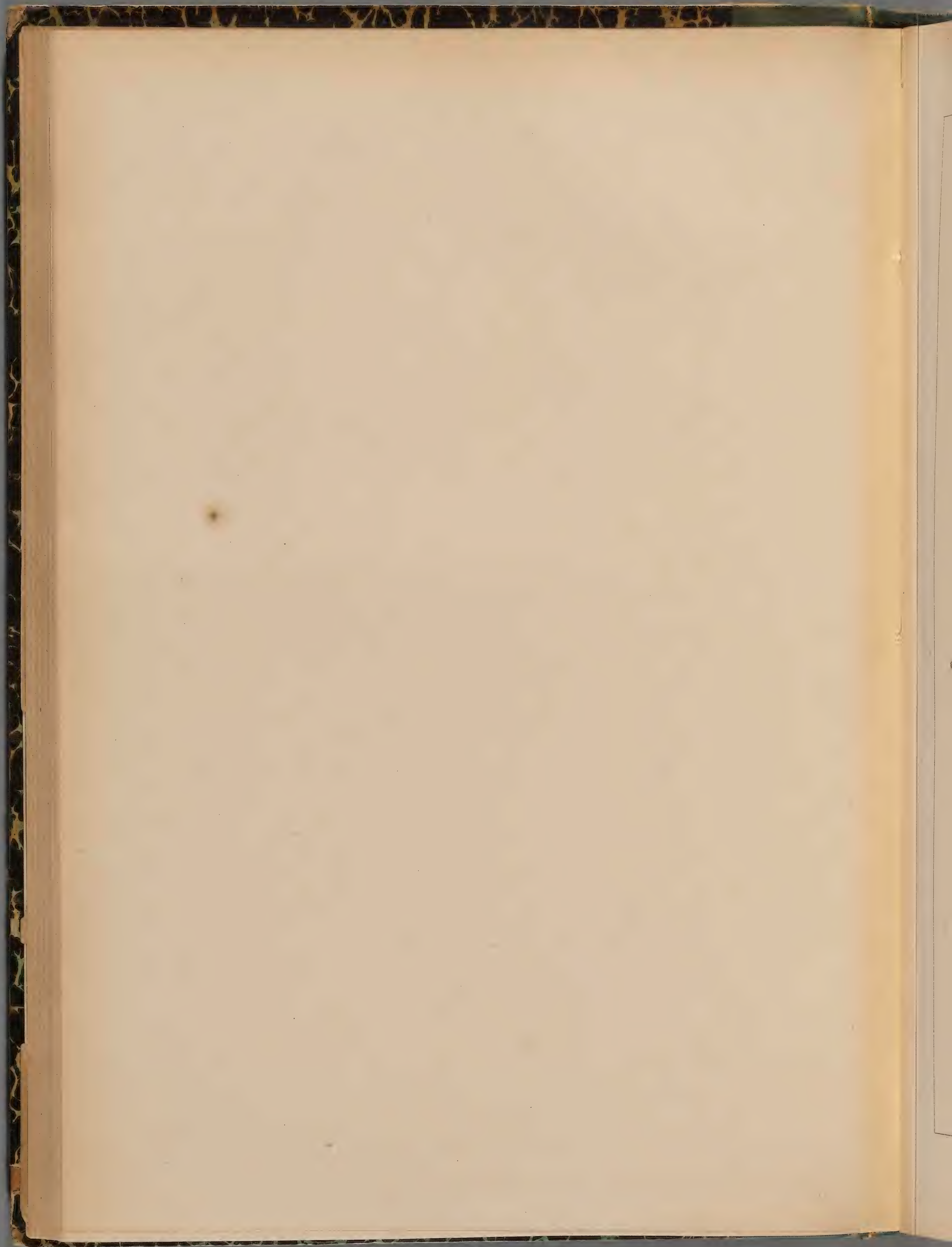




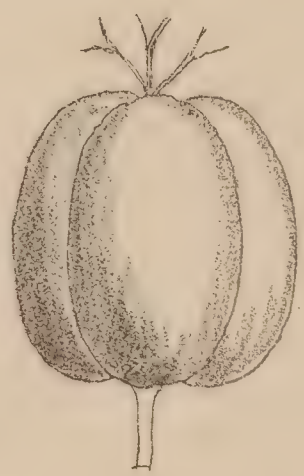


E. CYPARISSIAS L.



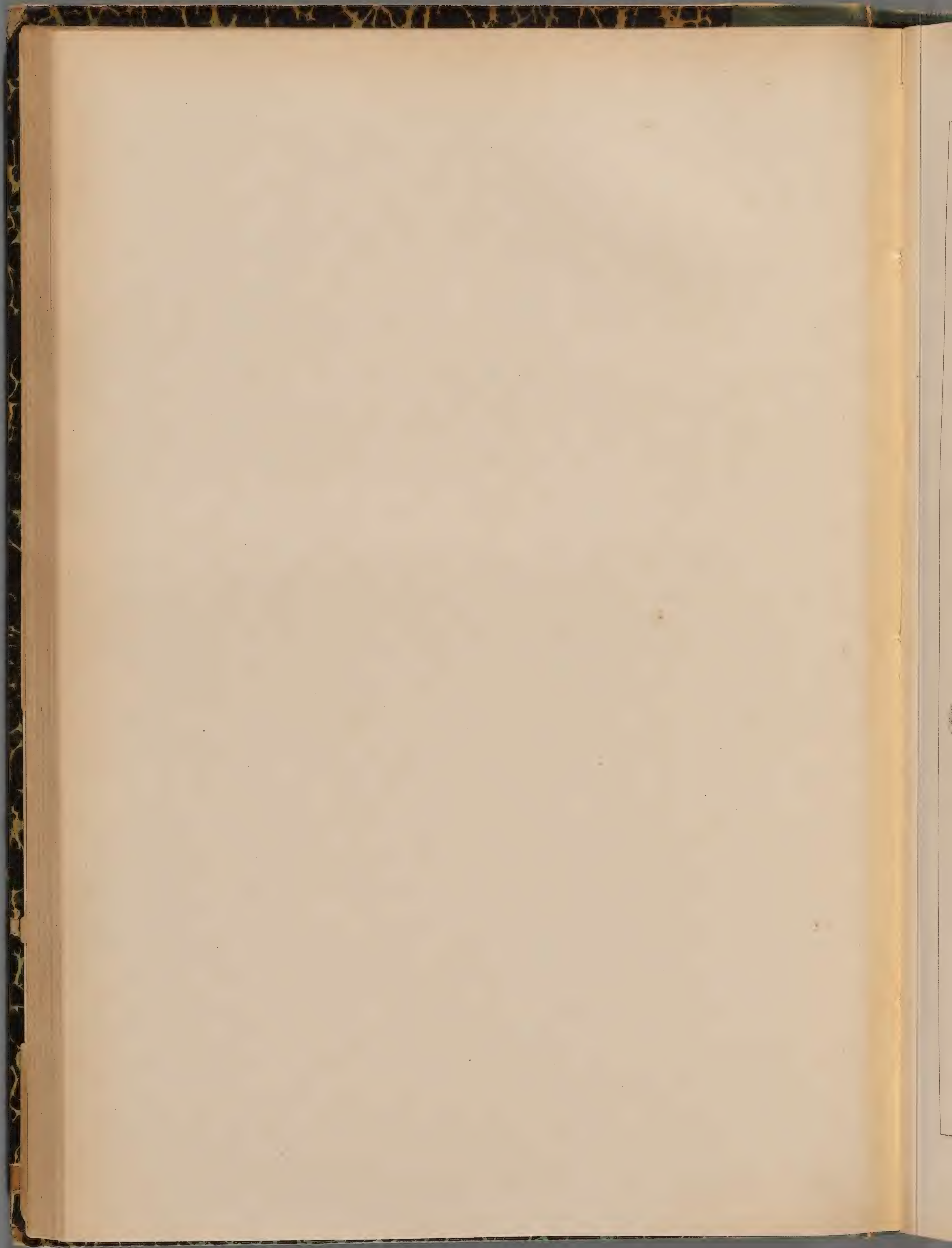






E. GAYI. SALIS. ♀

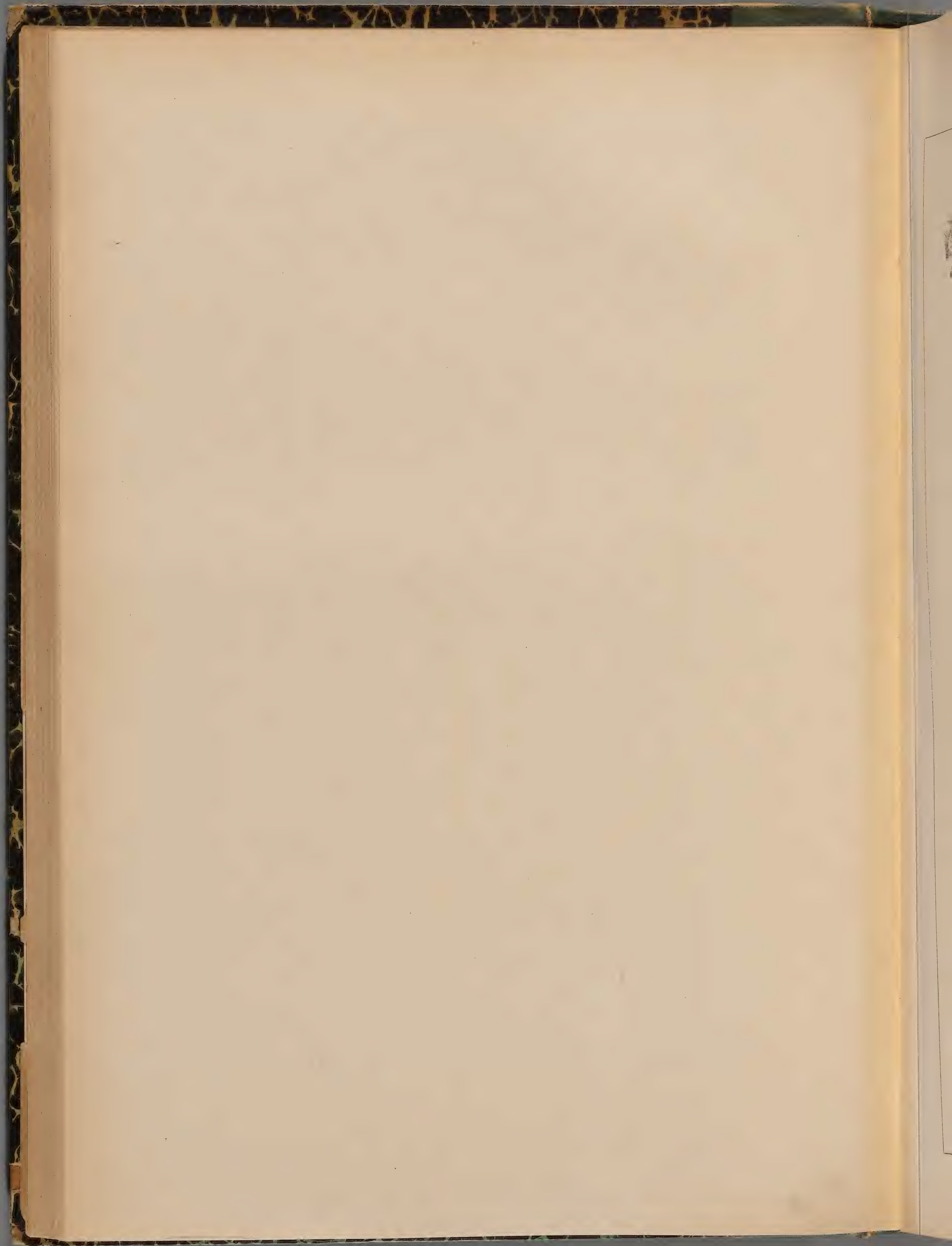










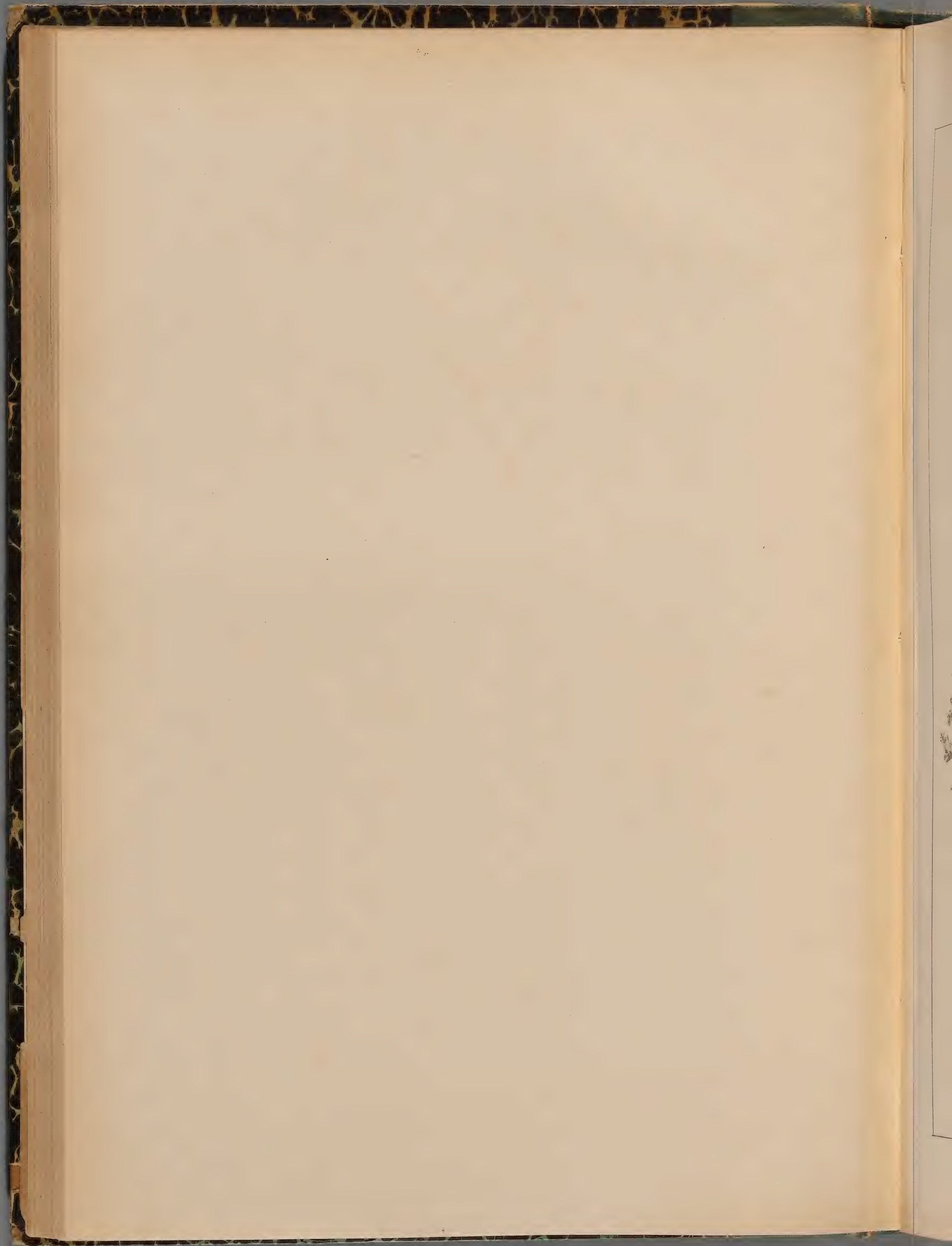






*E. EXIGUA. L. Var. retusa.*



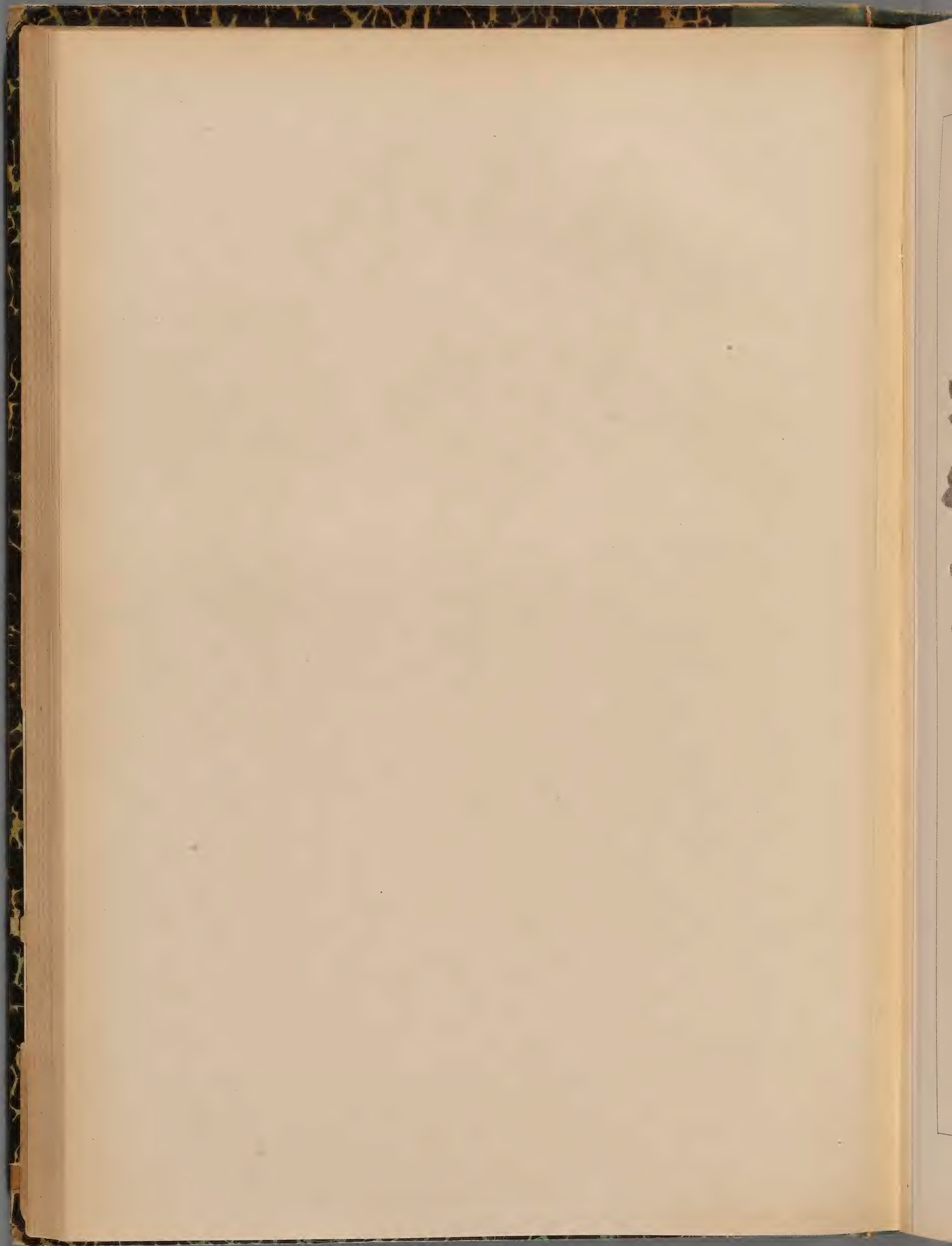






*E. SULCATA. DELENS. ①*

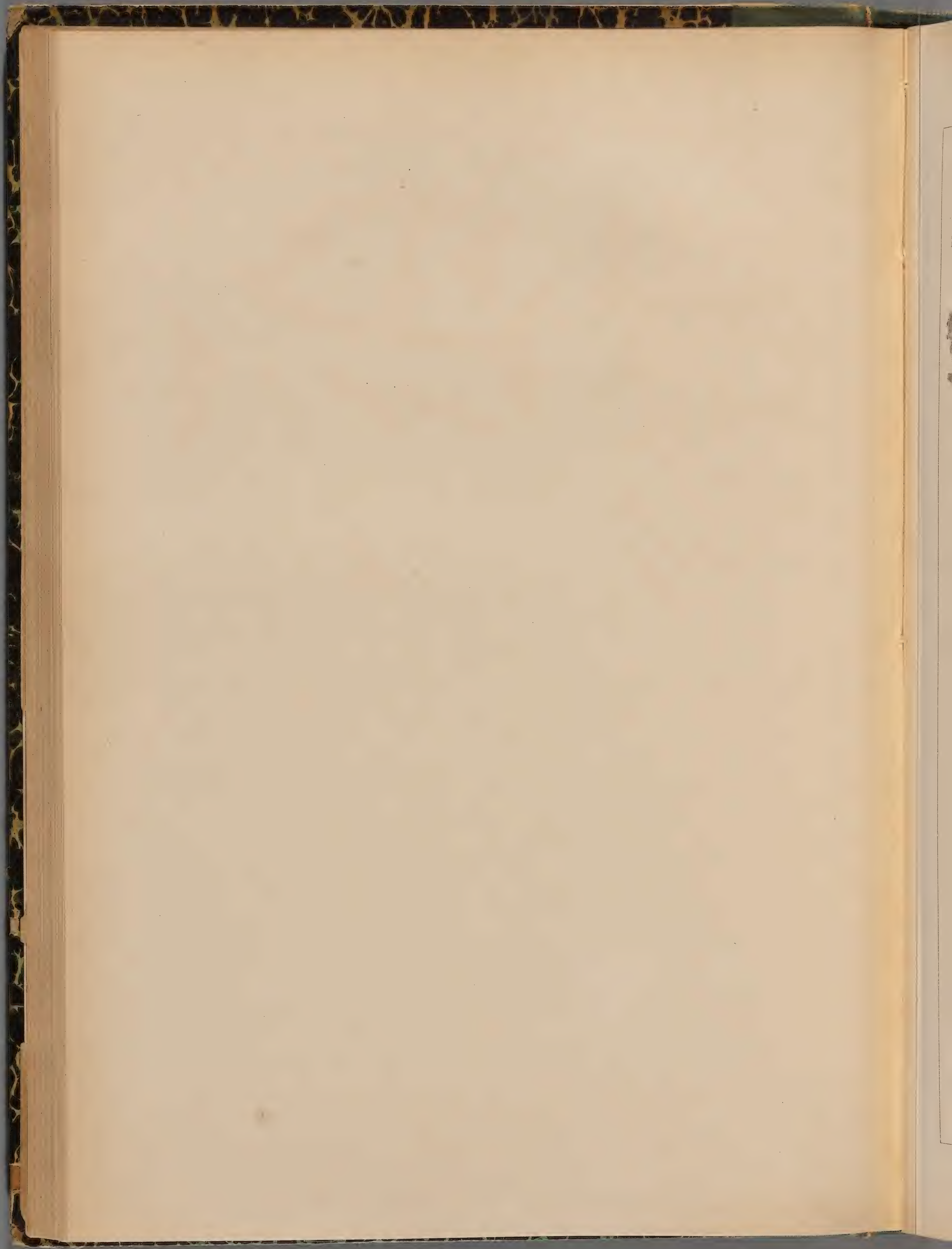










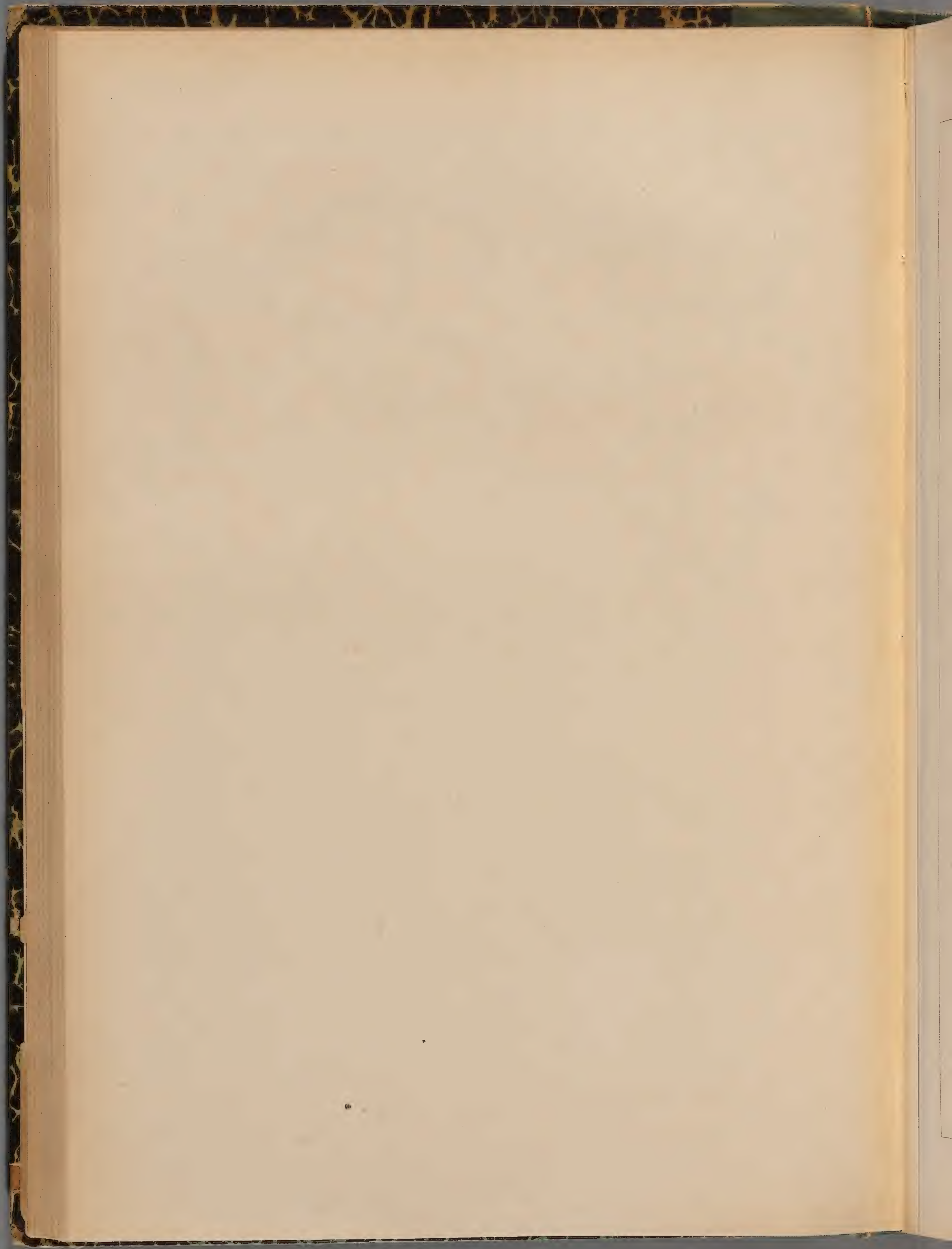






*E. TAURINENSIS*. ALL. ①



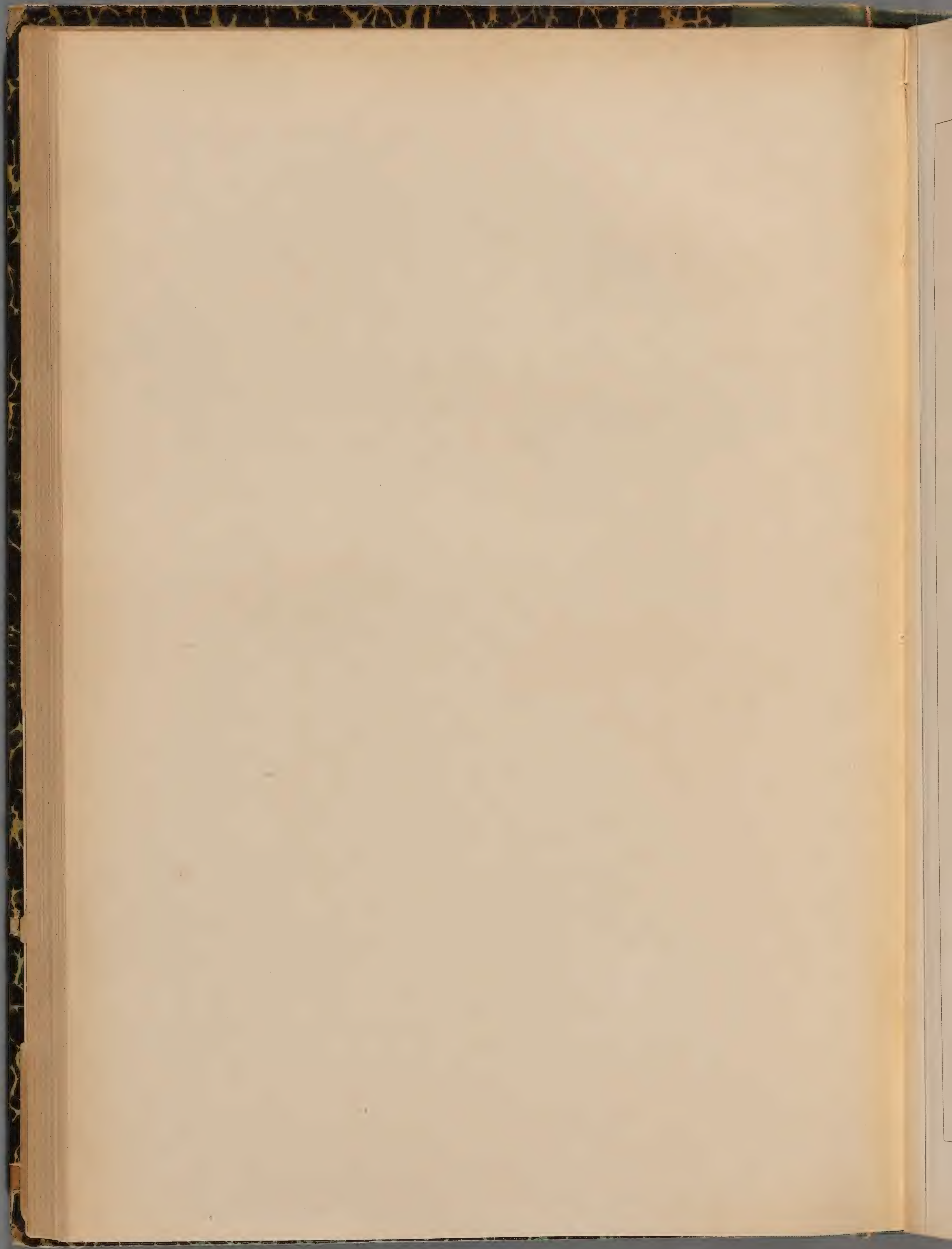






E. PEPLUS. L. ①



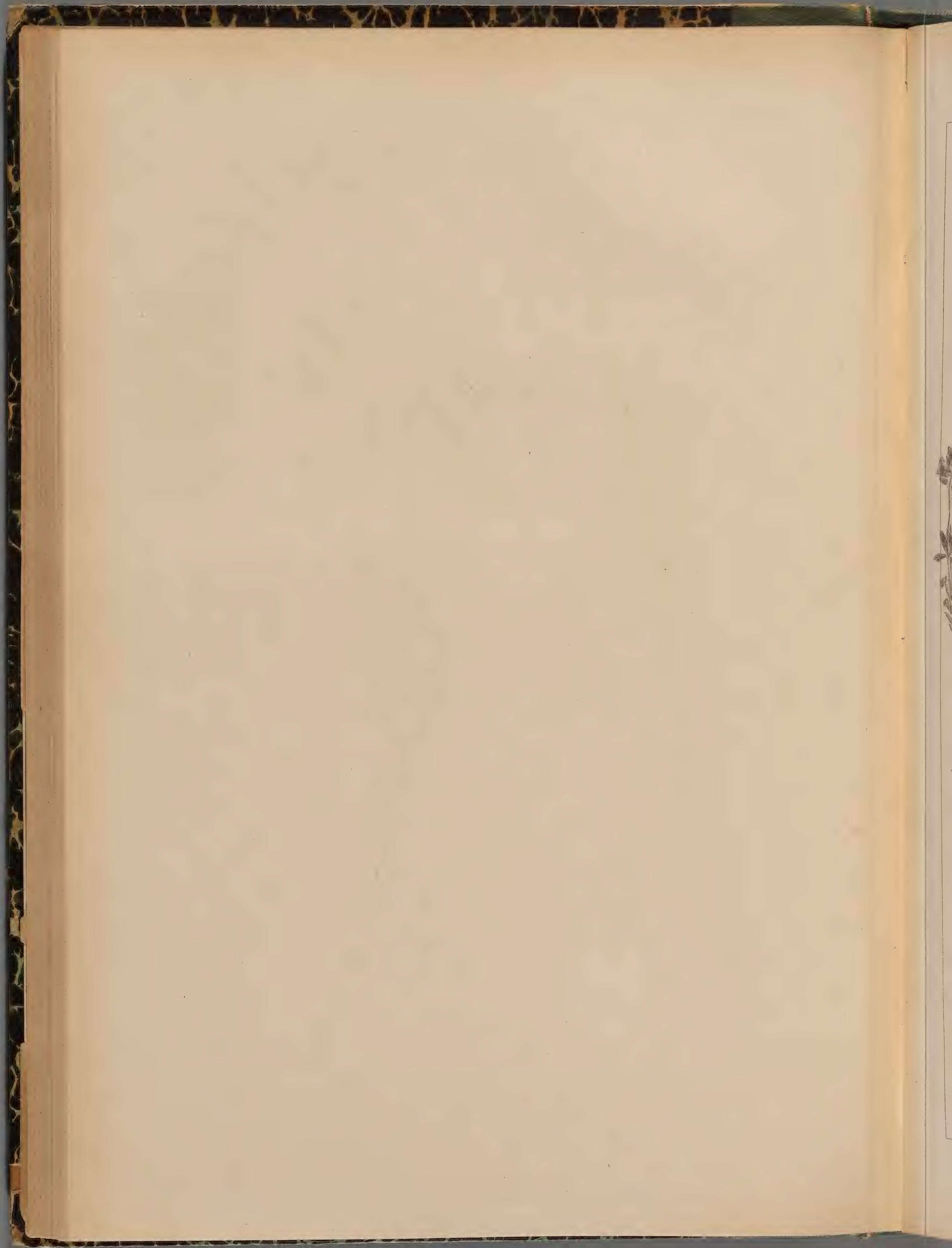






*E. PEPLOIDES*. GOU. ④



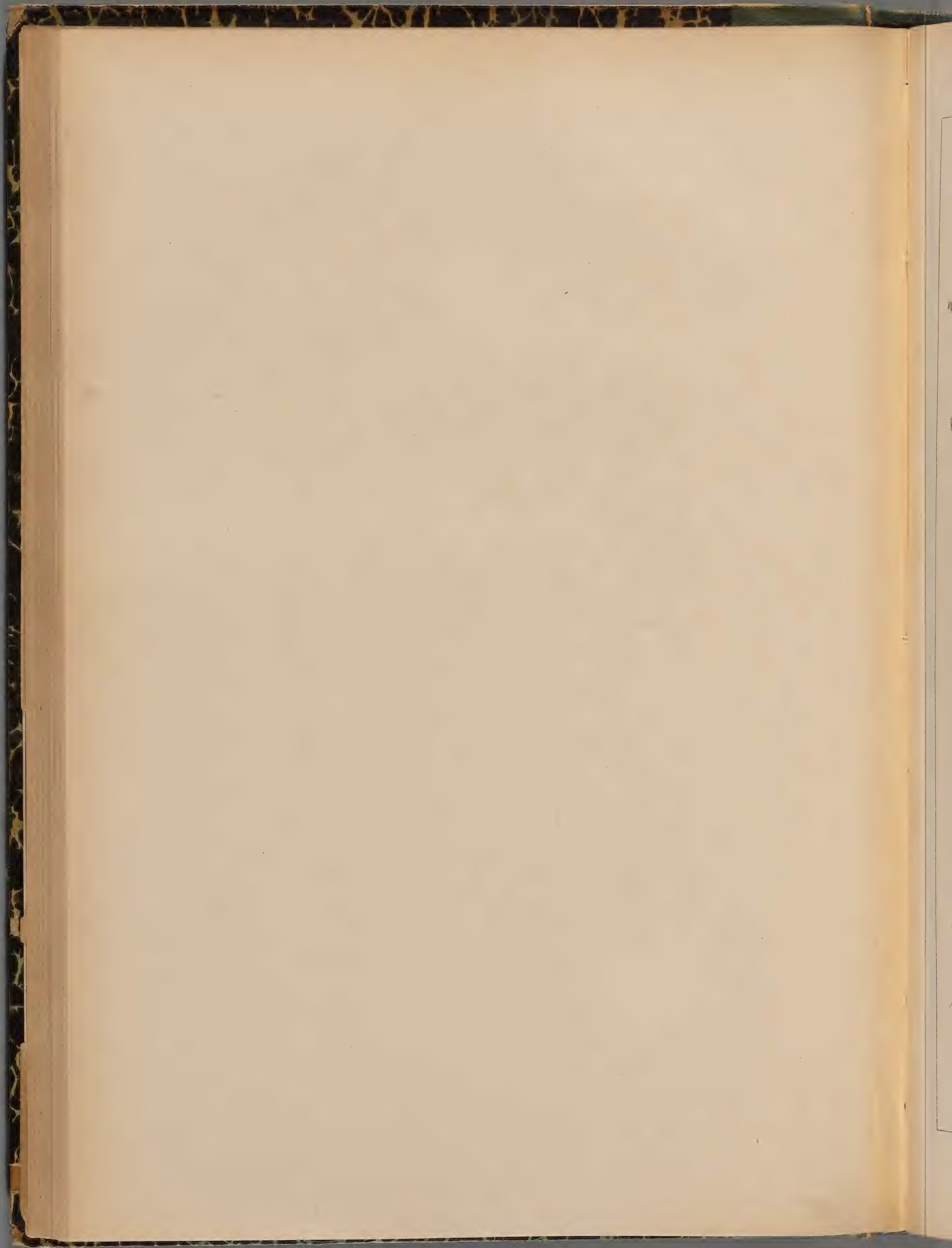






*E. BIUMBELLATA*. POIR. 2/



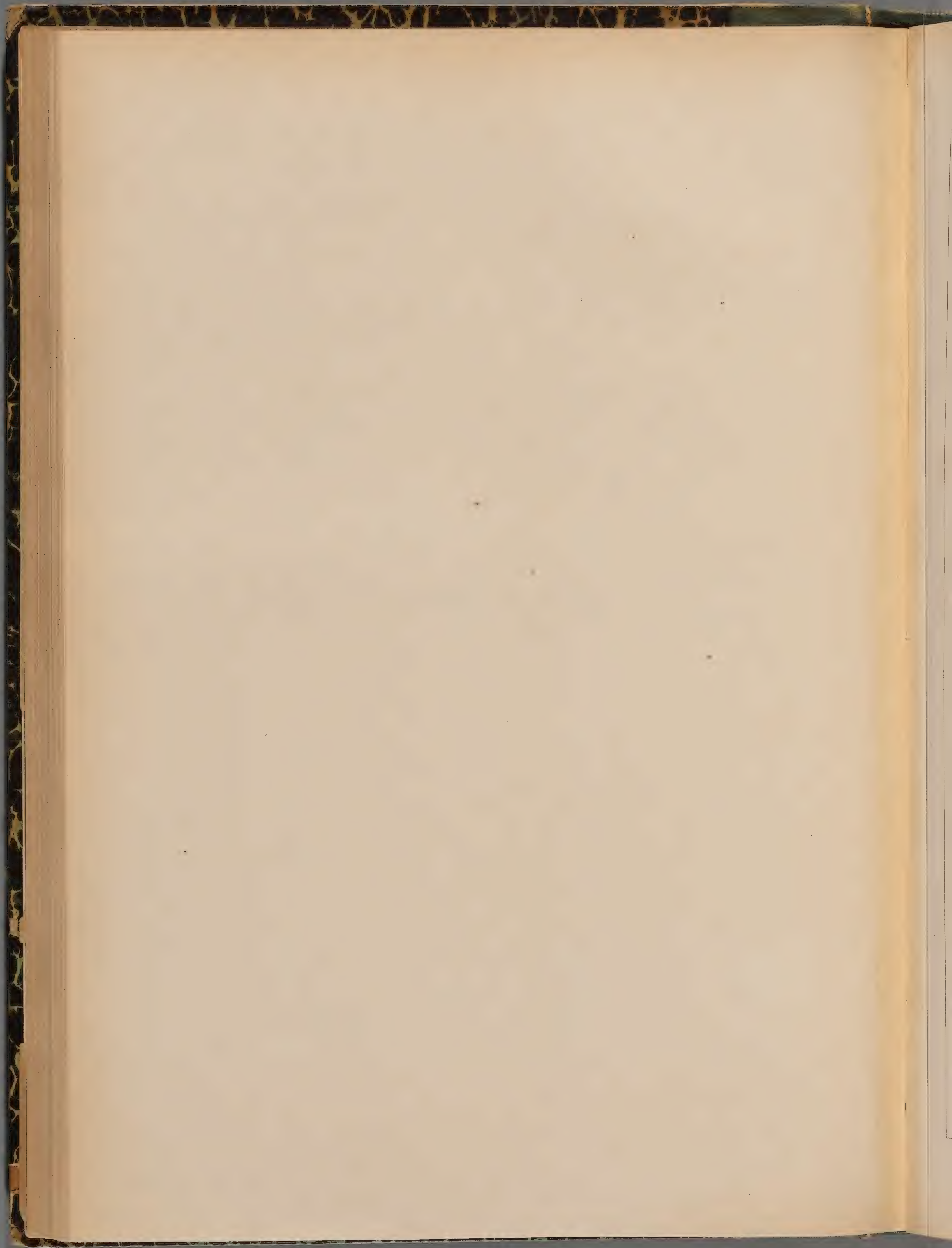






*E. SEGETALIS* . *L.* ①



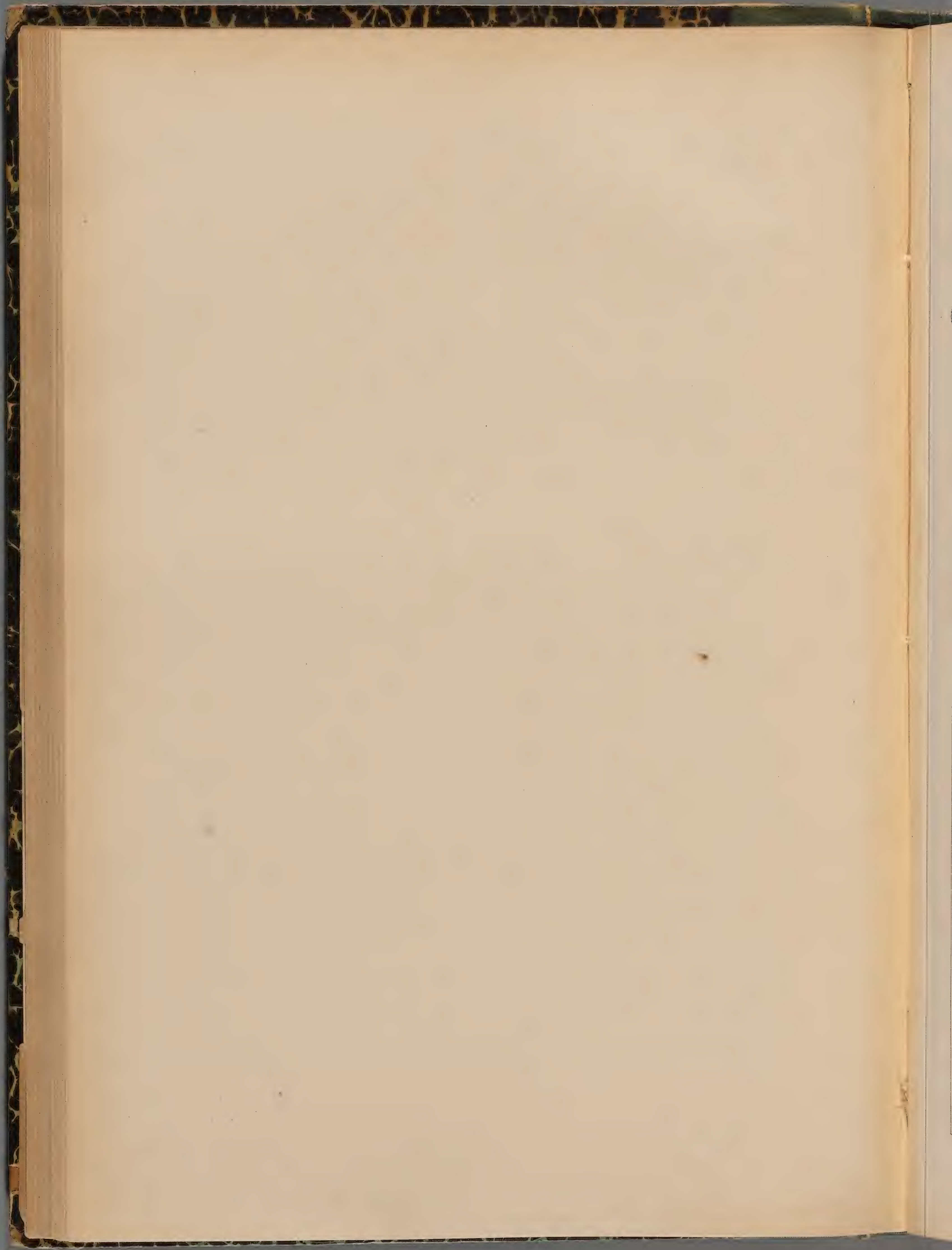




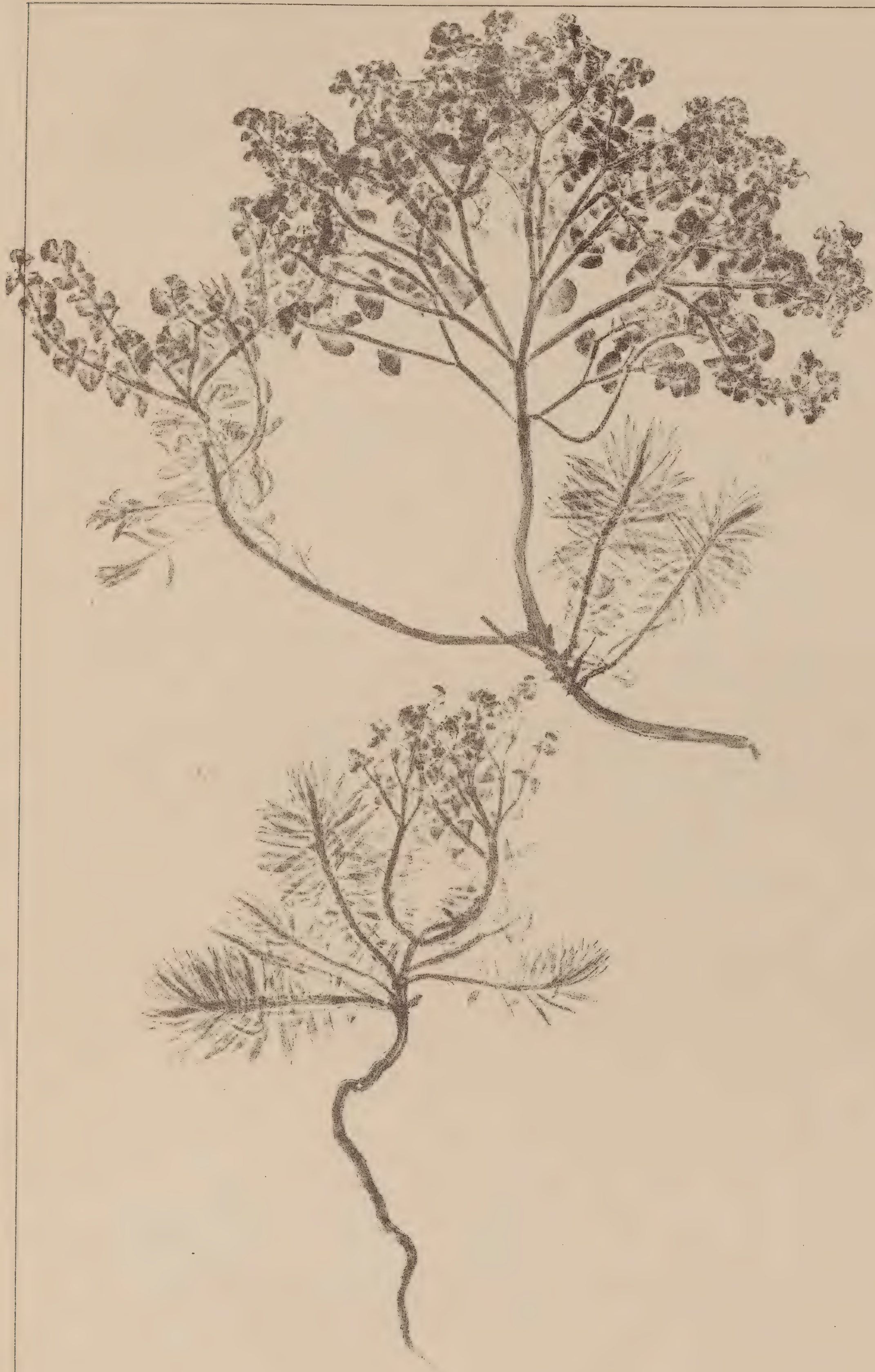


E. SEGETALIS. I. Var. longibracteata



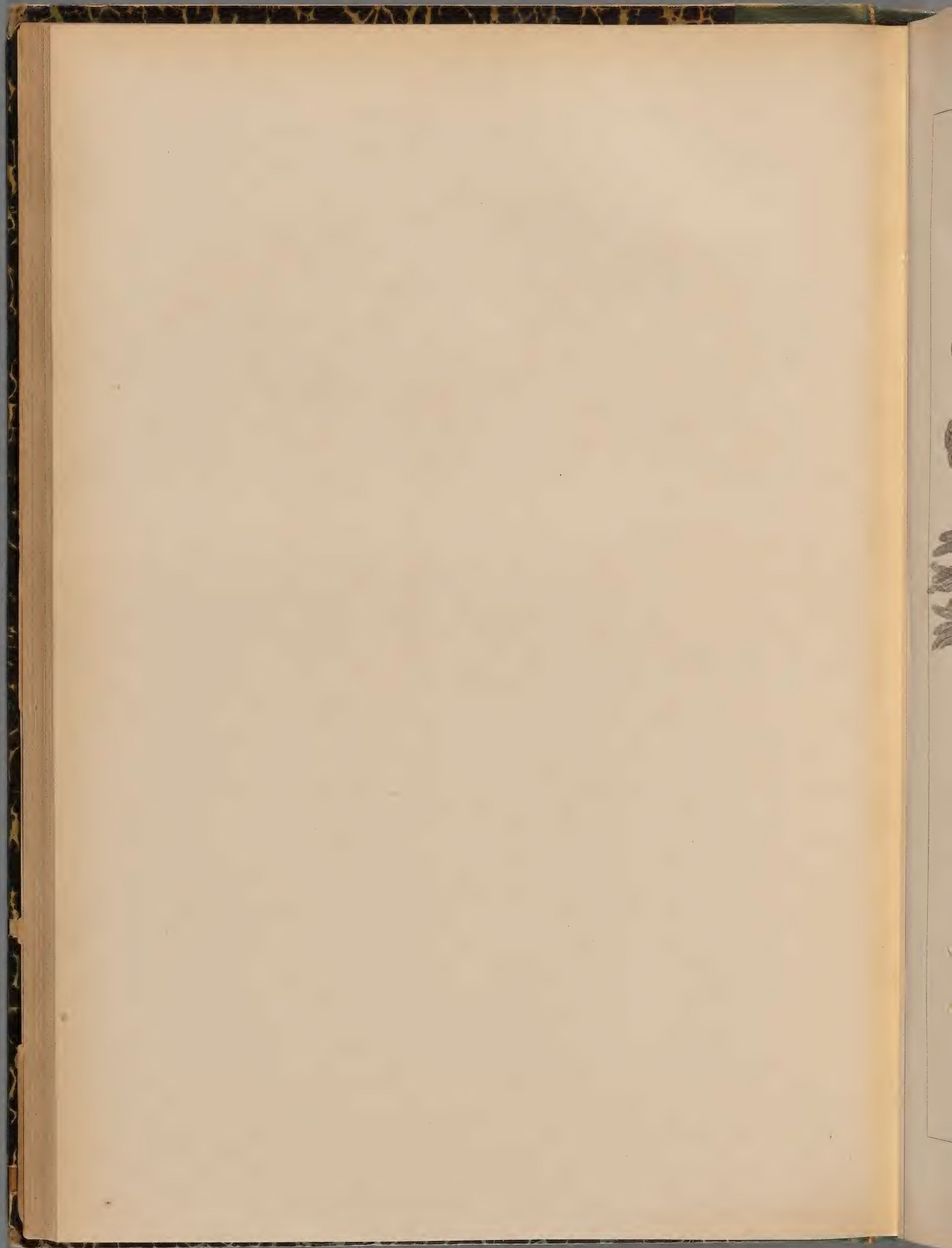






*E. SEGETALIS*. (E. *Artaudiana*. D.C.) 24



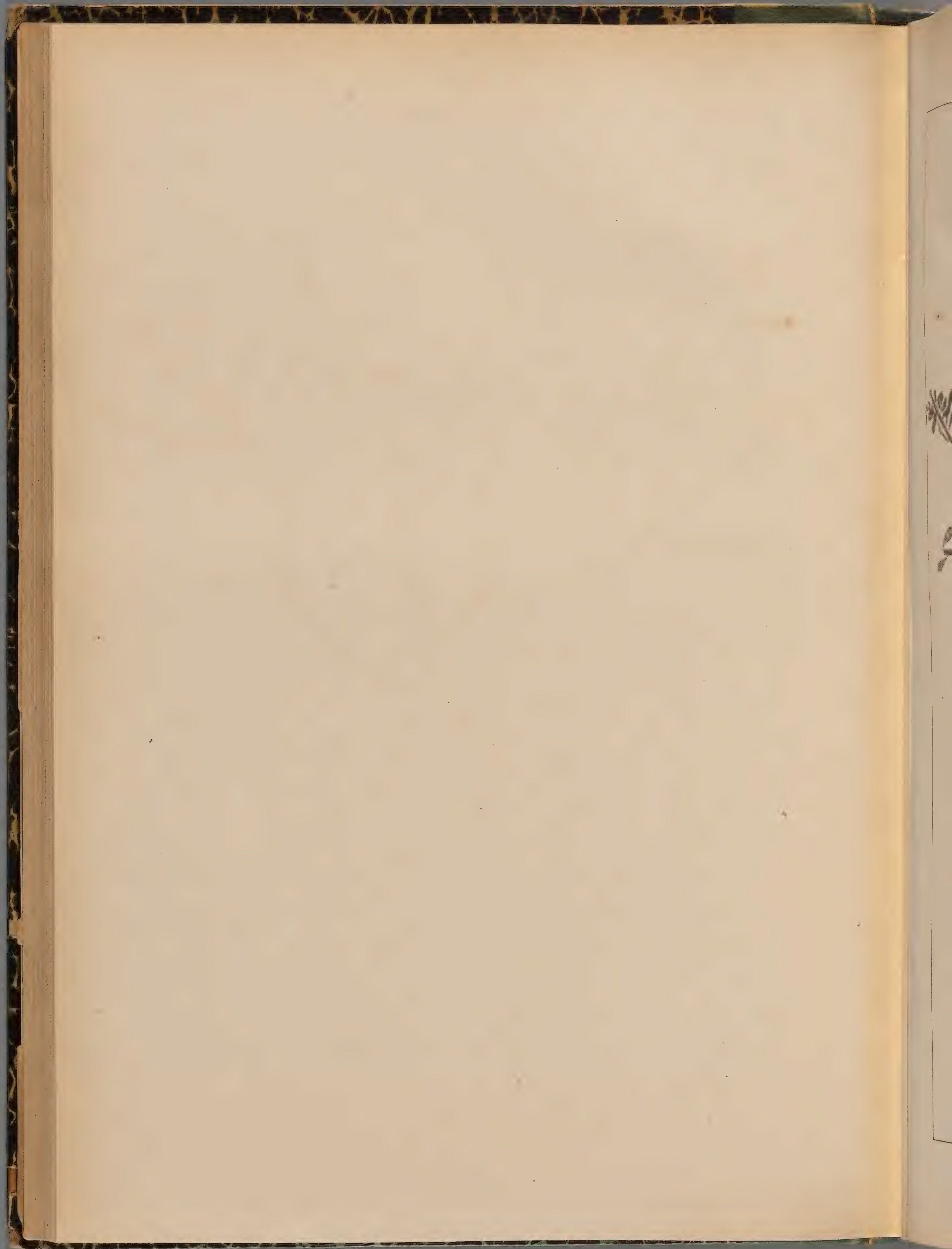




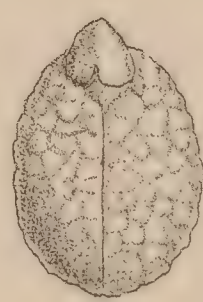
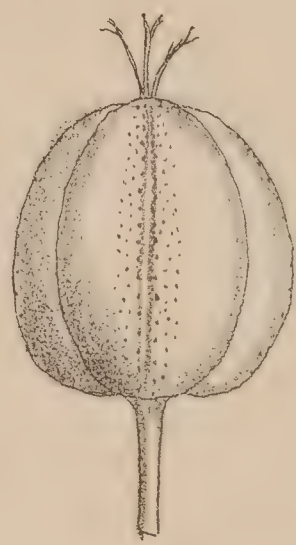


E. PINEA. L. 24



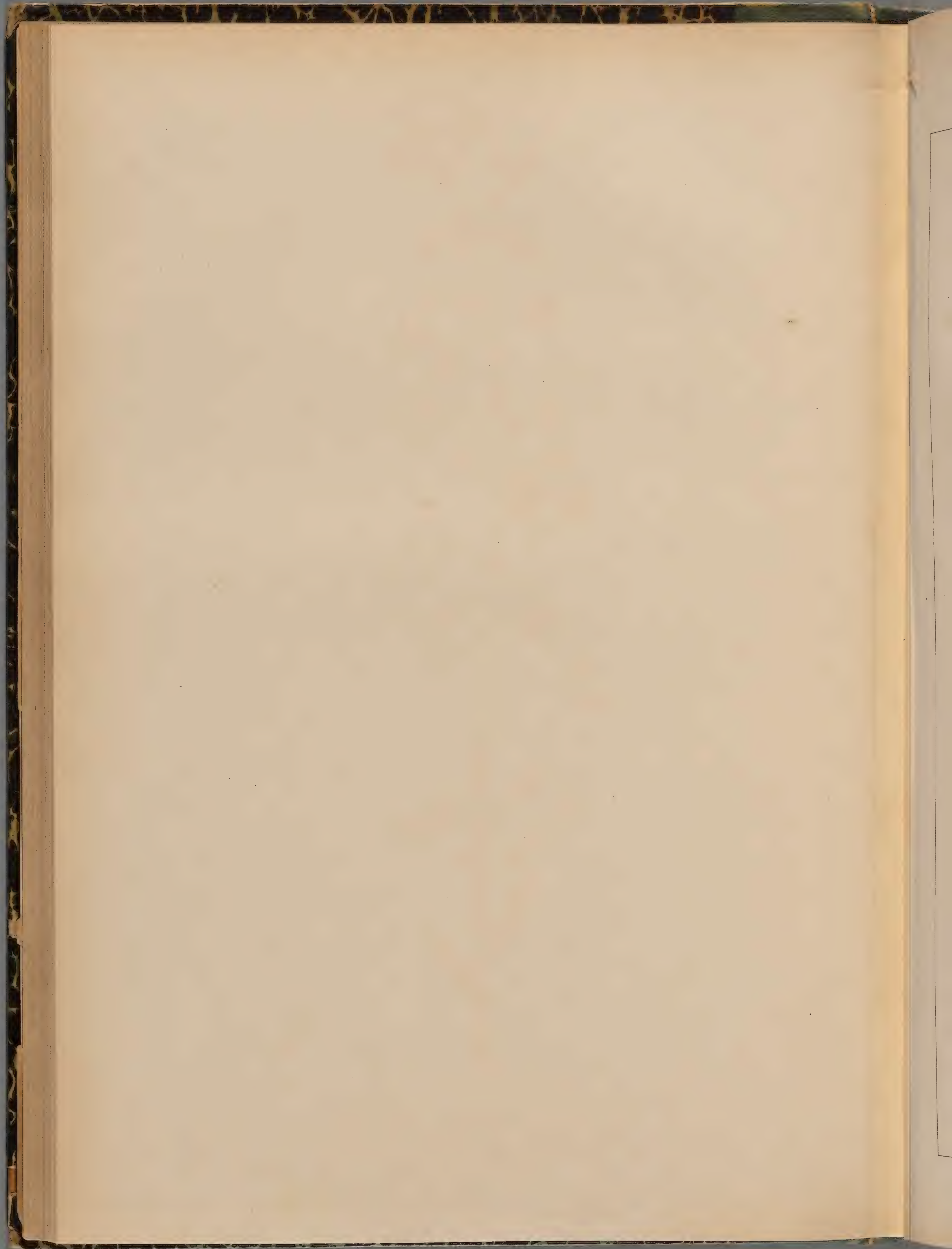






E. PORTLANDICA. L. ② 7



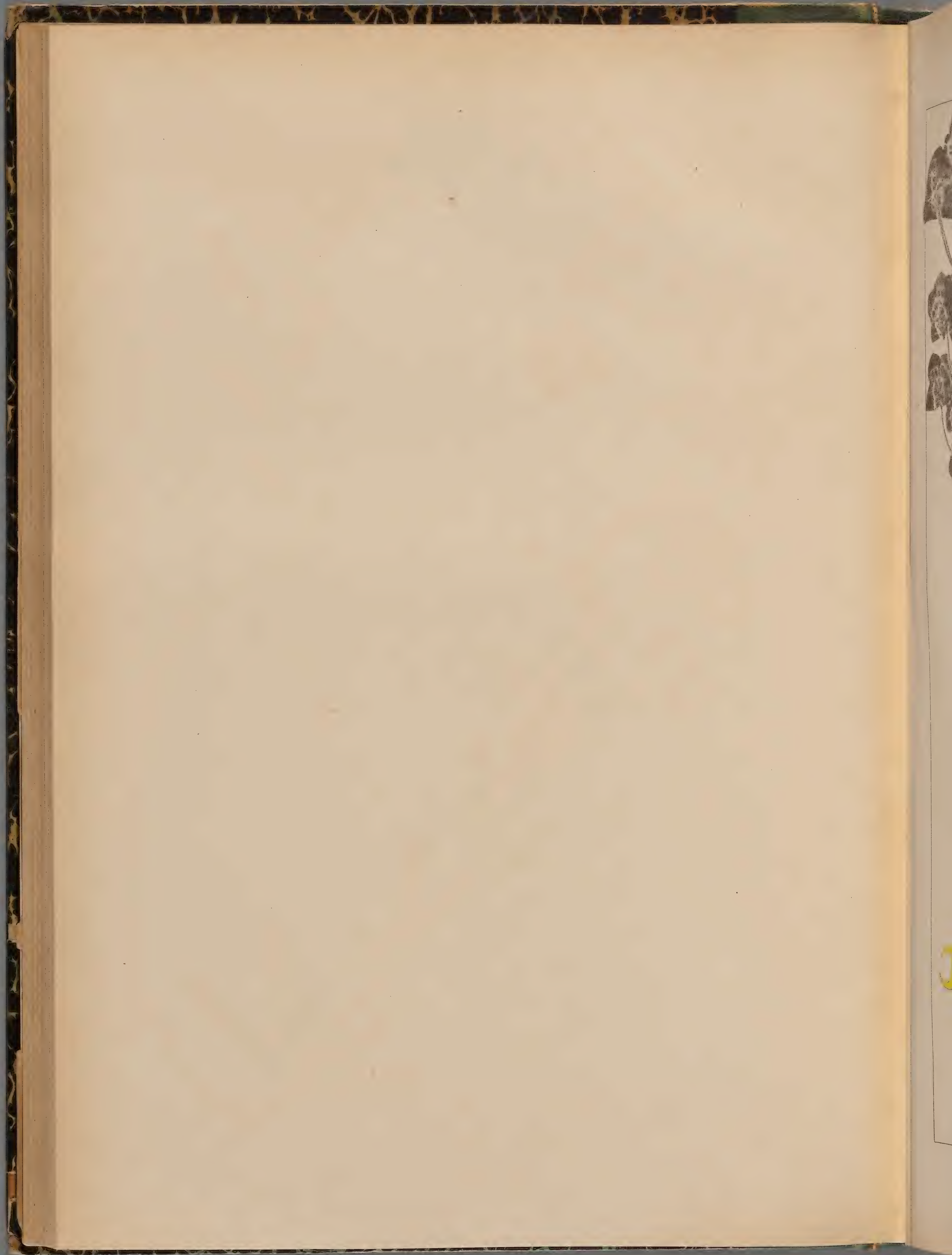






*E. SEMIPERFOLIATA. Viv. 2*



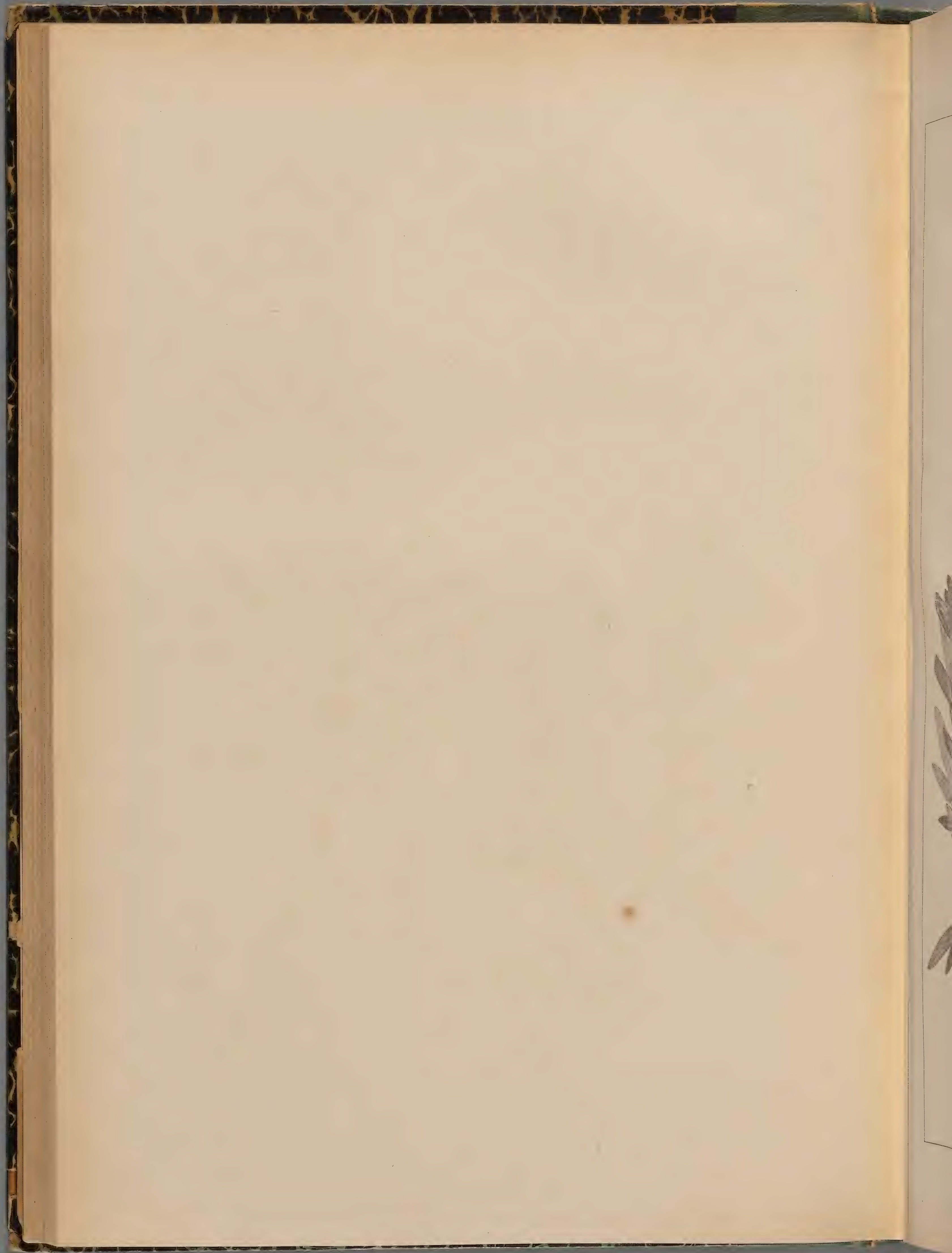






E. AMYGDALOIDES. L. 24



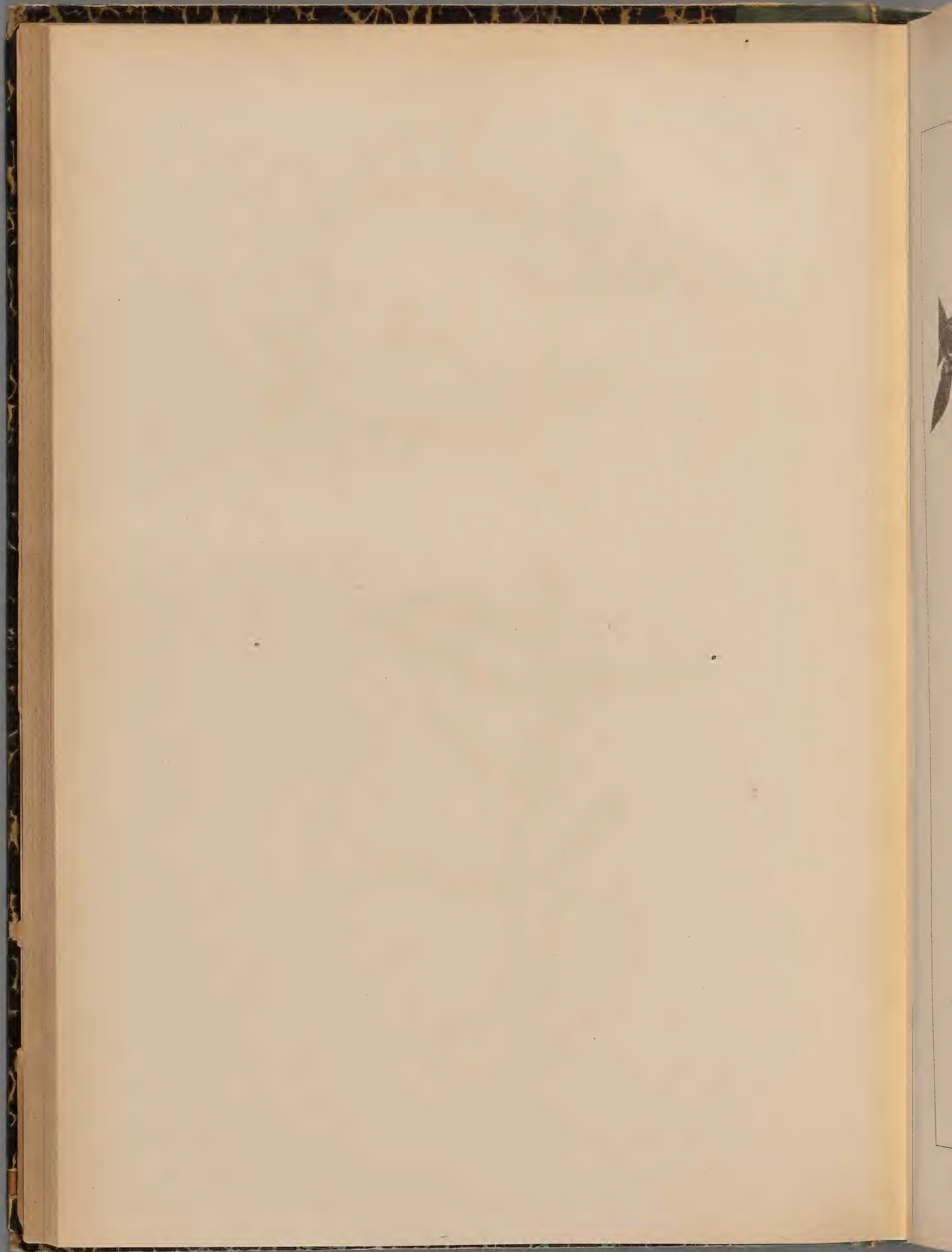






E. CHARACIAS. L. 5



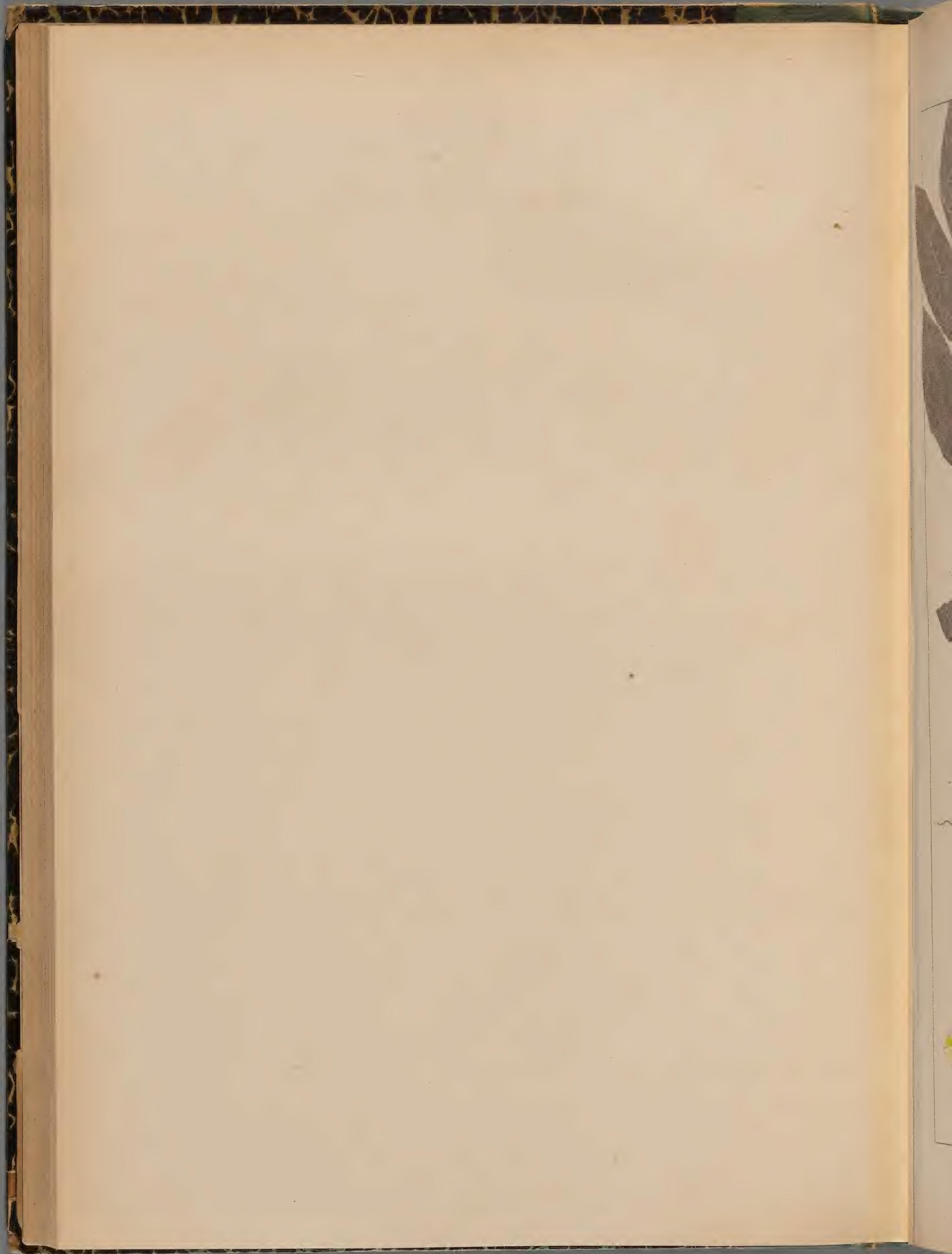






E. LATHYRIS. L. ①



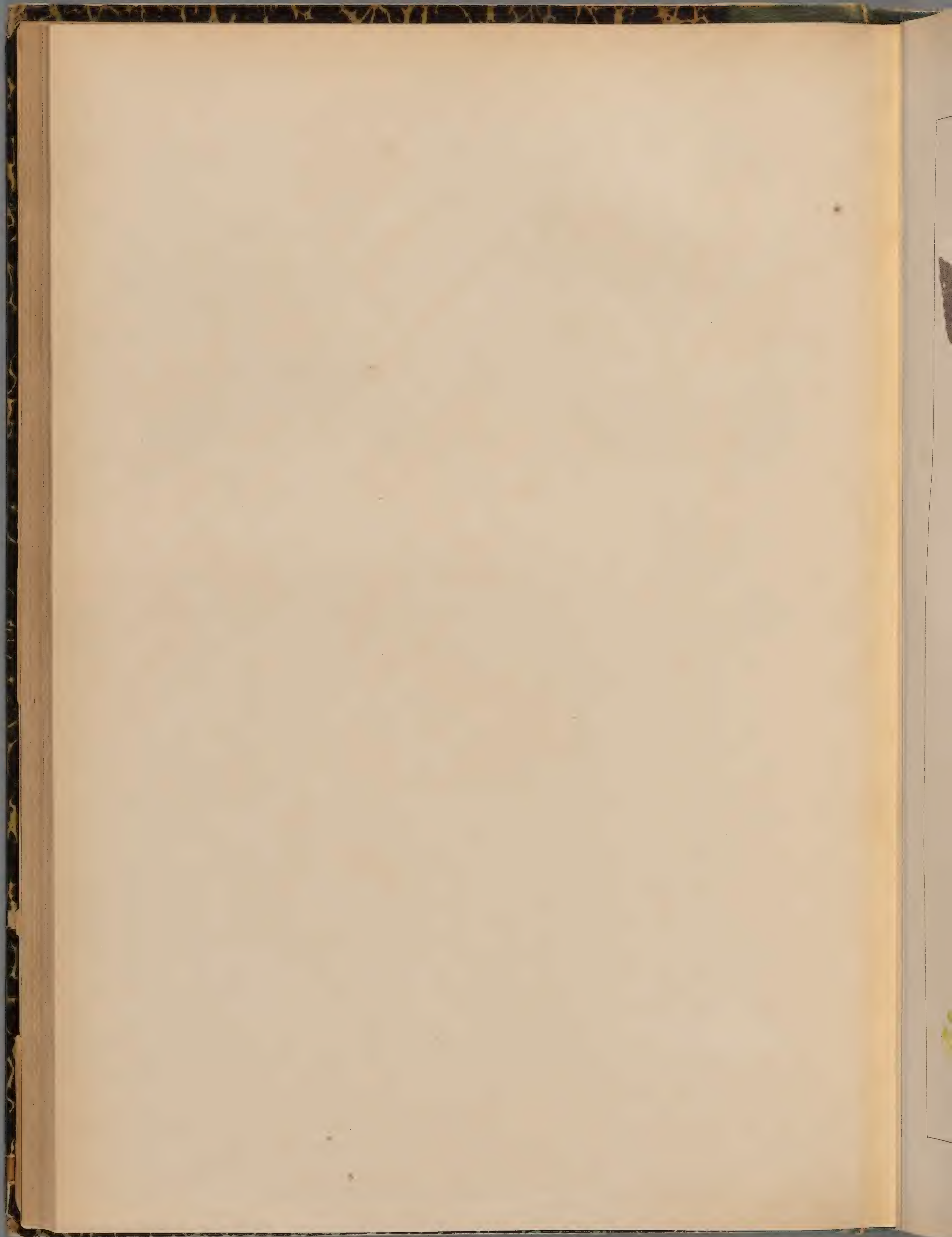






MERCURIALIS PERENNIS. L. ♀



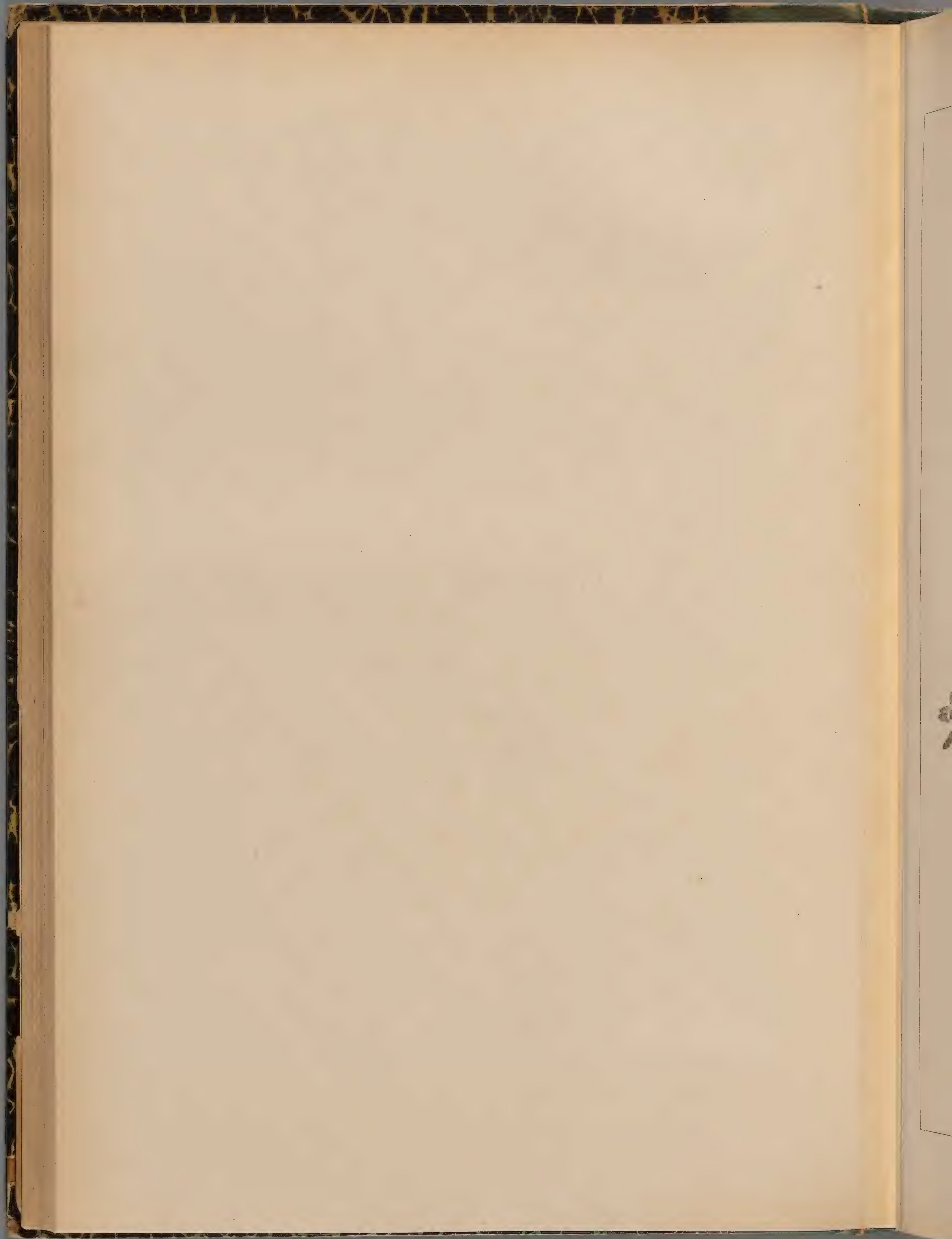






M. ANNUA. L. ①



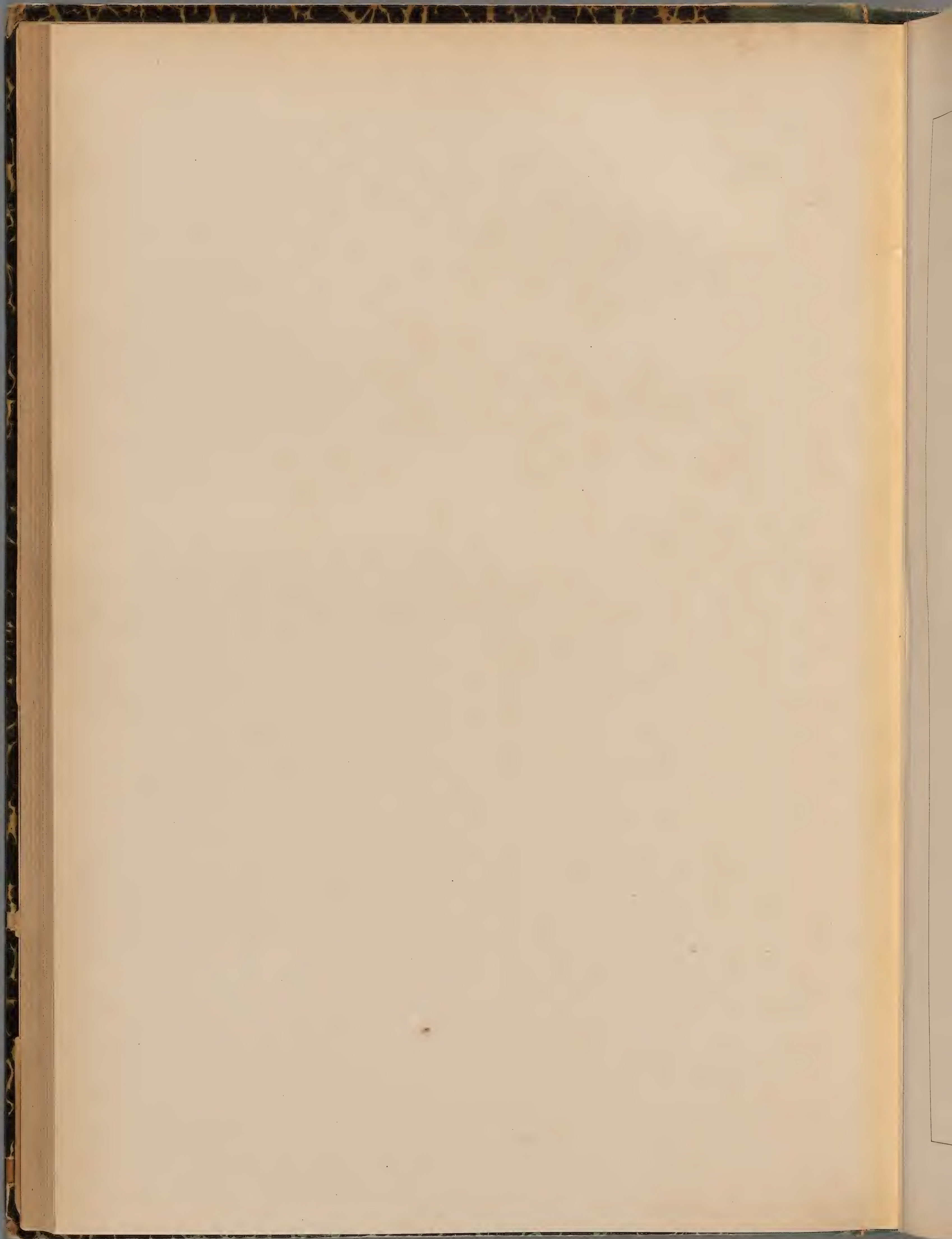




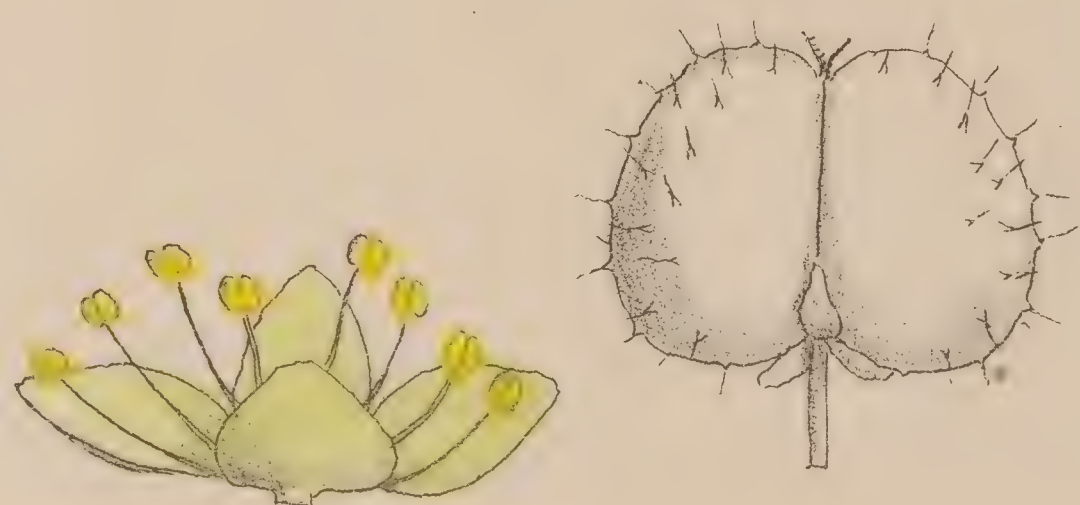


*M. HUETTII*. HANRY. ①



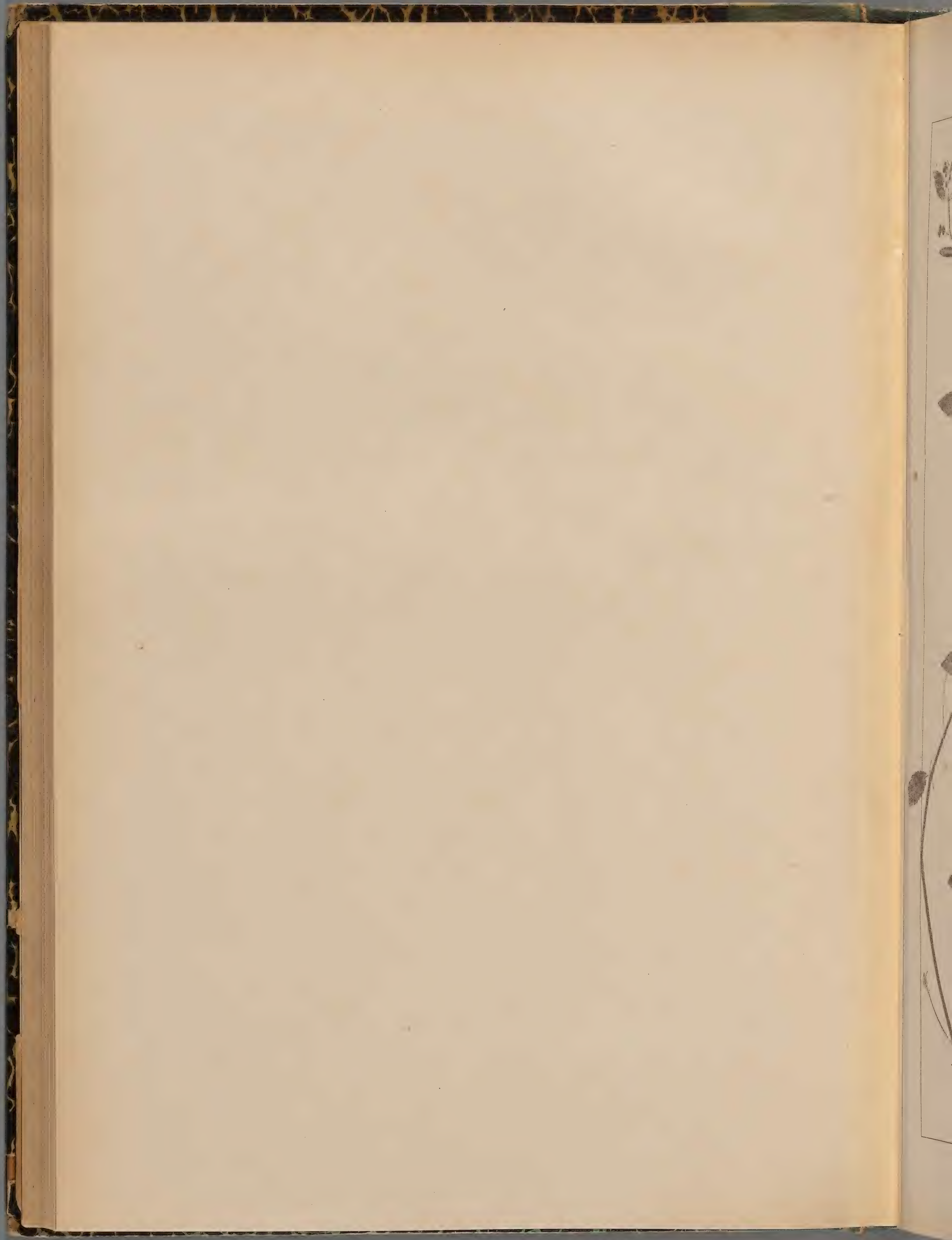






M. AMBIGUA. L. ①



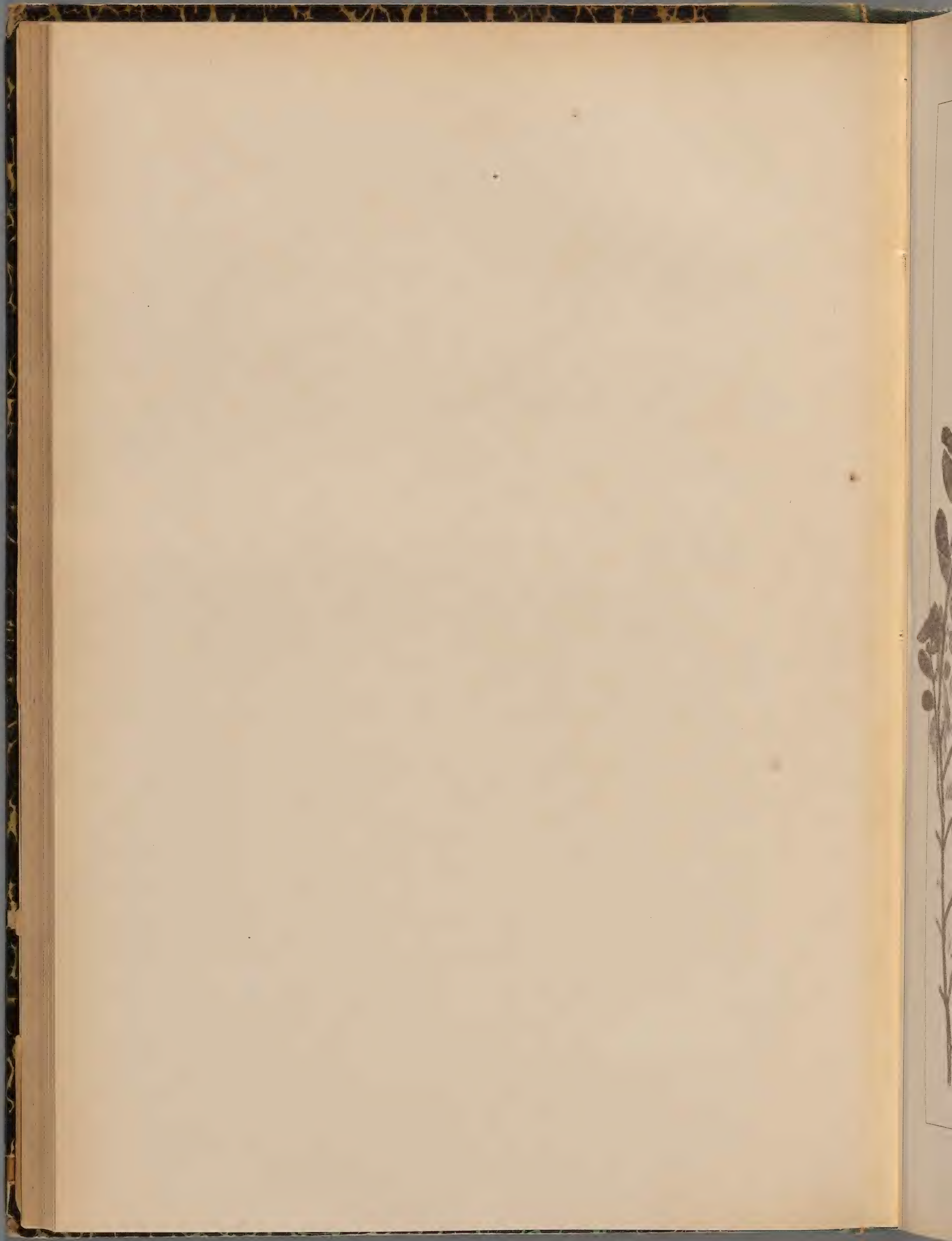






M. corsica Coss. 5



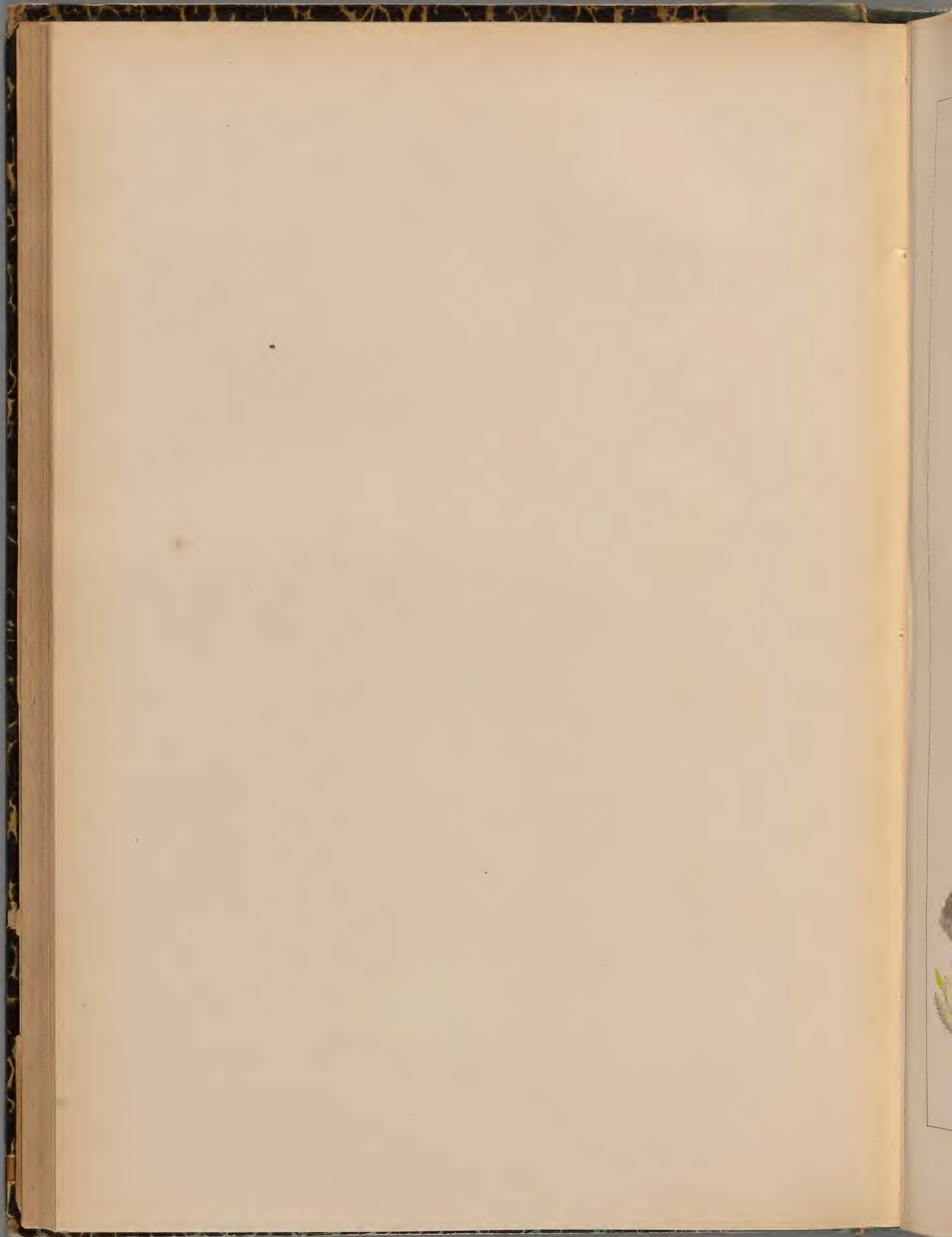






M. TOMENTOSA. L. 5



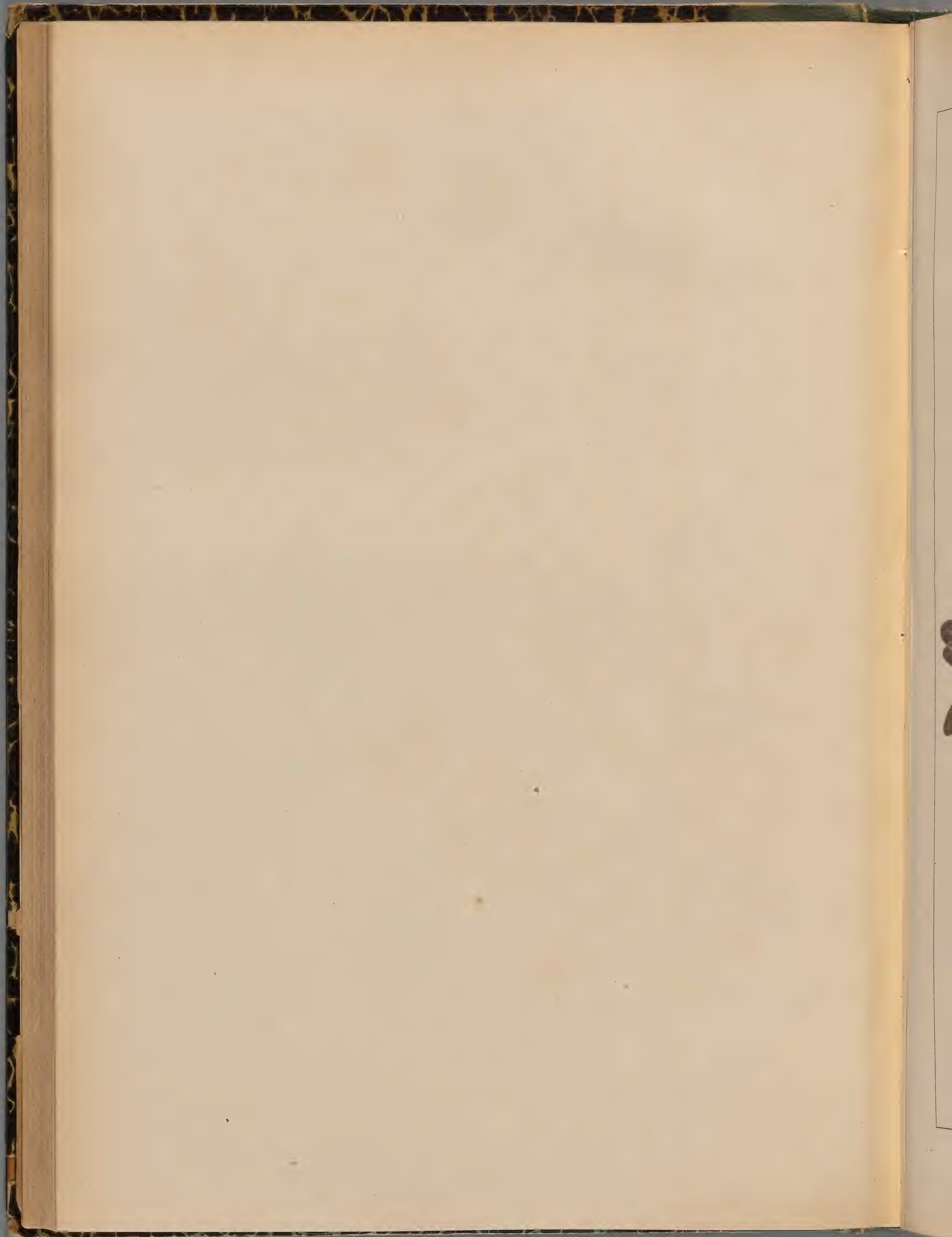






CROZOPHORA TINCTORIA. JUSS. ①









BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS. L. 5



Fleur  
soudées  
soudées  
devenu  
un albu

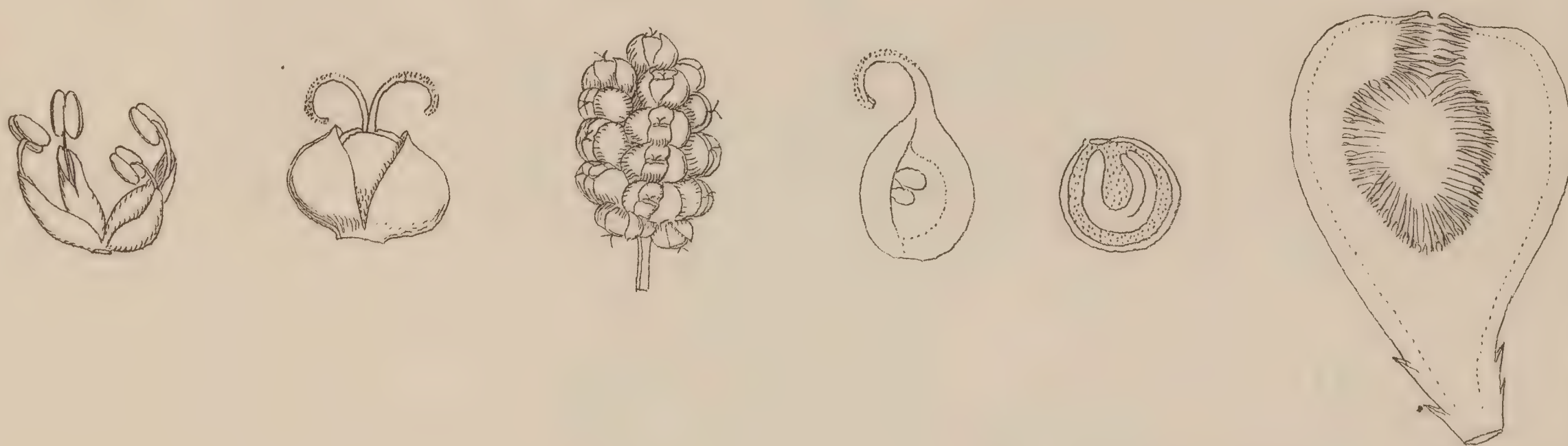
1<sup>re</sup> GEN

2<sup>e</sup> GEN



109<sup>e</sup> Famille. — MORÉES.

Fleurs monoïques ou dioïques, en épi ou dans un involucre presque fermé. Fleurs mâles : périanthe à 3-4 divisions soudées à la base; étamines 3-4, opposées, au fond du périanthe. Fleurs femelles : périanthe à 4-5 divisions bisériées, soudées à la base; ovaire libre, uniloculaire, à deux styles; fruit sec, monosperme, tantôt enveloppé par le périanthe devenu charnu, tantôt tous les fruits enfermés dans le réceptacle. Graine suspendue, à embryon courbé dans un albumen charnu.



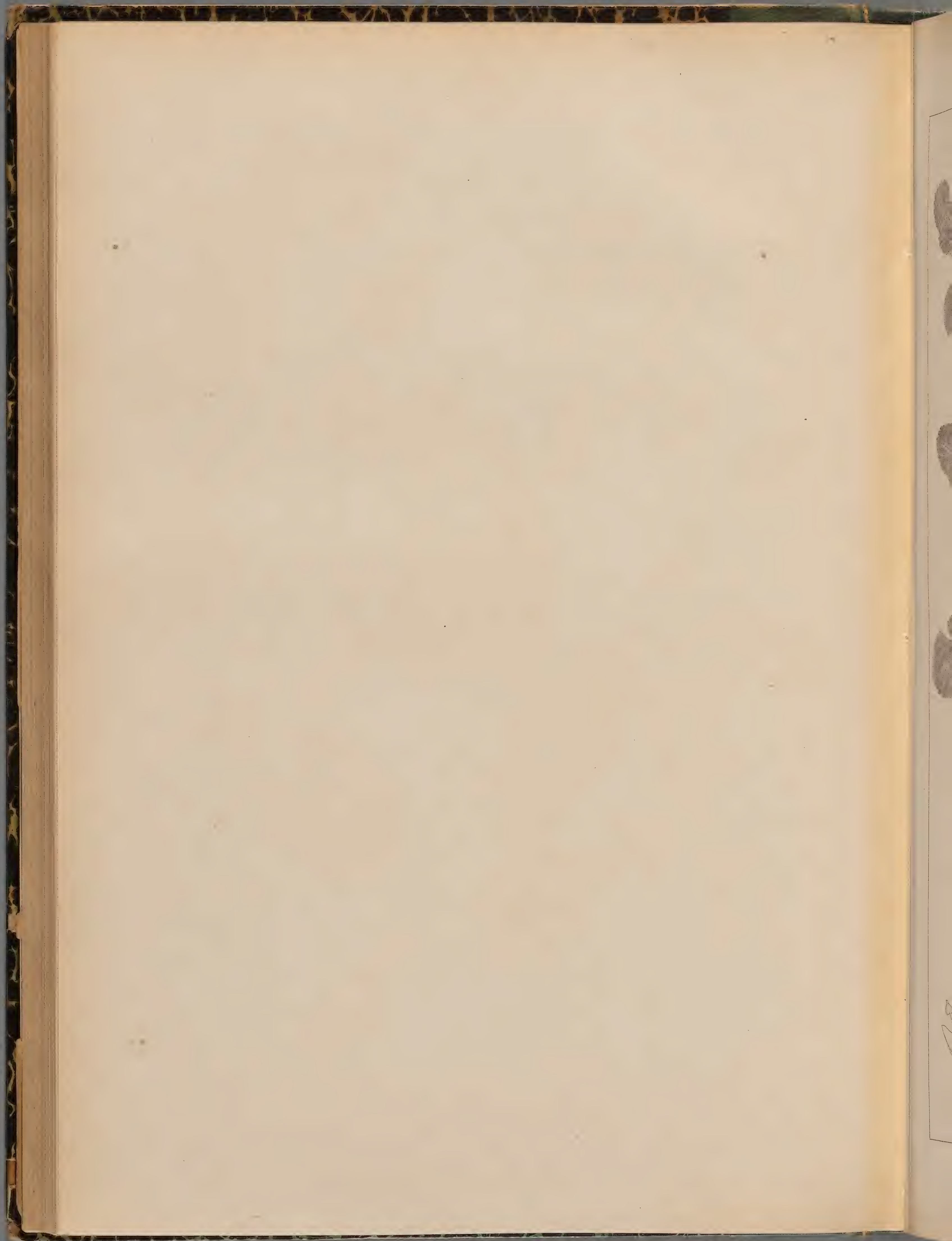
1<sup>er</sup> GENRE. — *Morus*. *Toarn.*

*M. alba*. *L.*..... pl. 1. | *M. nigra*. *L.*..... pl. 2.

2<sup>e</sup> GENRE. — *Ficus*. *Tourn.*

*F. Carica*. *L.*..... pl. 3.



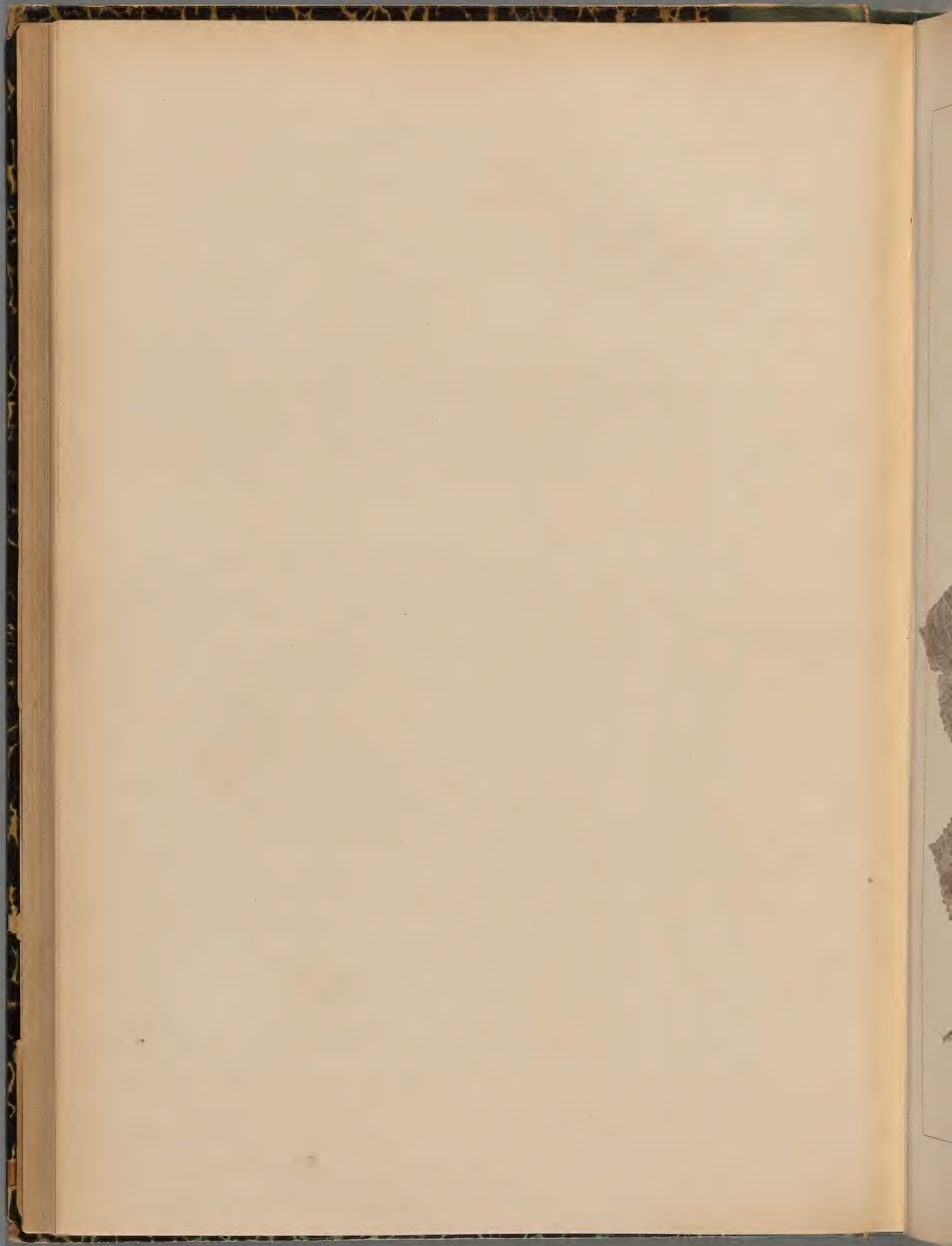




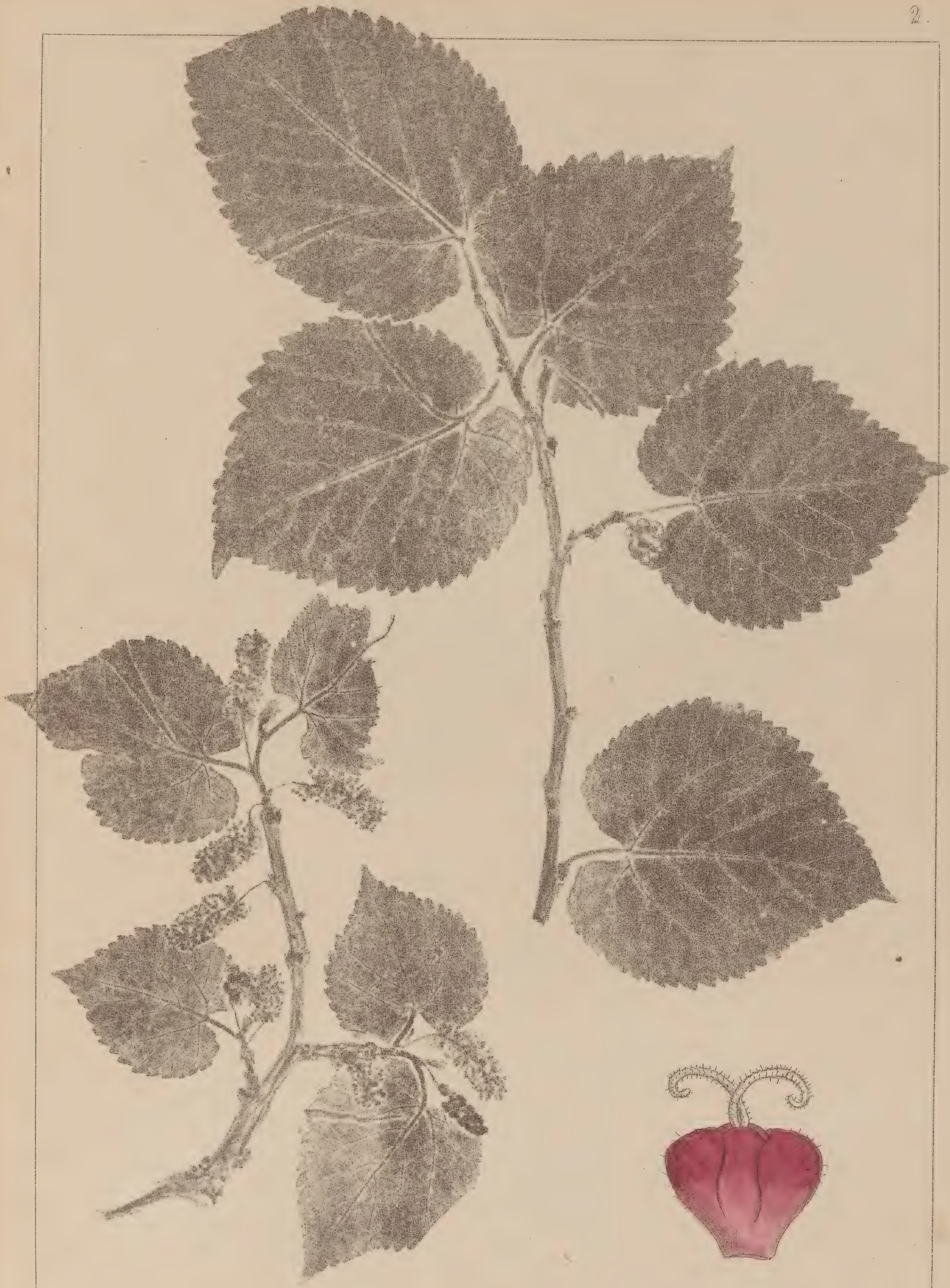


MORUS ALBA. L. 5



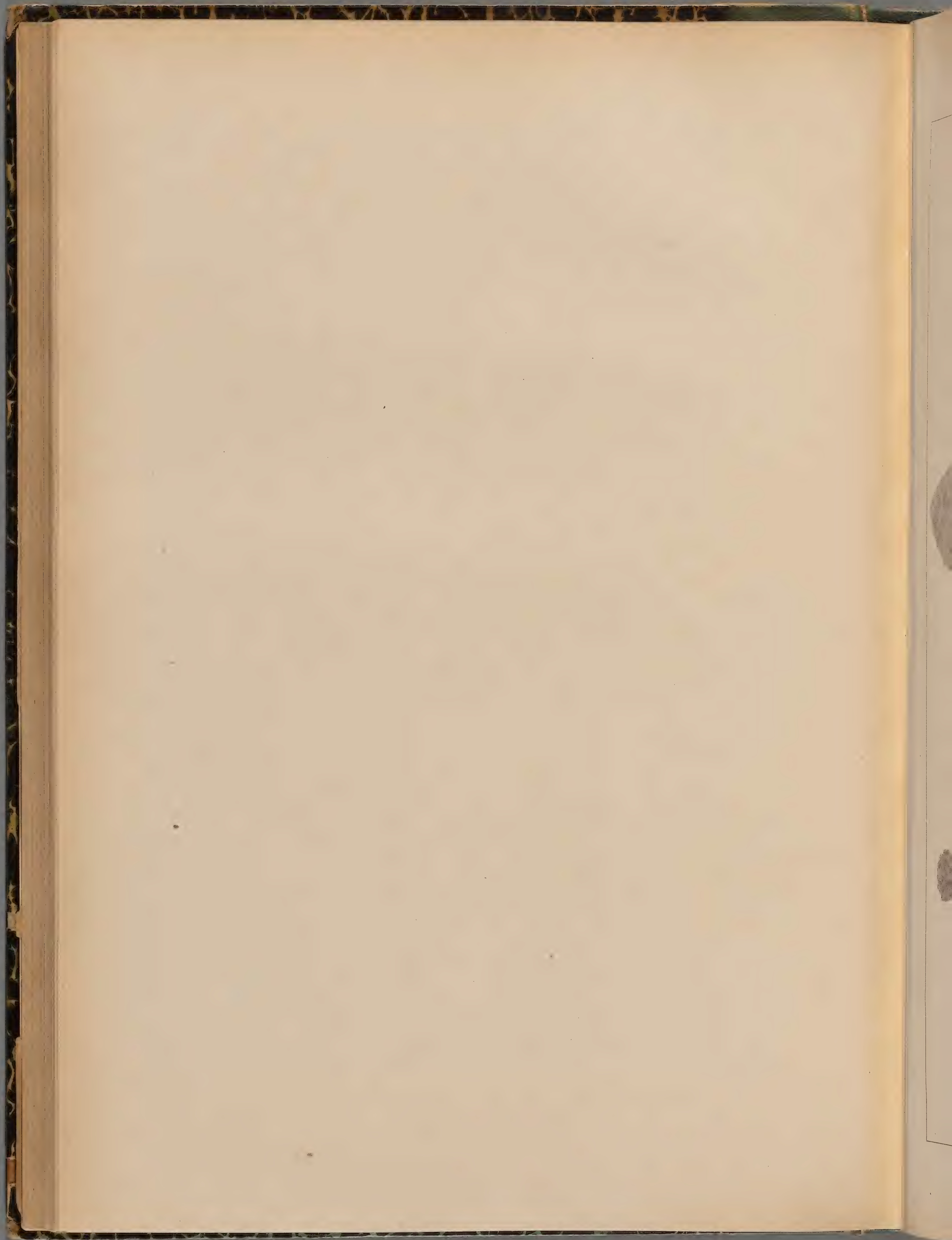






M. NIGRA . L. ♂









FICUS CARICA. L. 5



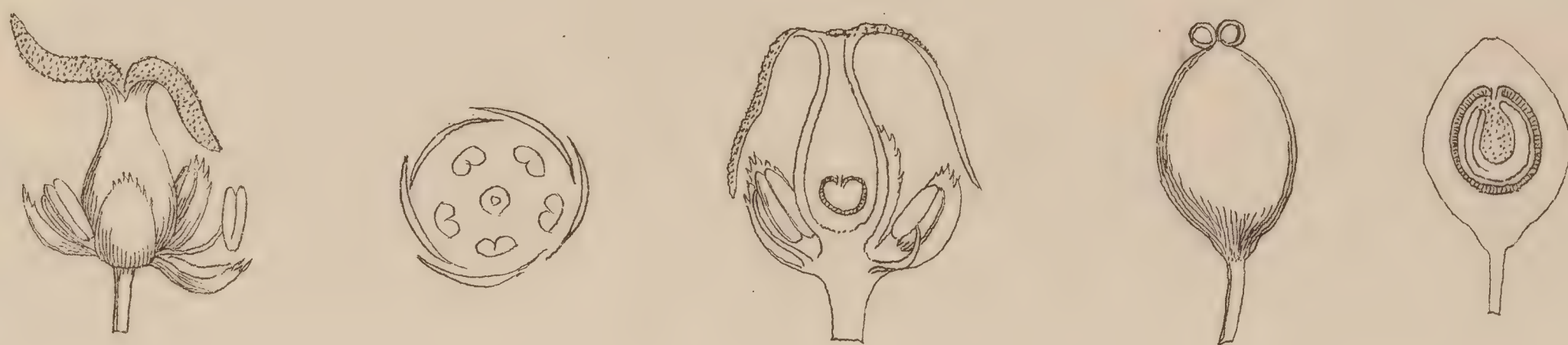
Fleurs  
oppositées  
Graine st

GENRE L



110<sup>e</sup> Famille. — CELTIDÉES.

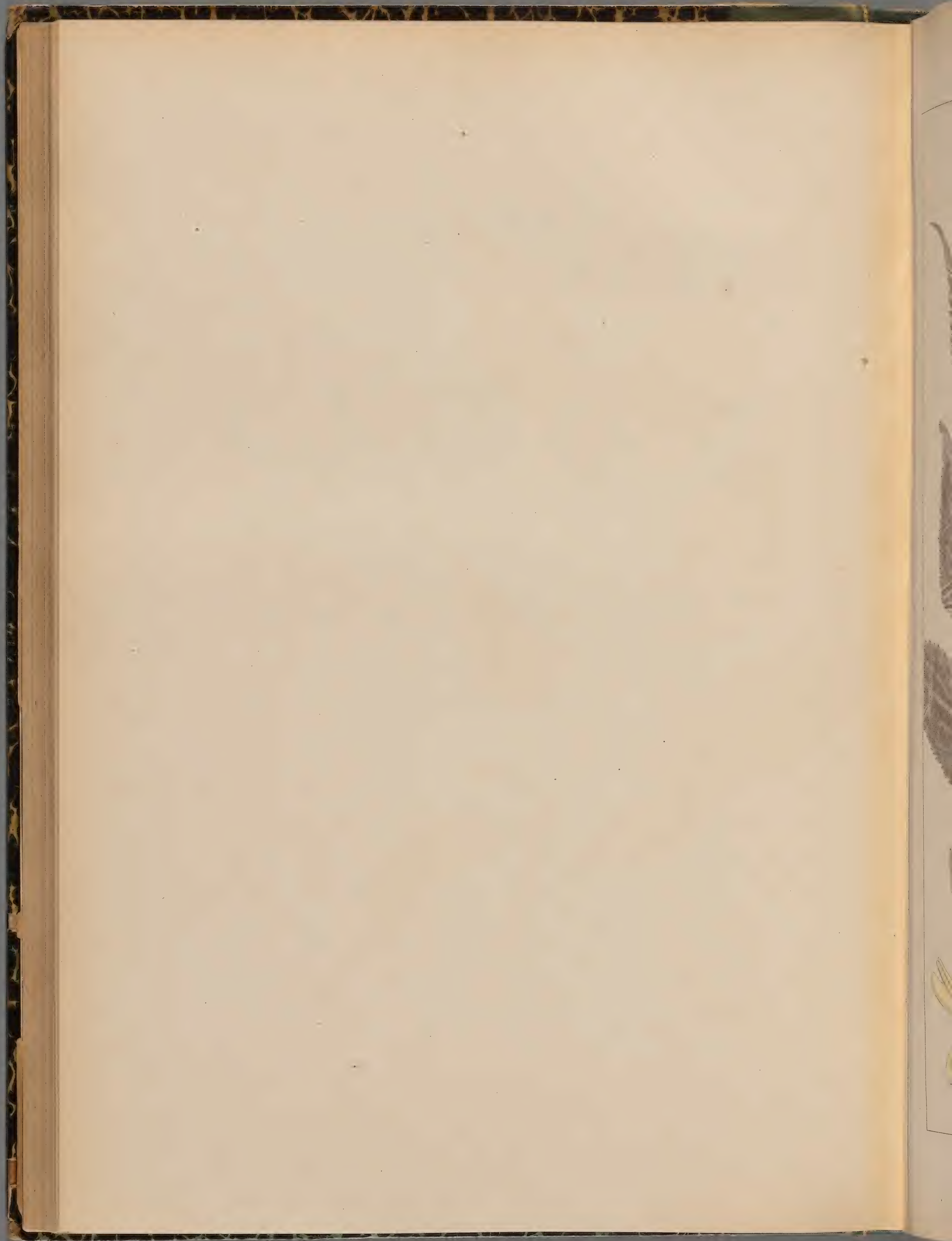
Fleurs hermaphrodites ou polygâmes, axillaires. Périclype persistant, à 5 divisions unies à la base. Etamines 5, opposées, à filet se redressant avec élasticité. Ovaire uniloculaire, devenant un fruit subdrupacé et monosperme. Graine suspendue, courbée; à embryon autour de l'albumen.



GENRE UNIQUE. — *Celtis*. Tourn.

*A. australis*. L..... pl. 4.









CELTIS AUSTRALIS. L. 5



Fleurs blanc  
Etamines or  
sobre rouge

GENRE UNIQUE

U. campestris



111° Famille. — ULMACÉES.

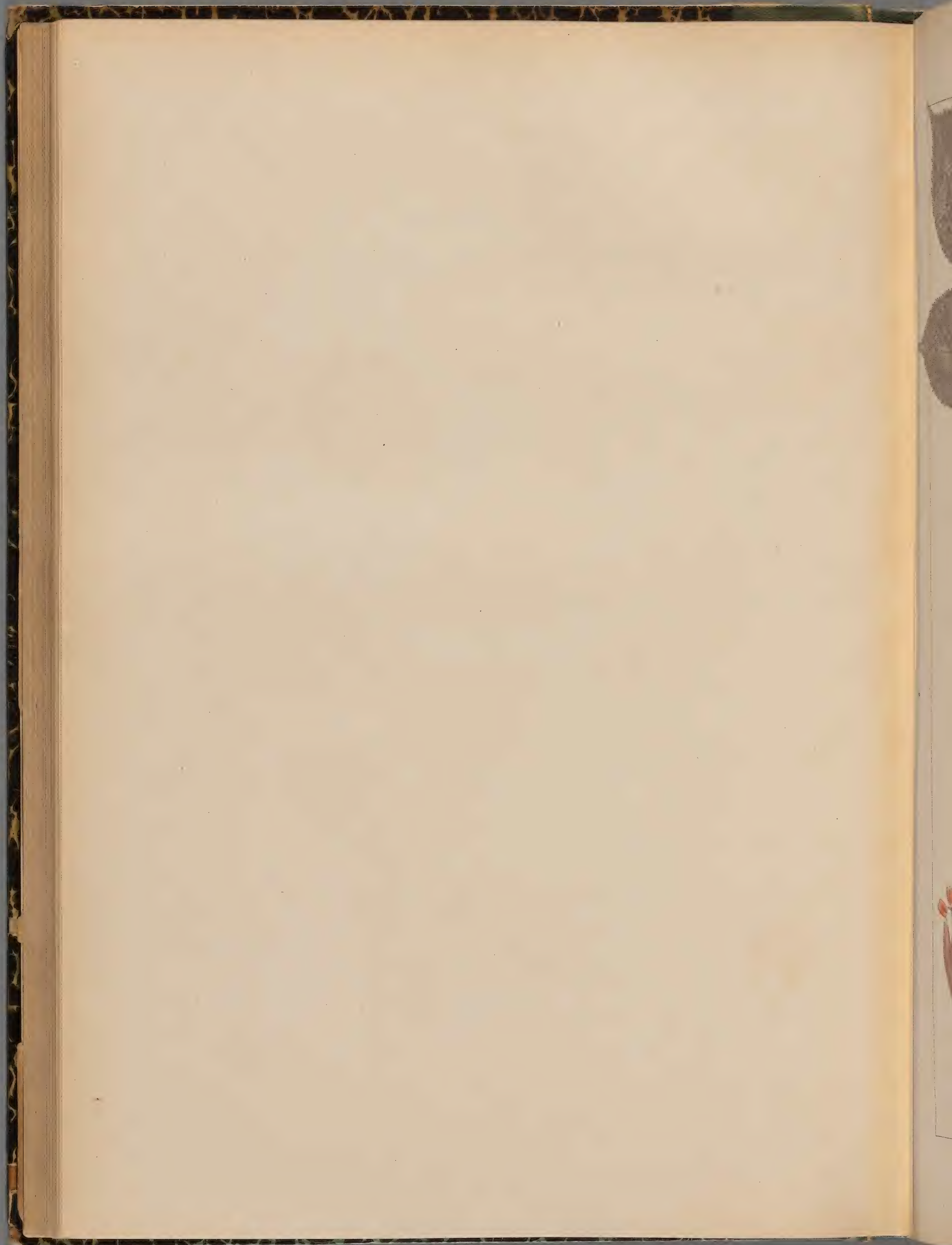
Fleurs hermaphrodites, rarement polygames. Péricarpe persistant, ordinairement à 5 divisions unies en cloche. Etamines ordinairement en égal nombre, opposées. Ovaire libre, formé de 2 carpelles, 1-2 ovulés, devenant une samare monosperme par avortement. Graine suspendue, à embryon droit, sans albumen.



GENRE UNIQUE. — *Ulmus*. L.

*U. campestris*. Sm. .... pl. 1. | *U. montana*. Sm. .... pl. 2. | *U. effusa*. Willd. .... pl. 3.



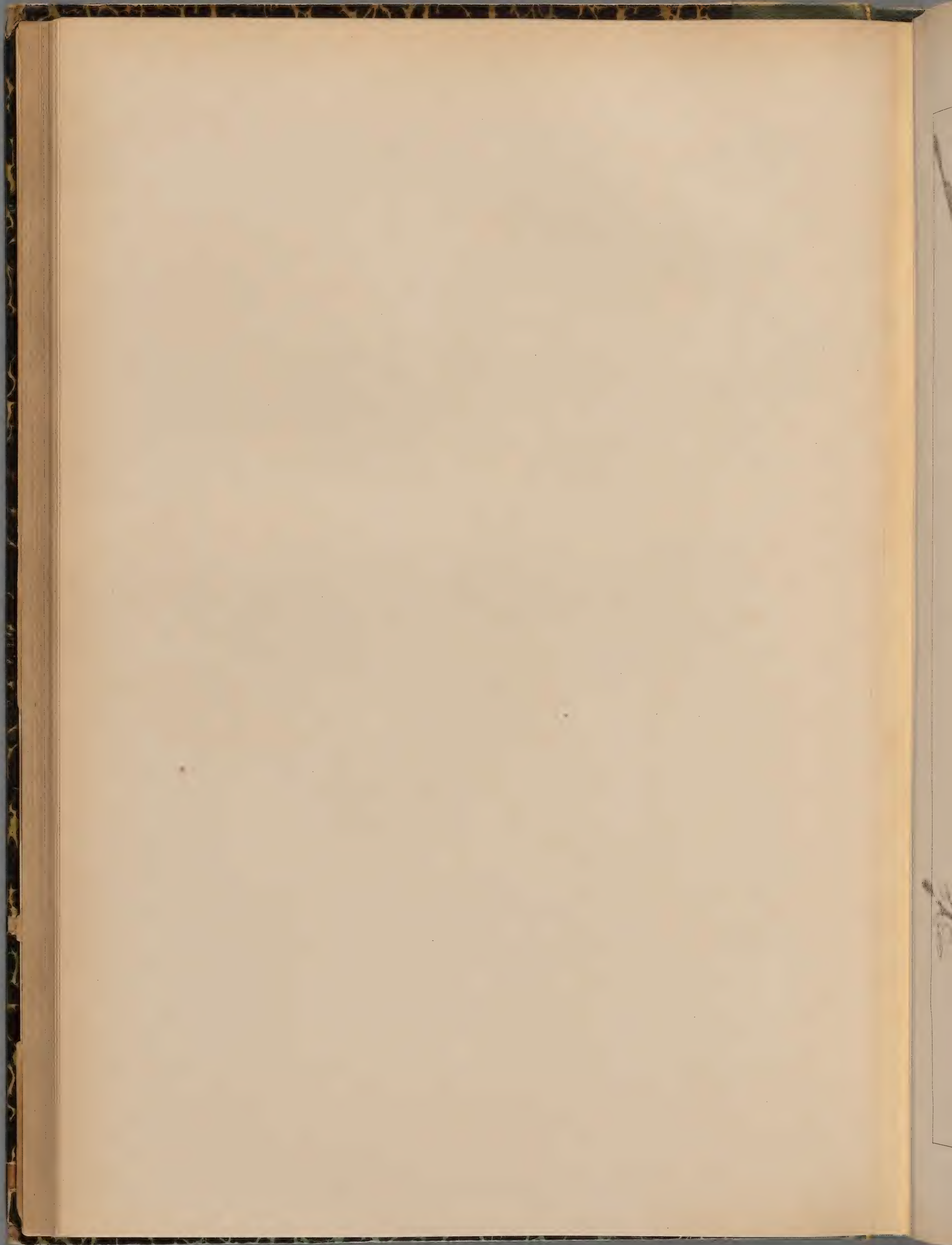






ULMUS CAMPESTRIS. L. 5



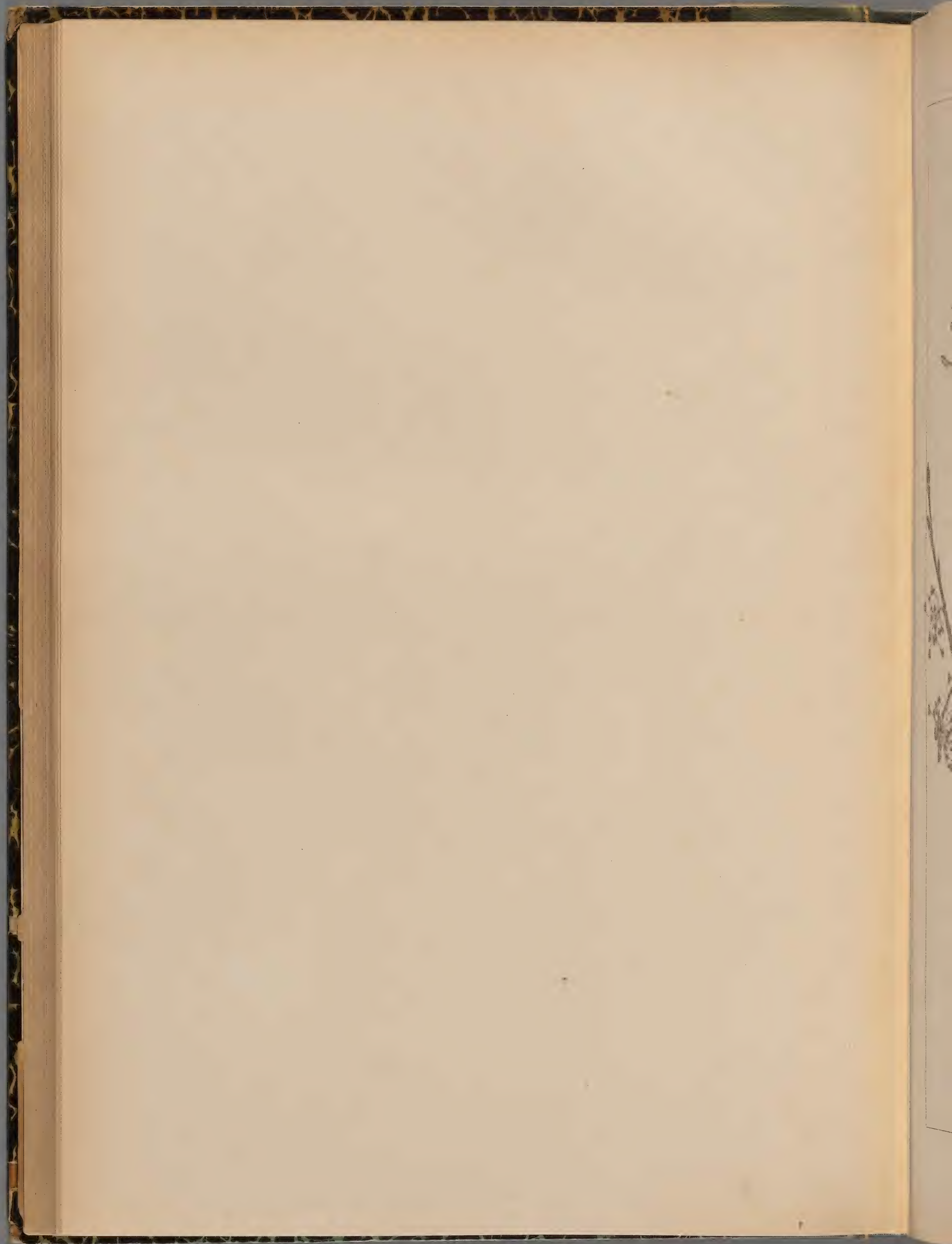






U. MONTANA. SM. 5



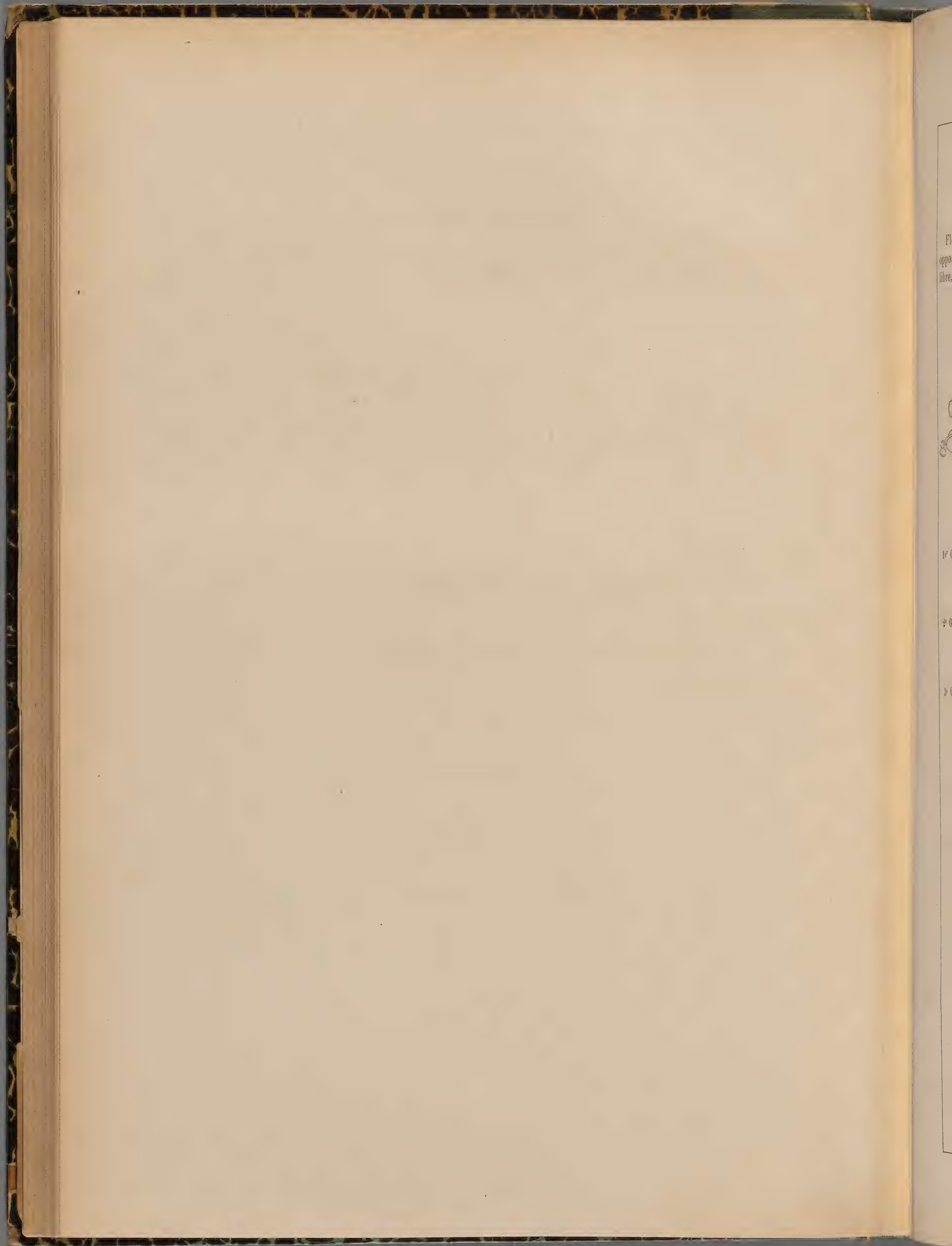






U. EFFUSA. Willd. ♂





Pl  
oppos  
libre,

0  
8

1<sup>e</sup> G

2<sup>e</sup> G

3<sup>e</sup> G



112<sup>e</sup> Famille. — URTICÉES.

Fleurs monoïques, dioïques ou polygames. Fleurs mâles : péricorolle à 4-5 divisions subégales. Etamines 4-5, opposées, à filet s'étalant avec élasticité. Fleurs femelles ; péricorolle à 4 divisions inégales, libres ou unies ; ovaire libre, rarement adhérent au péricorolle, uniloculaire, devenant un akène ; embryon droit dans un albumen charnu.



1<sup>er</sup> GENRE. — *Urtica*. Tourn.

<i>U. urens</i> . L.....	pl. 1.	<i>U. dioica</i> . L.....	pl. 3.
<i>U. membranacea</i> . Poir.....	2.	<i>U. pilulifera</i> . L.....	4.

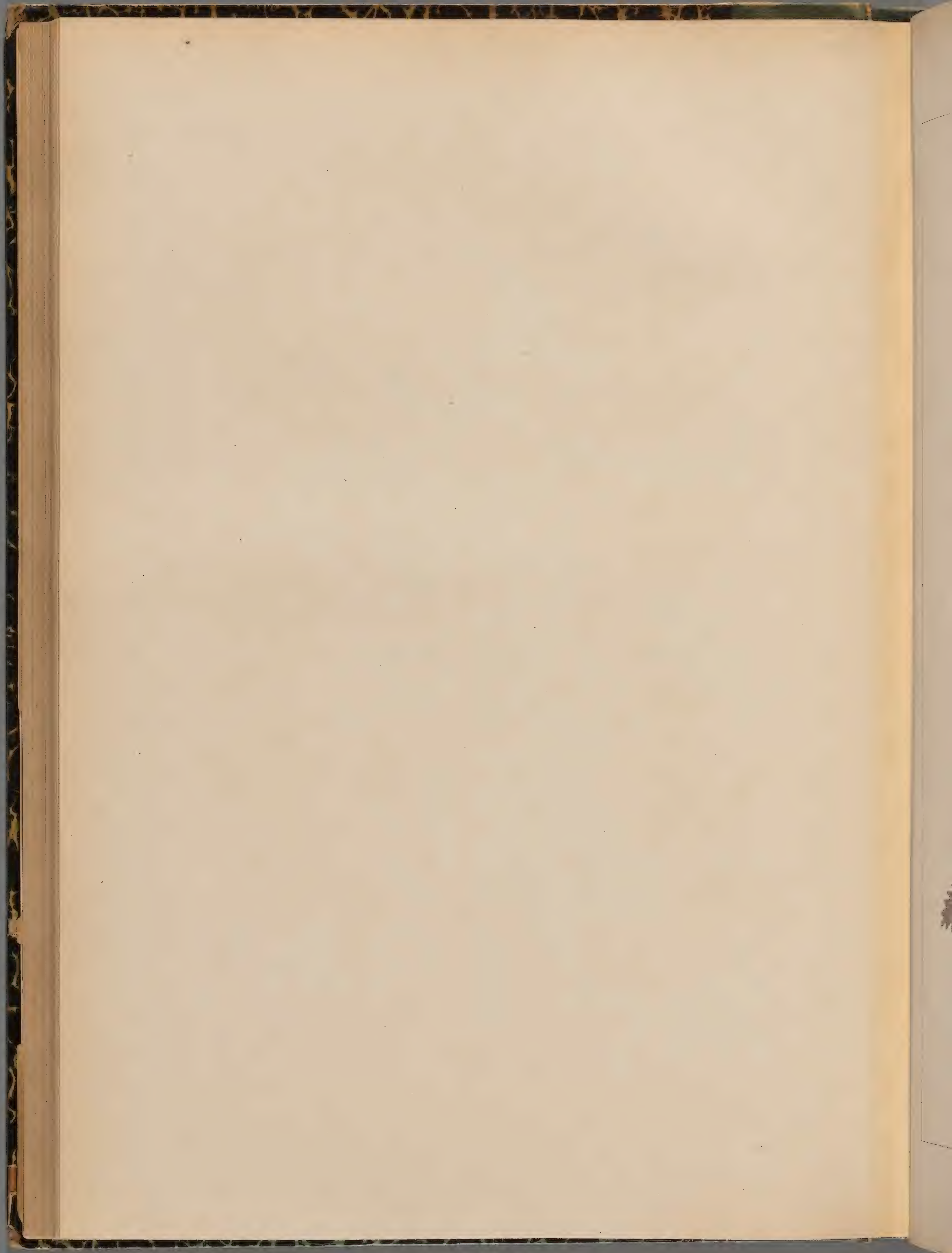
2<sup>e</sup> GENRE. — *Parietaria*. Tourn.

<i>P. erecta</i> . M. K. ....	pl. 5.	<i>P. lusitanica</i> . L.....	pl. 7.
<i>P. diffusa</i> . M. K. ....	6.	<i>P. Soleirolii</i> . Spr.....	8.

3<sup>e</sup> GENRE. — *Theligonum*. L.

<i>T. Cynocrambe</i> . L.....	pl. 9.
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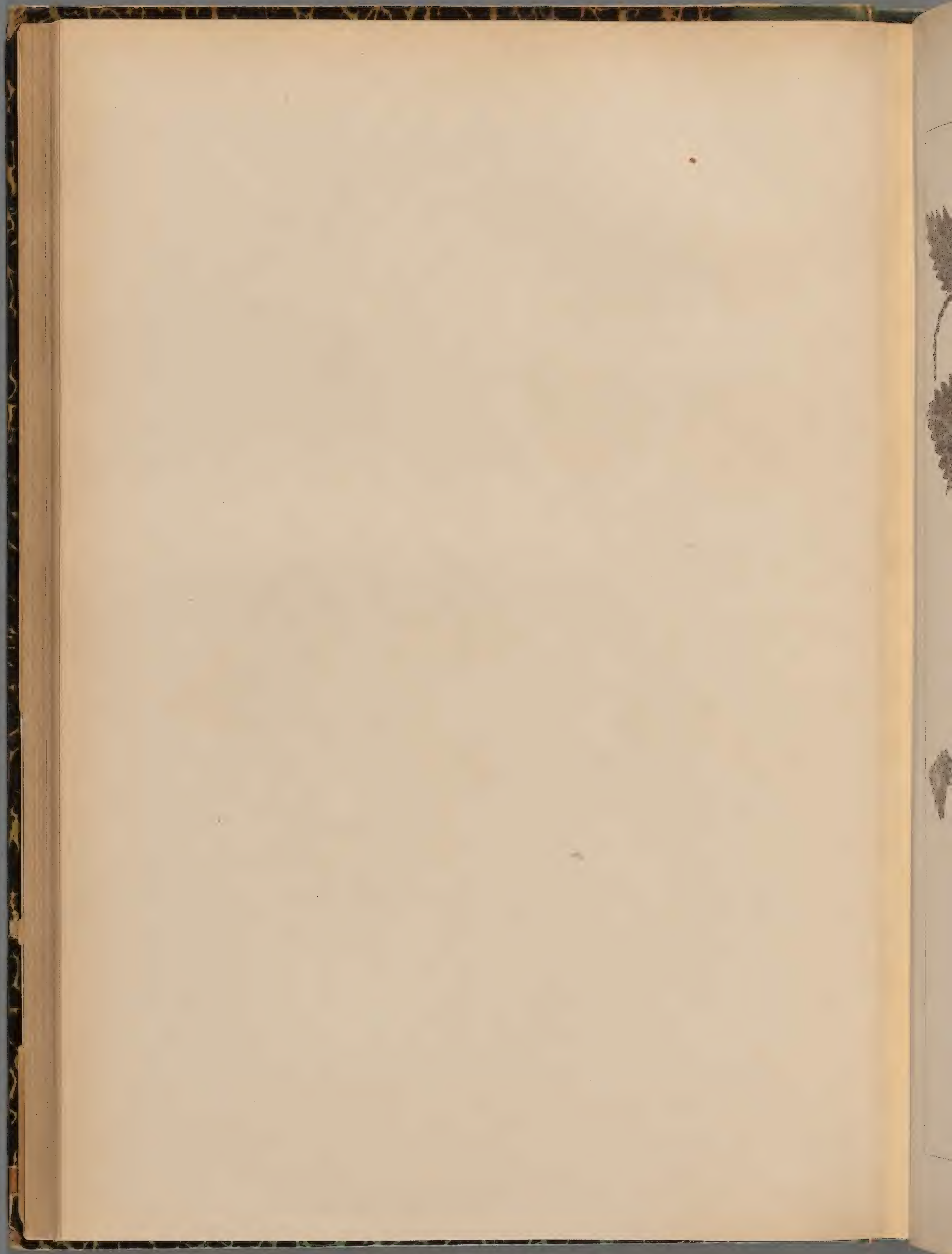






URTICA URENS L. ①



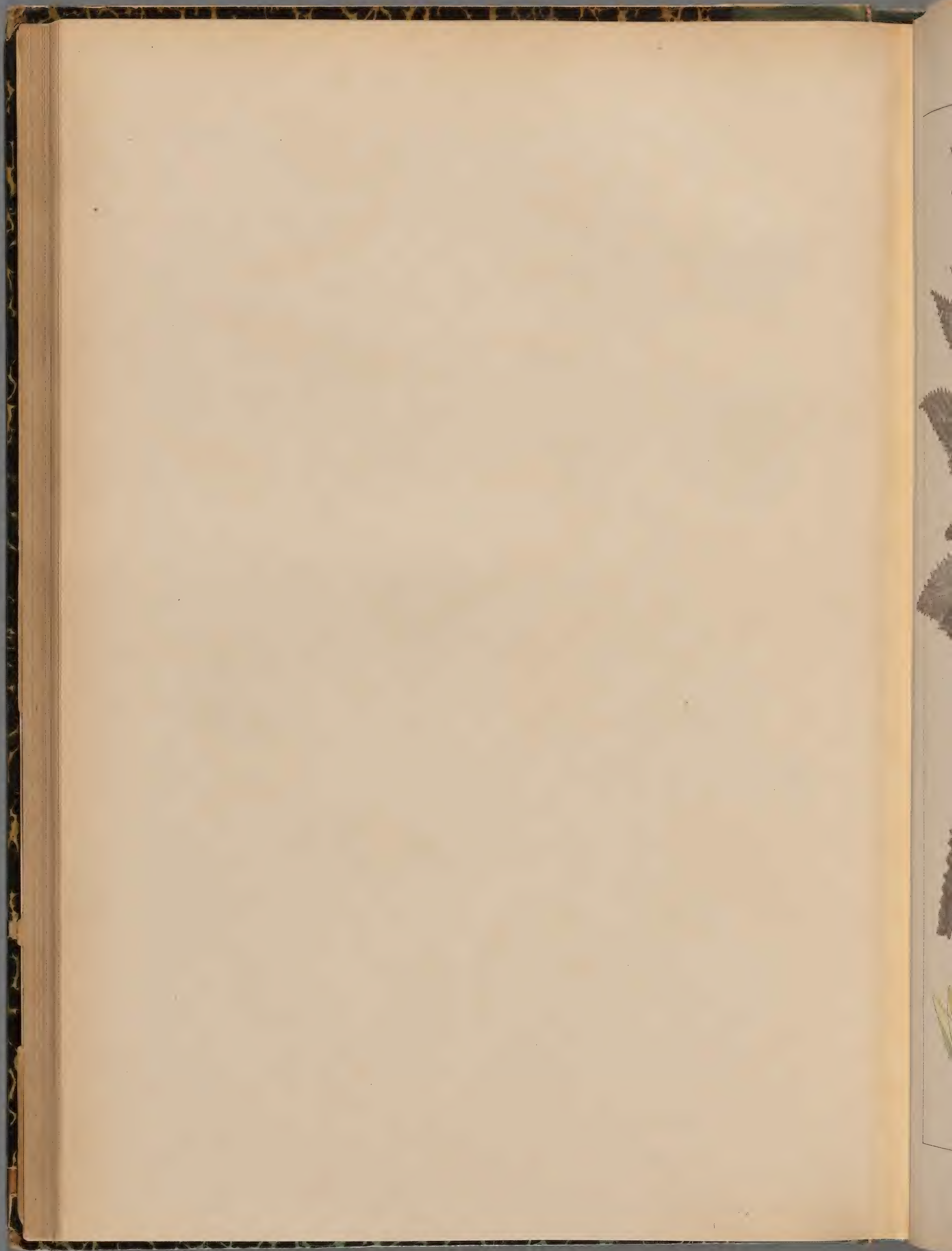






U. MEMBRANACEA. POIR. ①



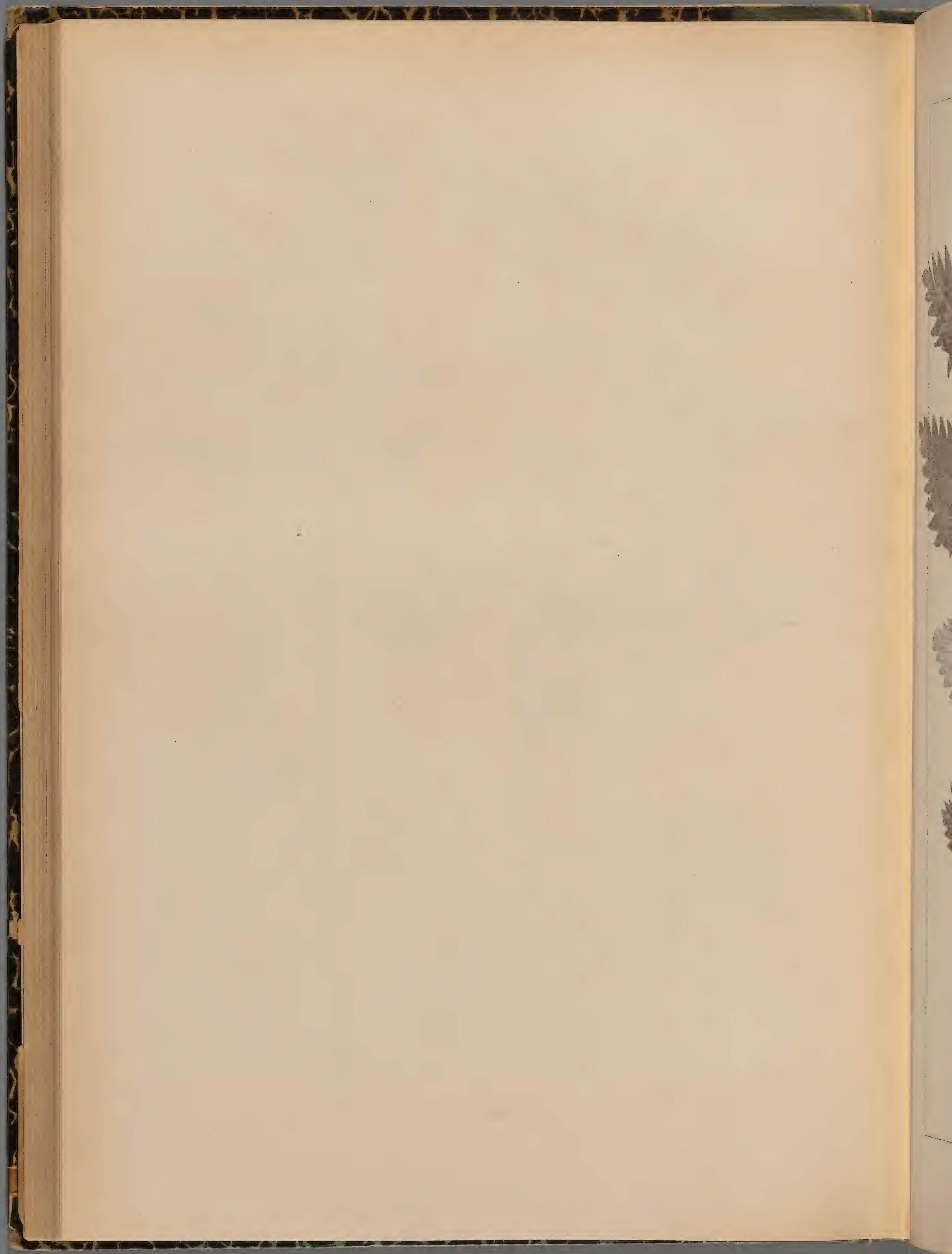






U. DIOICA. L. ♂



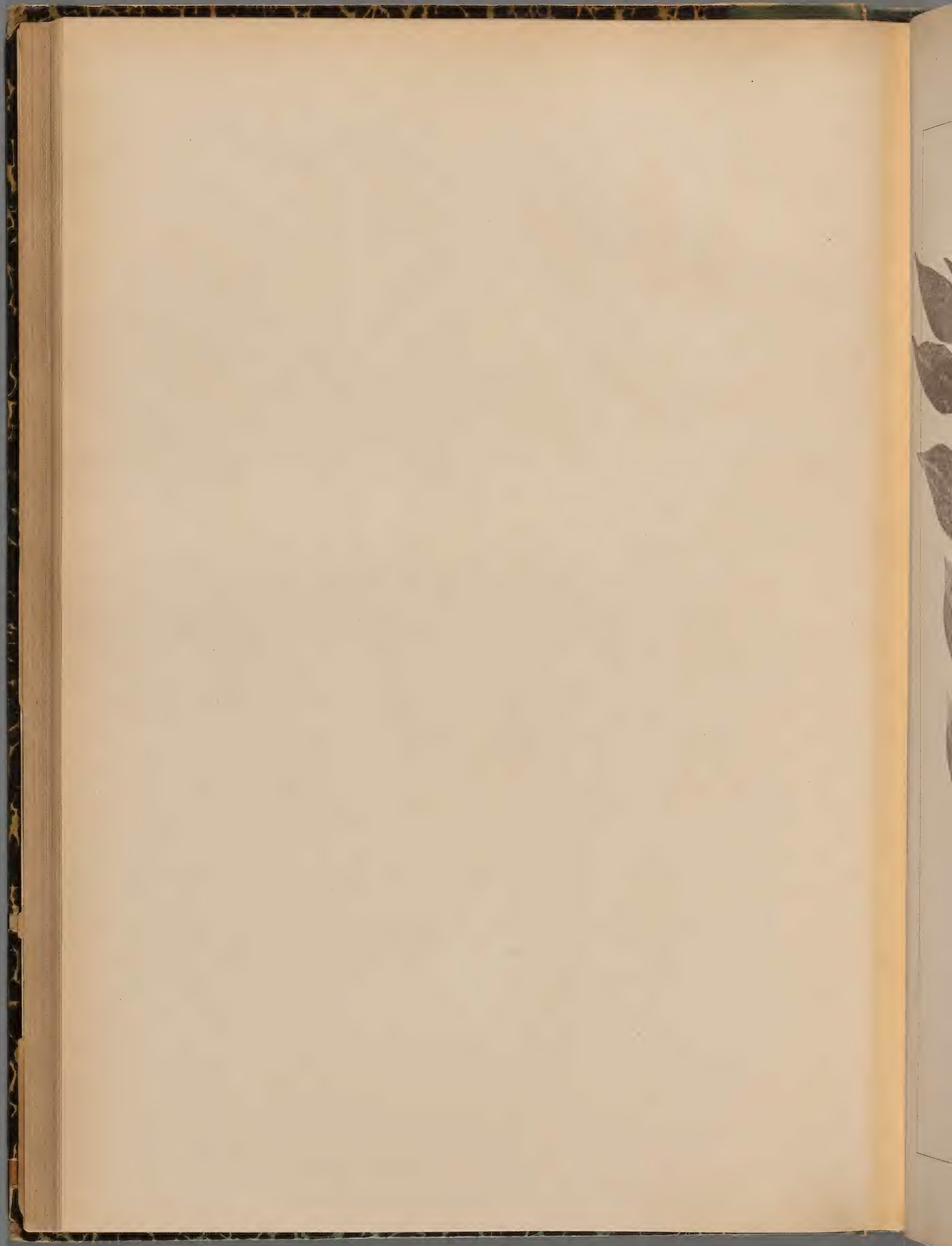






U. PILULIFERA. L. ②



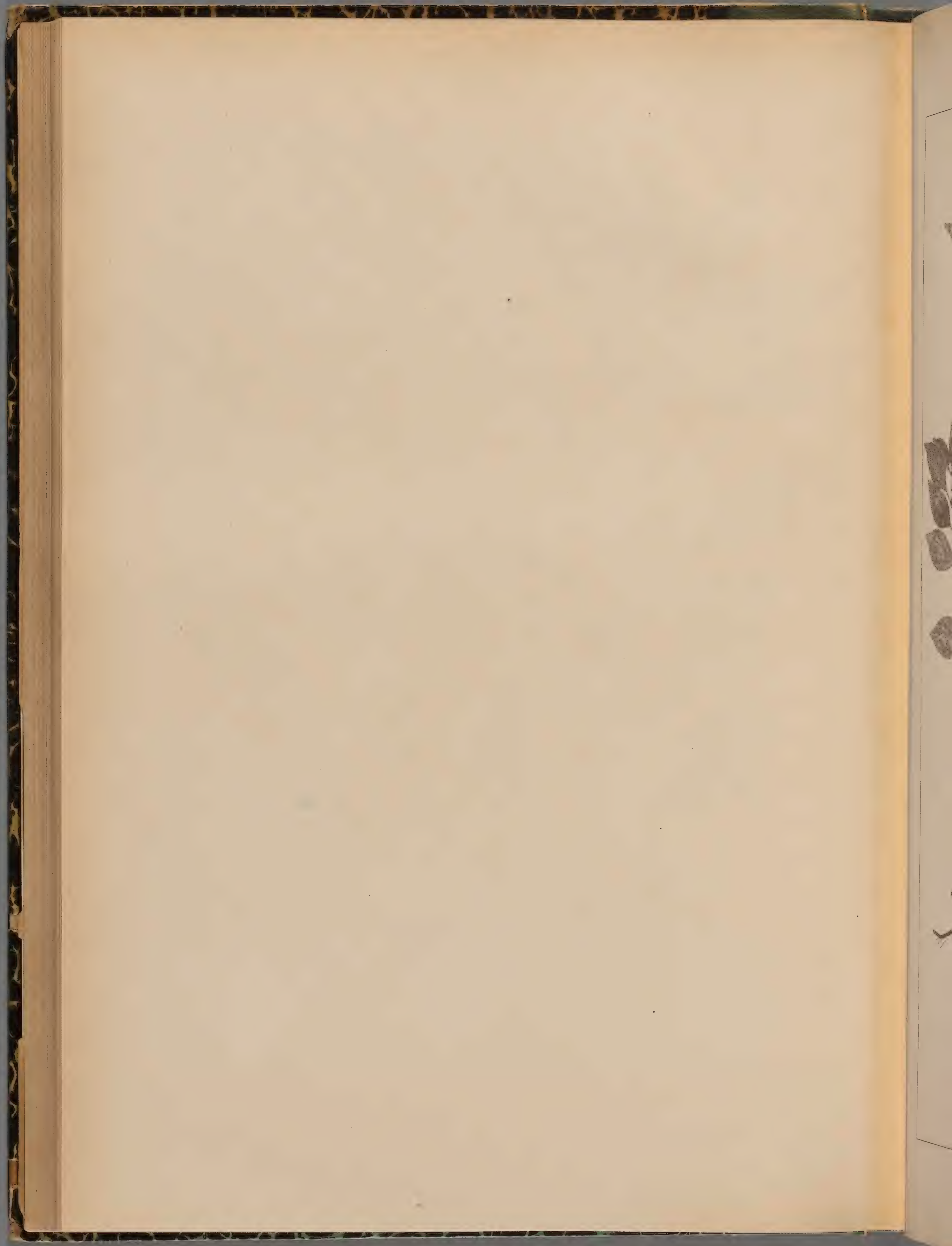






PARIETARIA ERECTA. M. K. 2



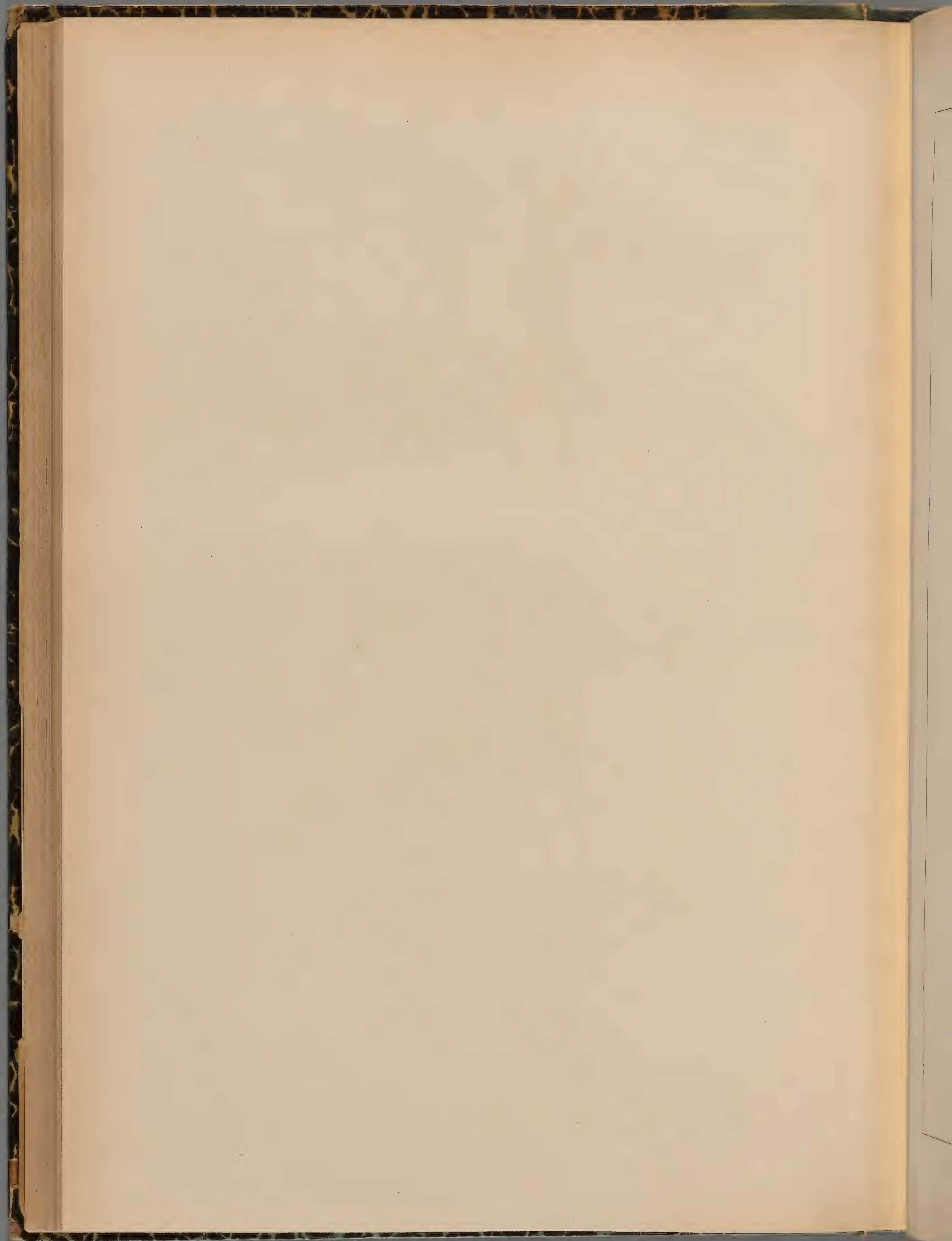






P. DIFFUSA. M. K. 7



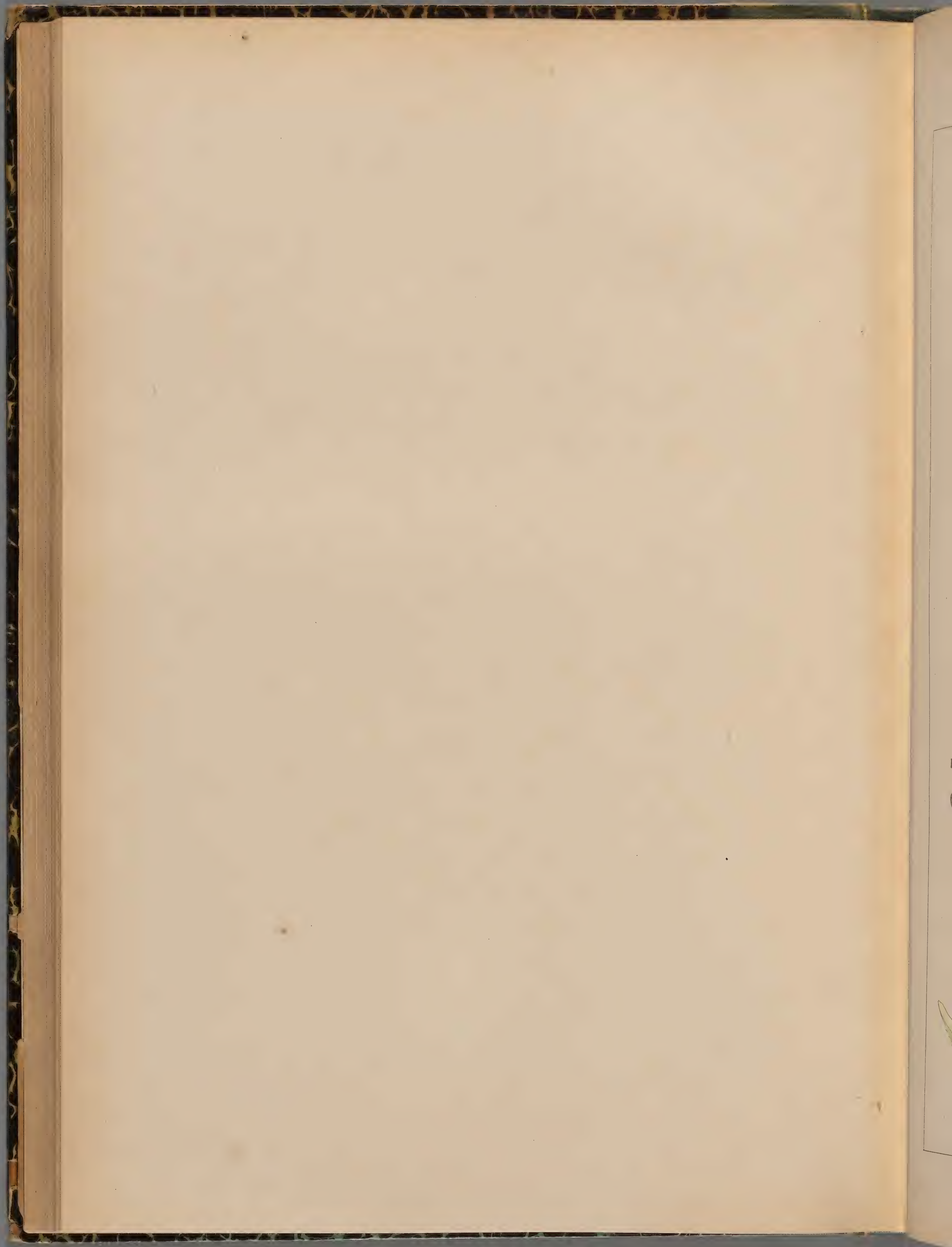




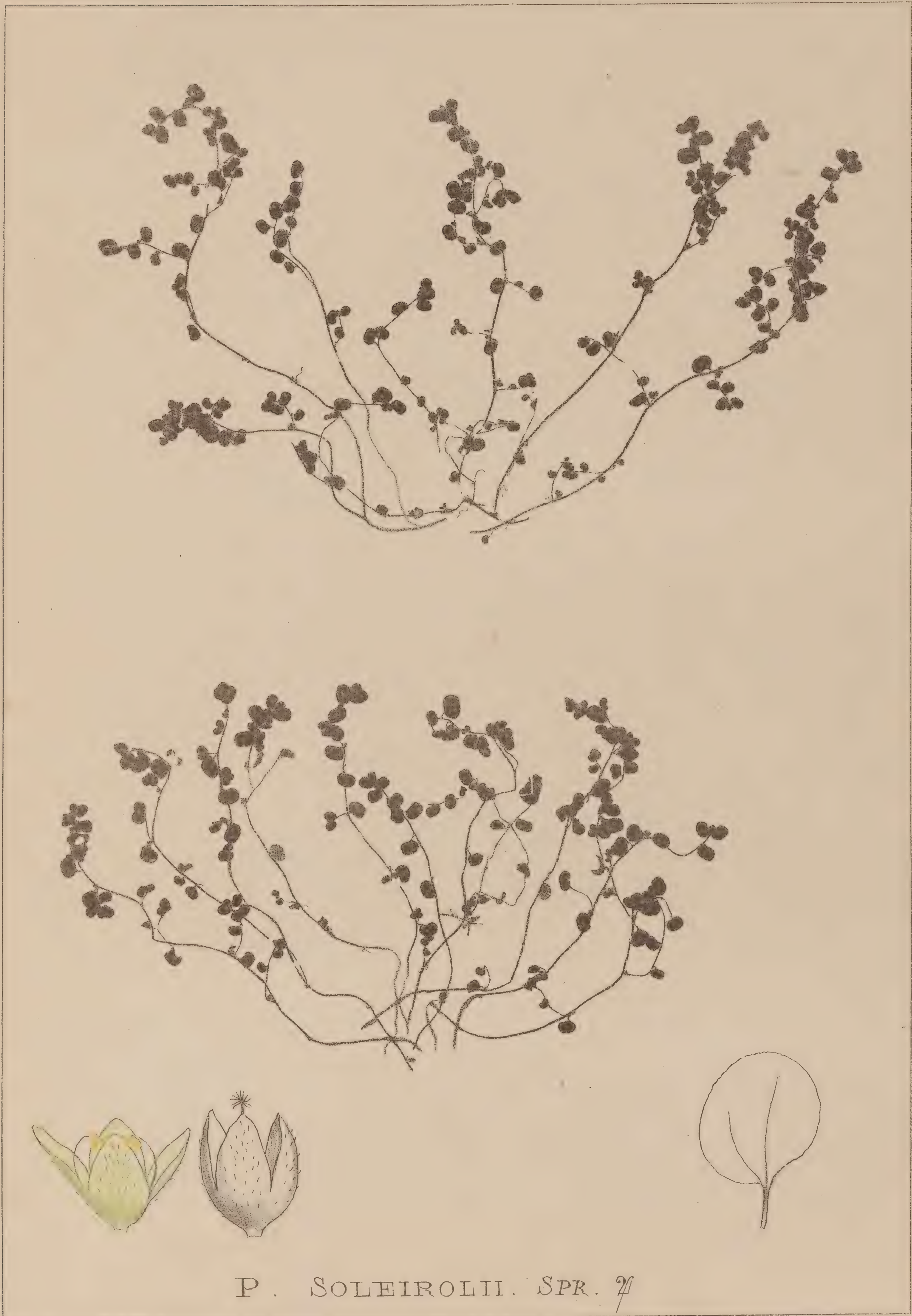


P. LUSITANICA. L. ①



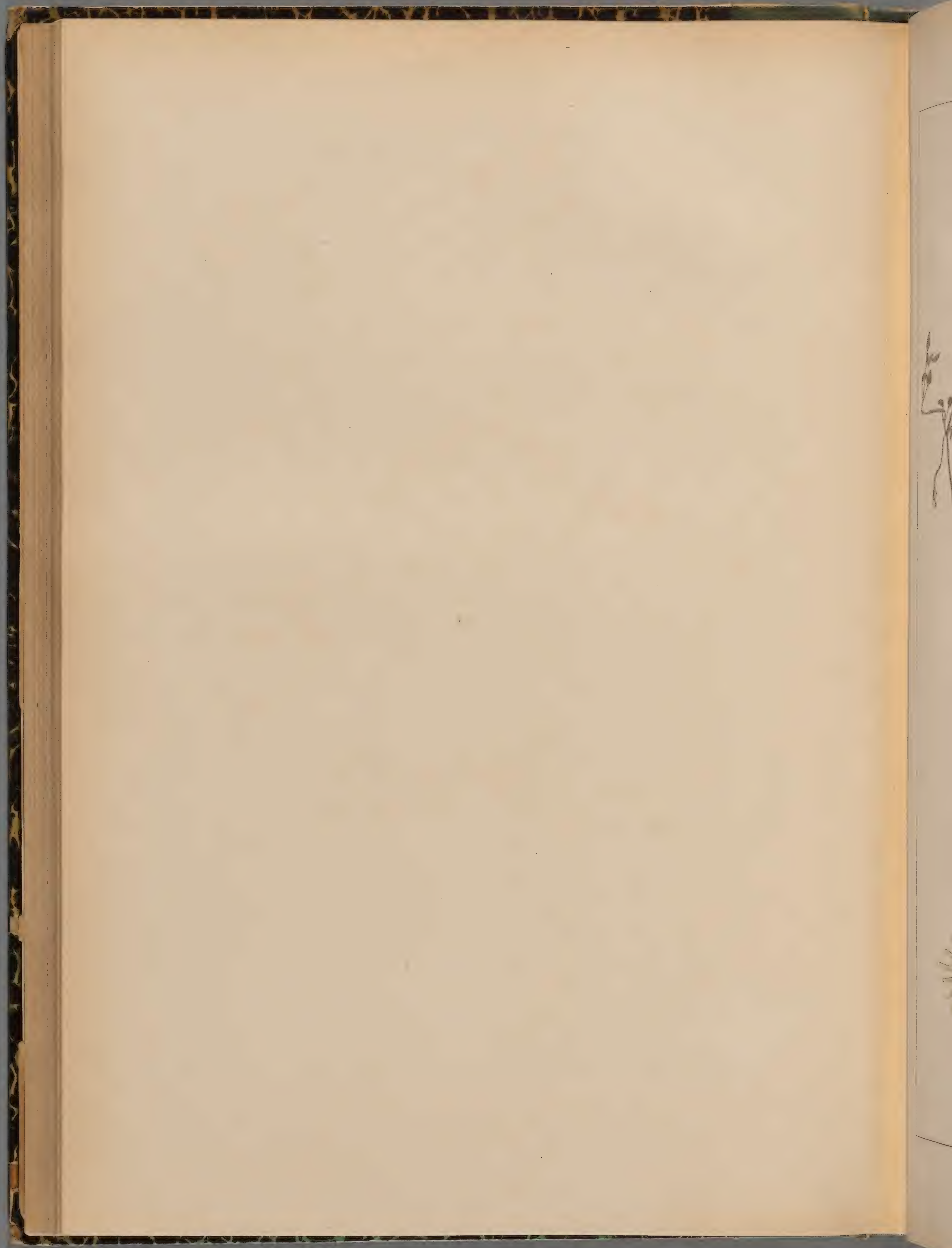






P. SOLEIROLII. SPR. 27





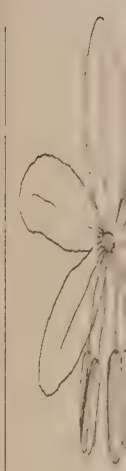




THELIGONUM CYNOCRAMBE, L. ②



Fleurs dio  
femelles: pé  
hiale ou in



1<sup>er</sup> GENRE. —

2<sup>e</sup> GENRE. —



113° Famille. — CANNABINÉES.

Fleurs dioïques. Fleurs mâles : péricarpe à 5 divisions presque égales. Etamines 5, opposées, libres. Fleurs femelles : péricarpe monophylle, enveloppant le fruit ; ovaire libre, uniloculaire, uniovulé. Fruit sec, à péricarpe bivalve ou indéhiscence. Graine suspendue, à embryon courbé ou spiralé, sans albumen.



1<sup>er</sup> GENRE. — *Cannabis*. Tourn.

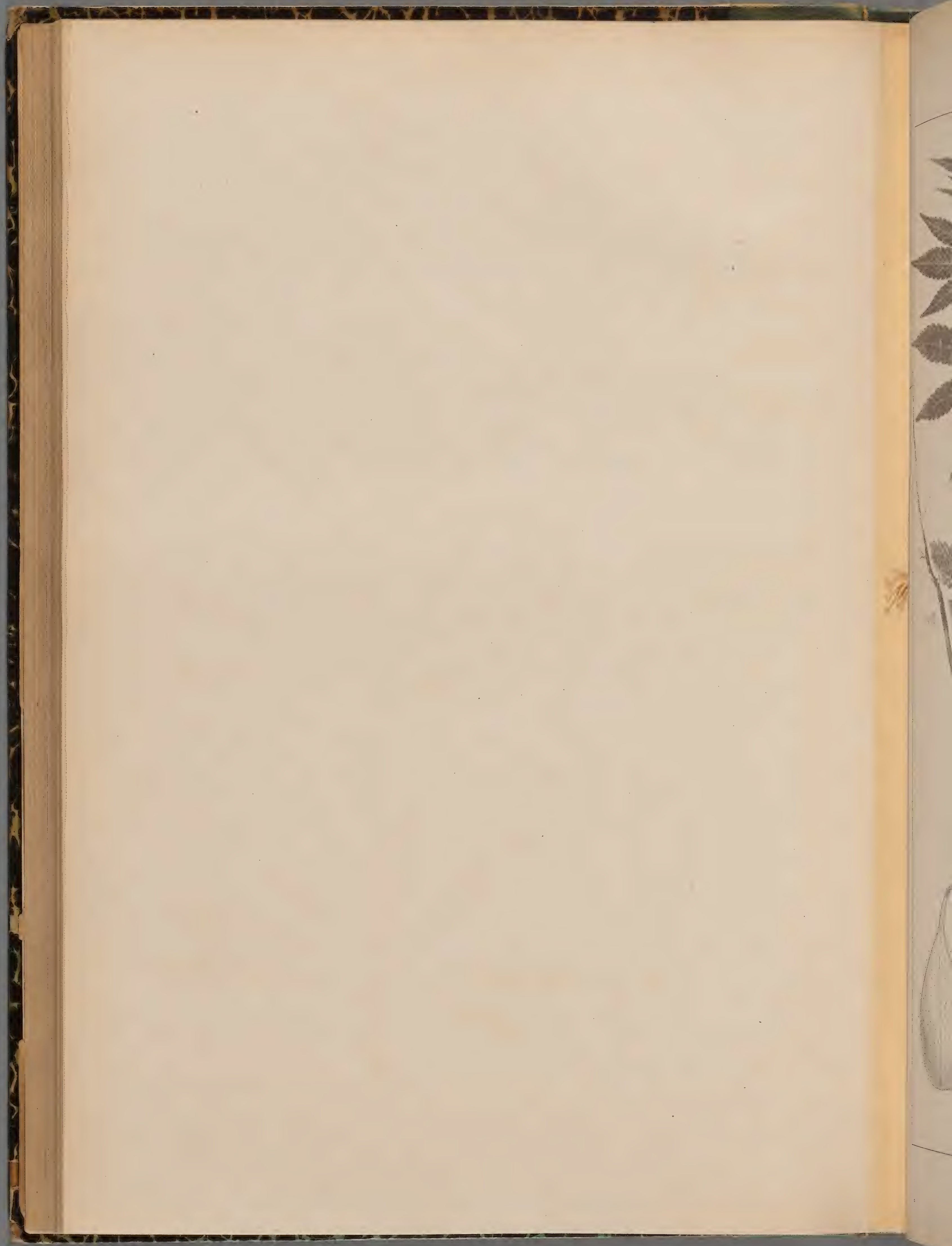
*C. sativa*. L..... pl. 1.

2<sup>e</sup> GENRE. — *Humulus*. L.

*H. Lupulus*. L..... pl. 2.

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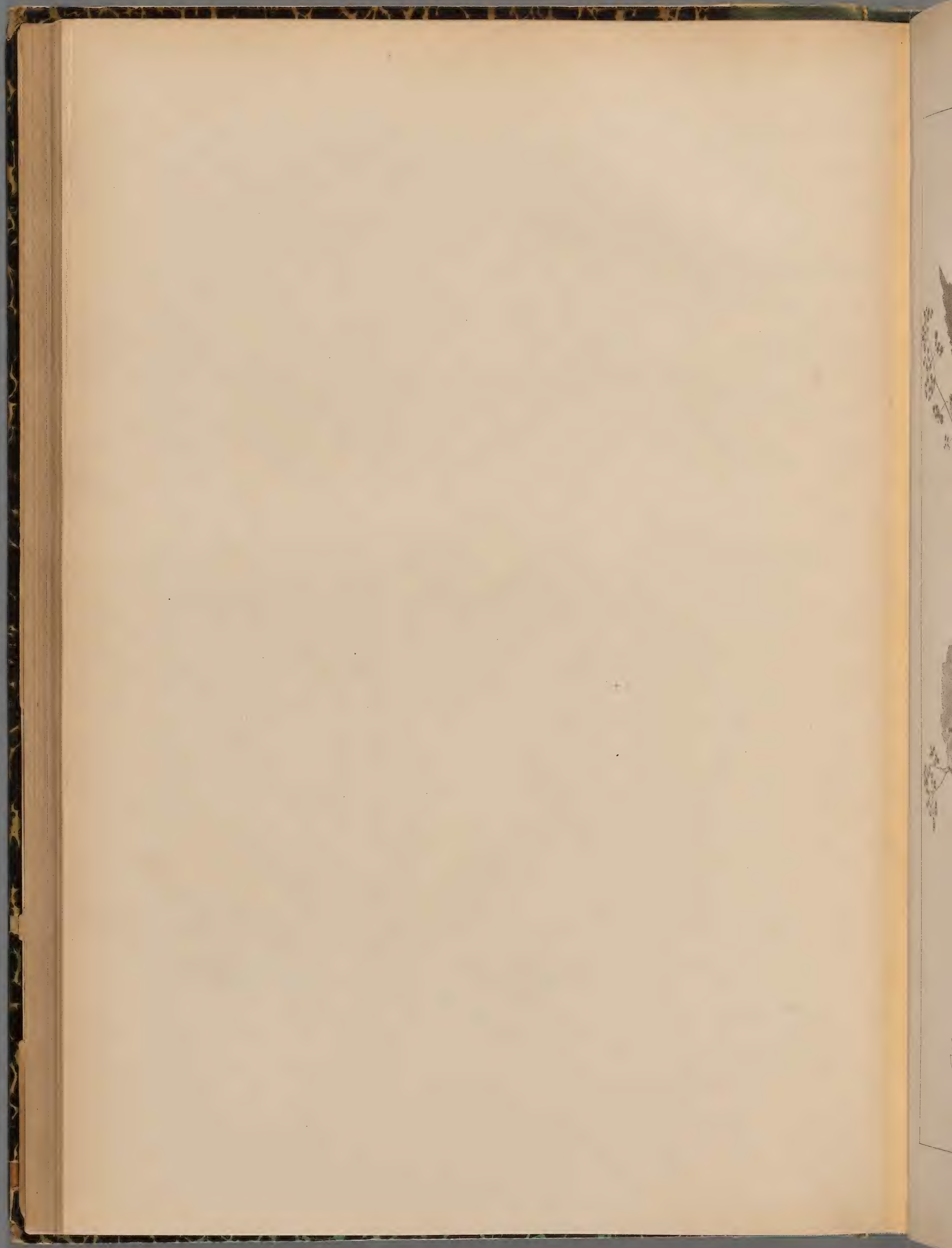






CANNABIS SATIVA L. ①





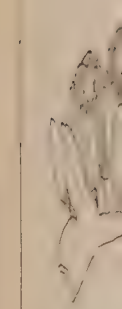




HUMULUS LUPULUS L. ♀



Pour l'usage  
des élèves de la  
seconde année  
sans albumen.



GENRE UNIQ



114<sup>e</sup> Famille. — JUGLANDÉES.

Fleurs monoïques. Fleurs mâles en chaton; périanthe à 5-6 lobes inégaux; étamines plus ou moins nombreuses. Fleurs femelles agrégées: périanthe 3-4-fide ou 3-4-denté, en tube adhérent, soit à l'ovaire, soit à un involucre extérieur; ovaire uniloculaire, 4-loculaire à la base, devenant une noix monosperme; graine 4-lobée, à embryon renversé, sans albumen.

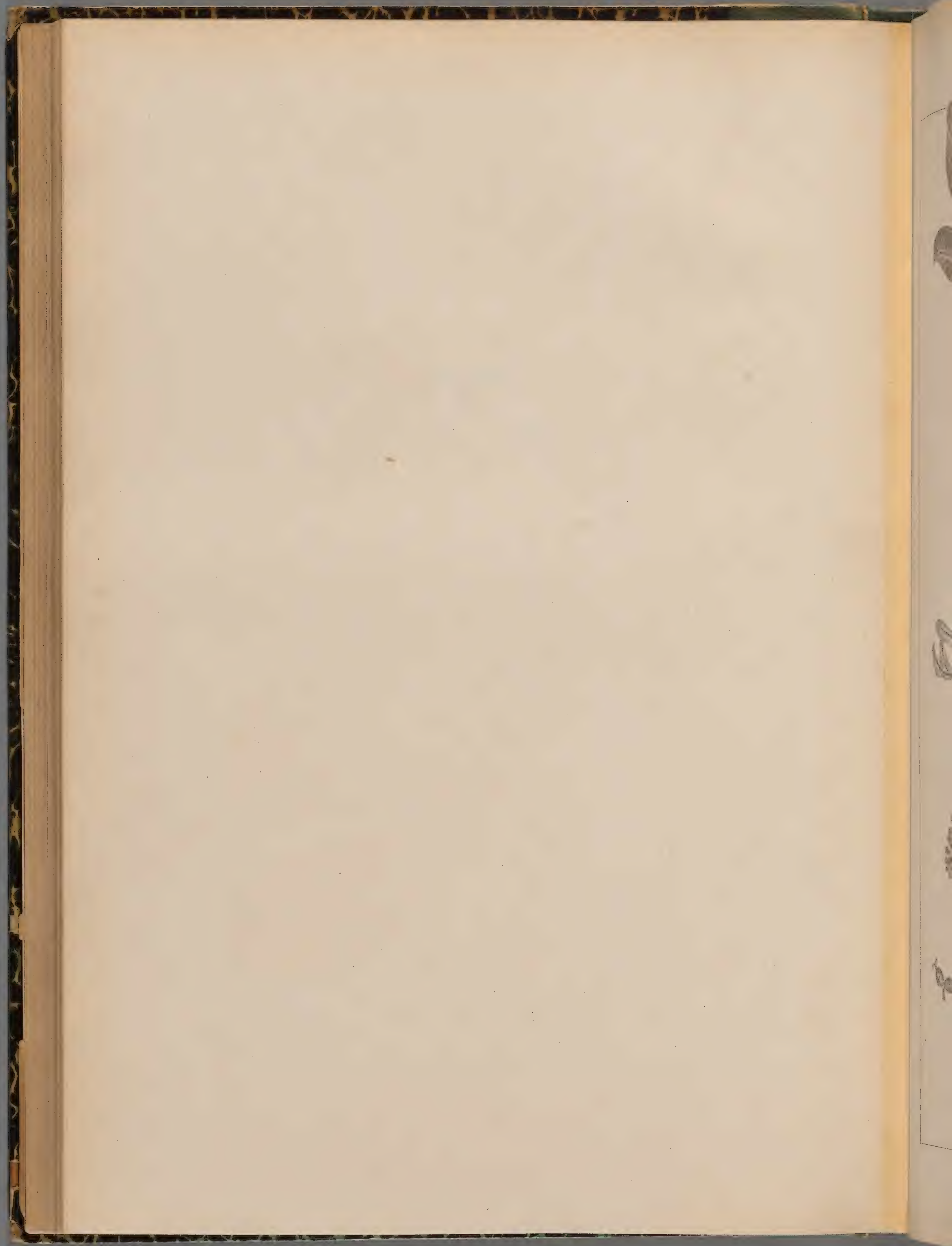


GENRE UNIQUE. — *Juglans*. L.

*J. regia*. L..... pl. 4

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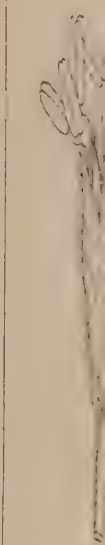




JUGLANS REGIA. L. ♂



Fleurs 1  
amines  
apparet;  
suspendue.



1<sup>er</sup> GENRE.

2<sup>e</sup> GENRE.

3<sup>e</sup> GENRE.

*Q. sessili*  
*Q. pubesc*  
*Q. pedunc*  
*Q. apenni*

4<sup>e</sup> GENRE.

5<sup>e</sup> GENRE.

6<sup>e</sup> GENRE.



115<sup>e</sup> Famille. — CUPULIFÈRES.

Fleurs monoïques. Fleurs mâles en chatons : écaille, tantôt simple ou trifide, tantôt calyciforme à 5-6 divisions; étamines 4-20. Fleurs femelles, 1-3, dans un involucre qui s'accroît : périanthe adhérent à l'ovaire, à limbe peu apparent; ovaire à 2-6 loges 1-2-ovulées. Fruit indéhiscant, uniloculaire, souvent monosperme par avortement. Graine suspendue, à embryon droit, sans albumen.



1<sup>er</sup> GENRE. — *Fagus*. Tourn.

*F. sylvatica*. L..... pl. 1.

2<sup>e</sup> GENRE. — *Castanea*. Tourn.

*C. vulgaris*. Lamk..... pl. 2.

3<sup>e</sup> GENRE. — *Quercus*. Tourn.

<i>Q. sessiliflora</i> . Sm.....	pl. 3.	<i>Q. Tozza</i> . Bosc.....	pl. 8.	<i>Q. Ilex</i> . L.....	pl. 12.
<i>Q. pubescens</i> . Willd.....	4.	<i>Q. Cerris</i> . L.....	9.	<i>Q. coccifera</i> . L.....	13.
<i>Q. pedunculata</i> . Ehrh.....	5,6.	<i>Q. Fontanesii</i> . Guss.....	10.		
<i>Q. apennina</i> . Lamk.....	7.	<i>Q. Suber</i> . L.....	11.		

4<sup>e</sup> GENRE. — *Corylus*. Tourn.

*C. Avellana*. L..... p. 15.

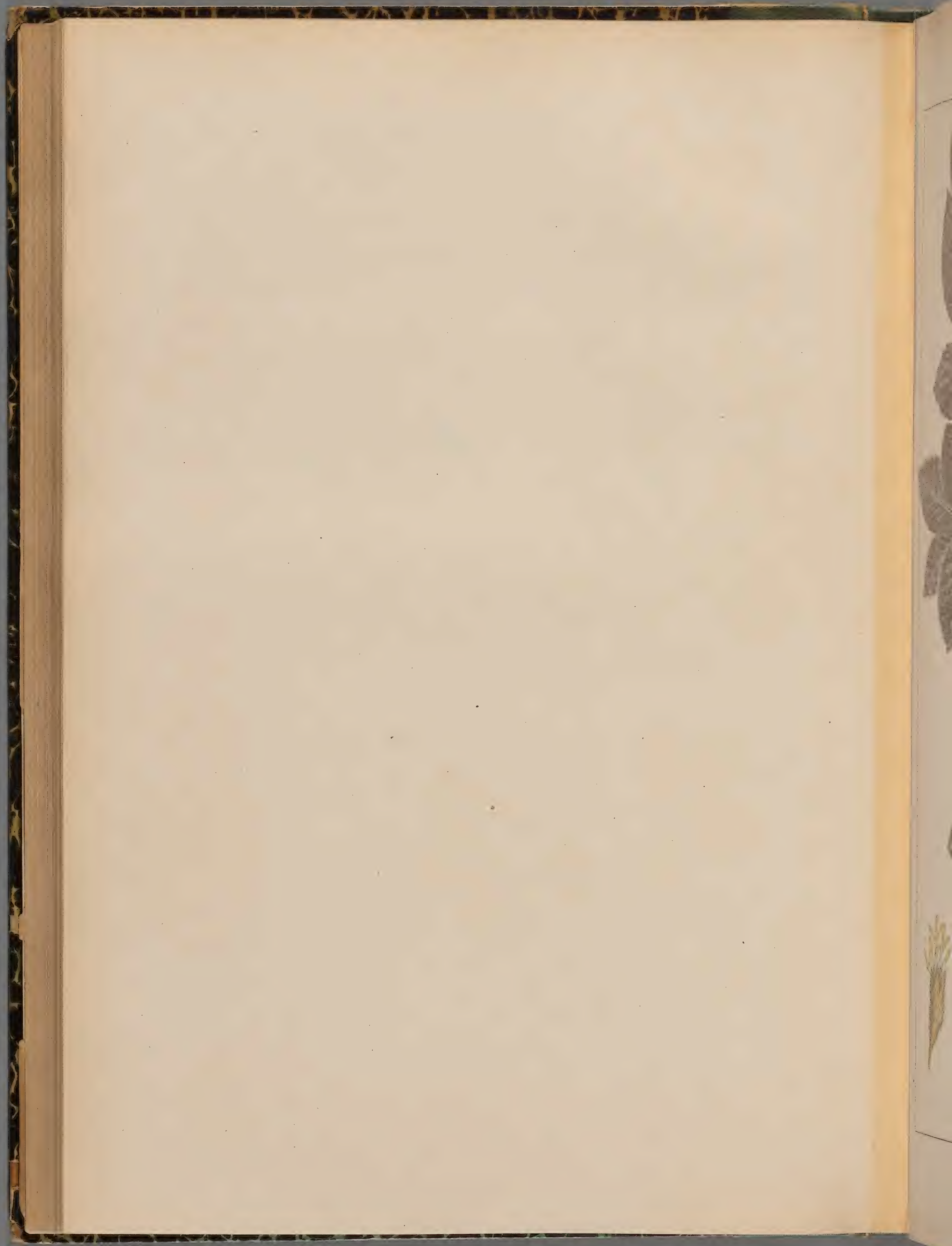
5<sup>e</sup> GENRE. — *Carpinus*. L.

*C. Betulus*. L..... pl. 16.

6<sup>e</sup> GENRE. — *Ostrya*. Mich.

*O. carpinifolia*. Scop..... pl. 17.



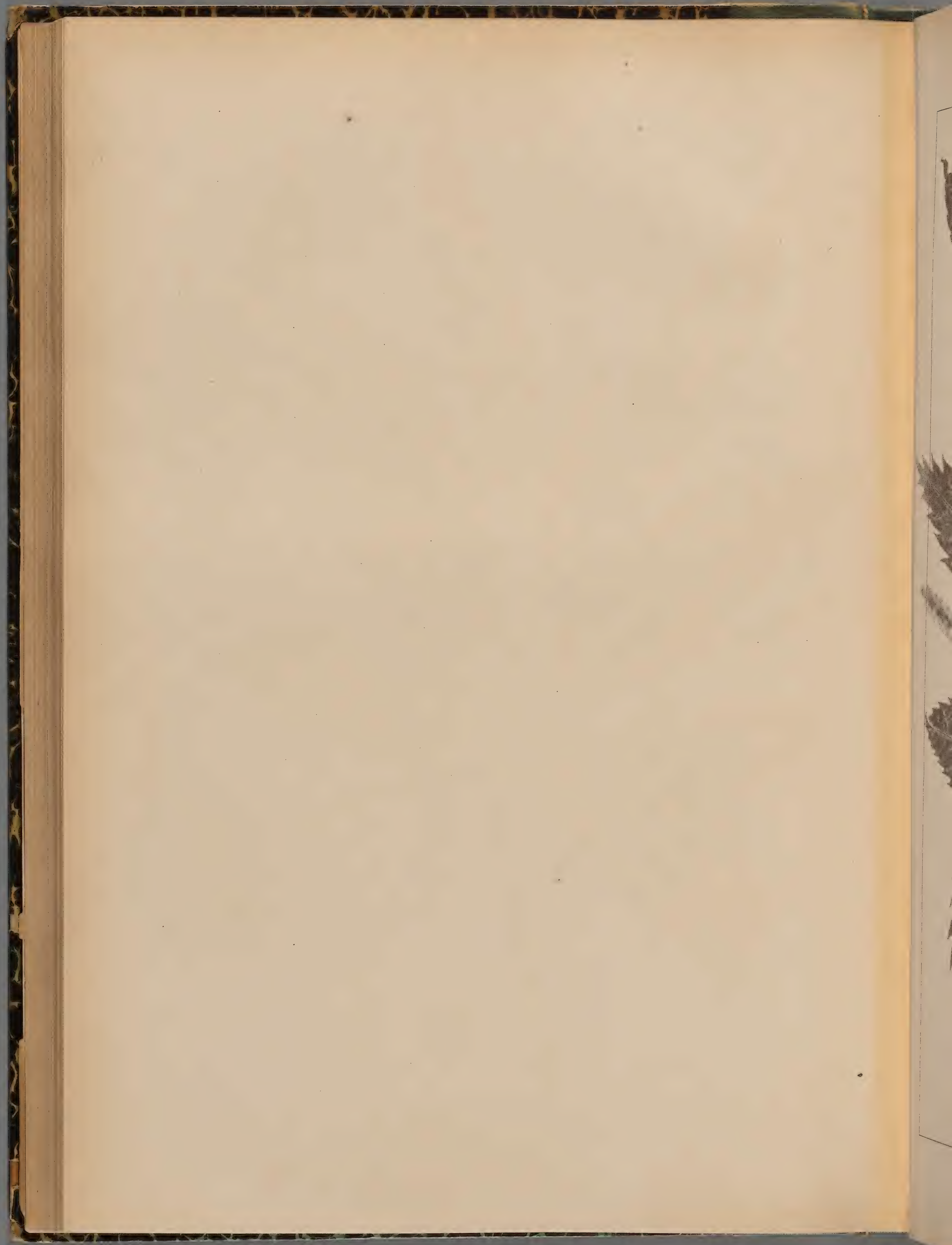






FAGUS SYLVATICA. L. 5



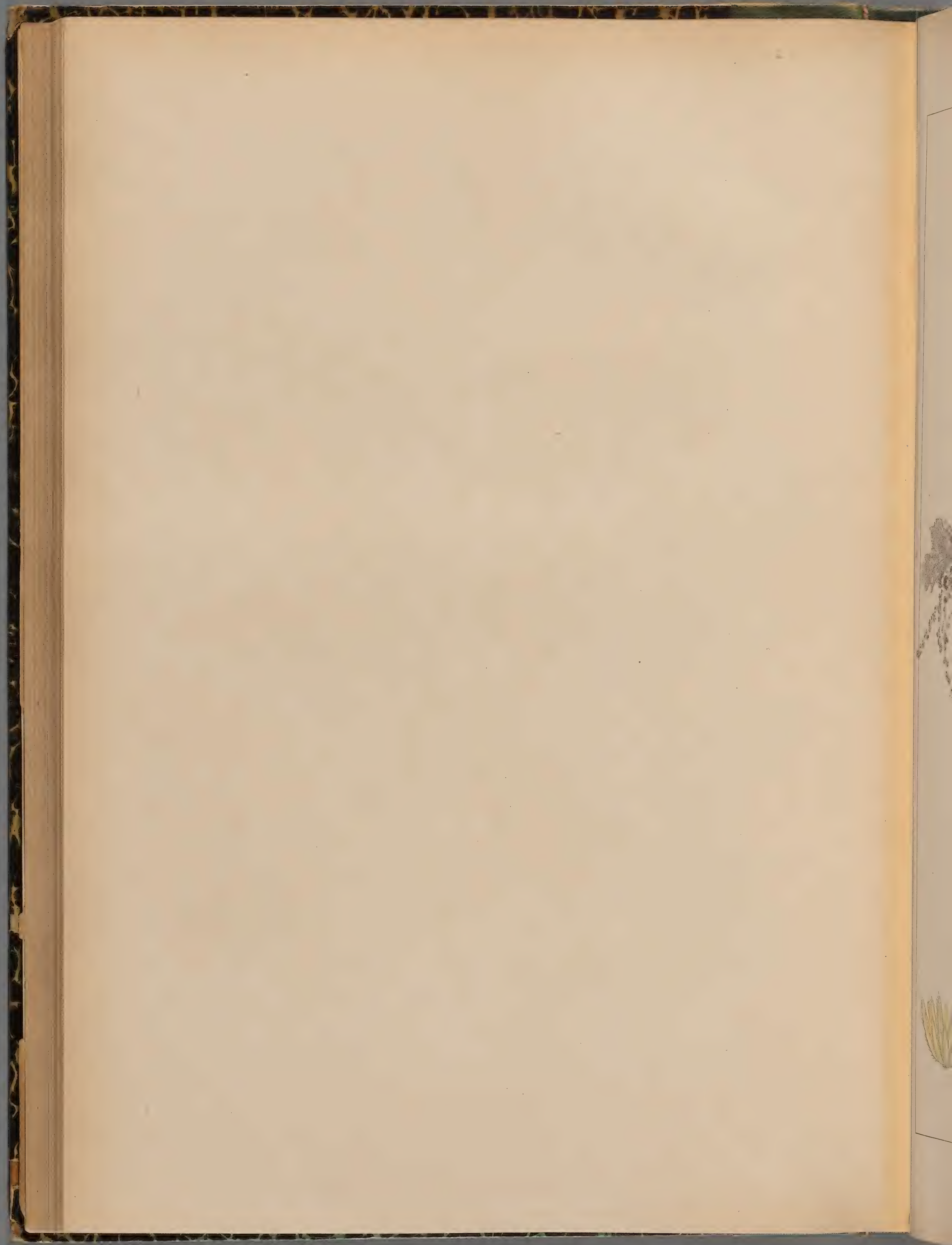






CASTANEA VULGARIS. LAMK. ♂



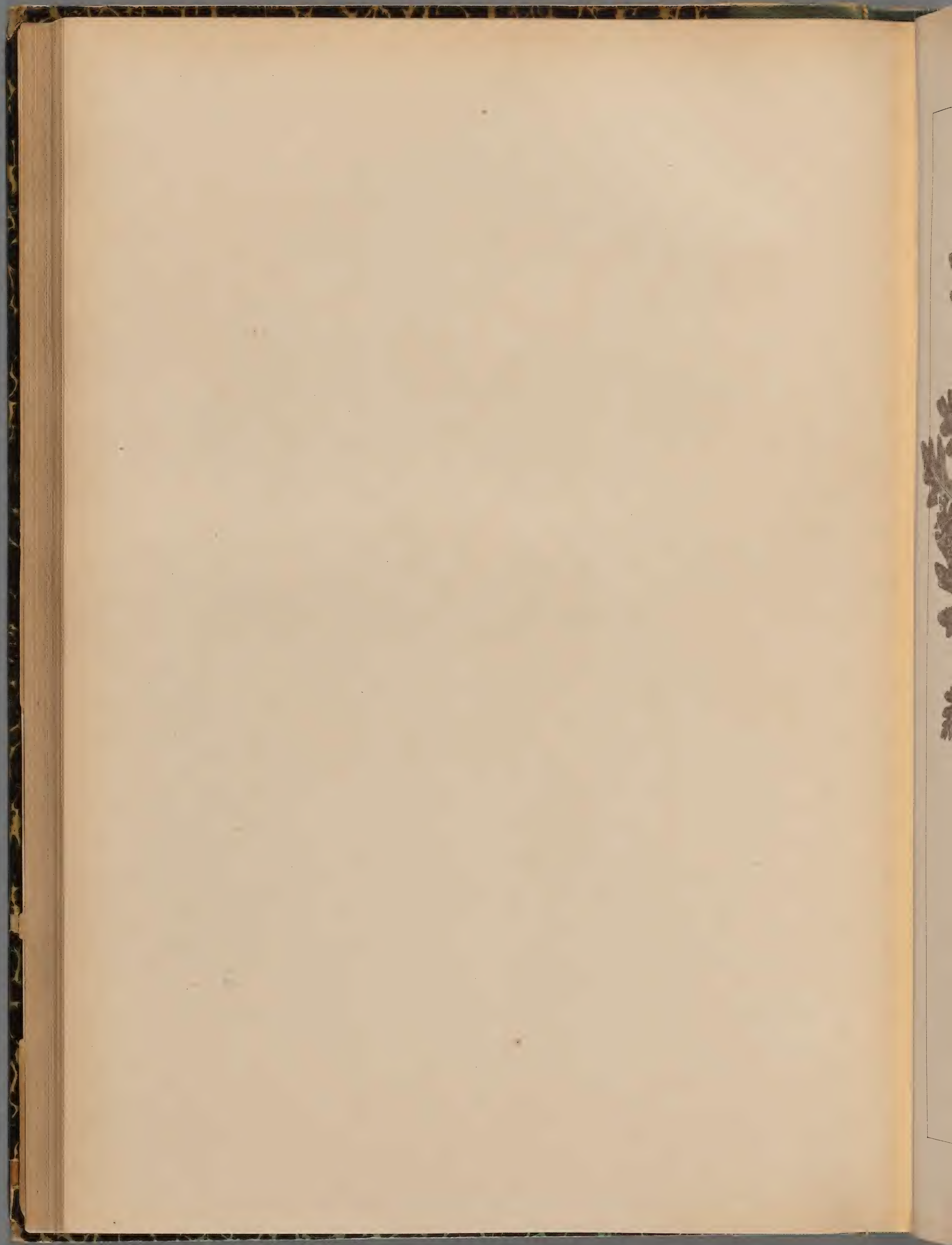




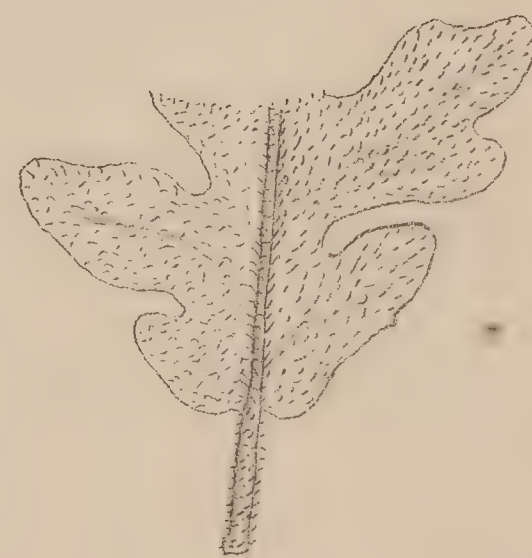
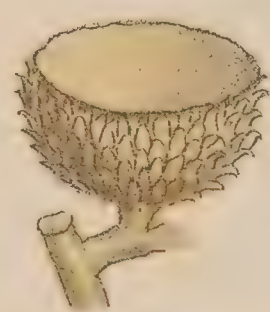


QUERCUS SESSILIFLORA. SM. ♂



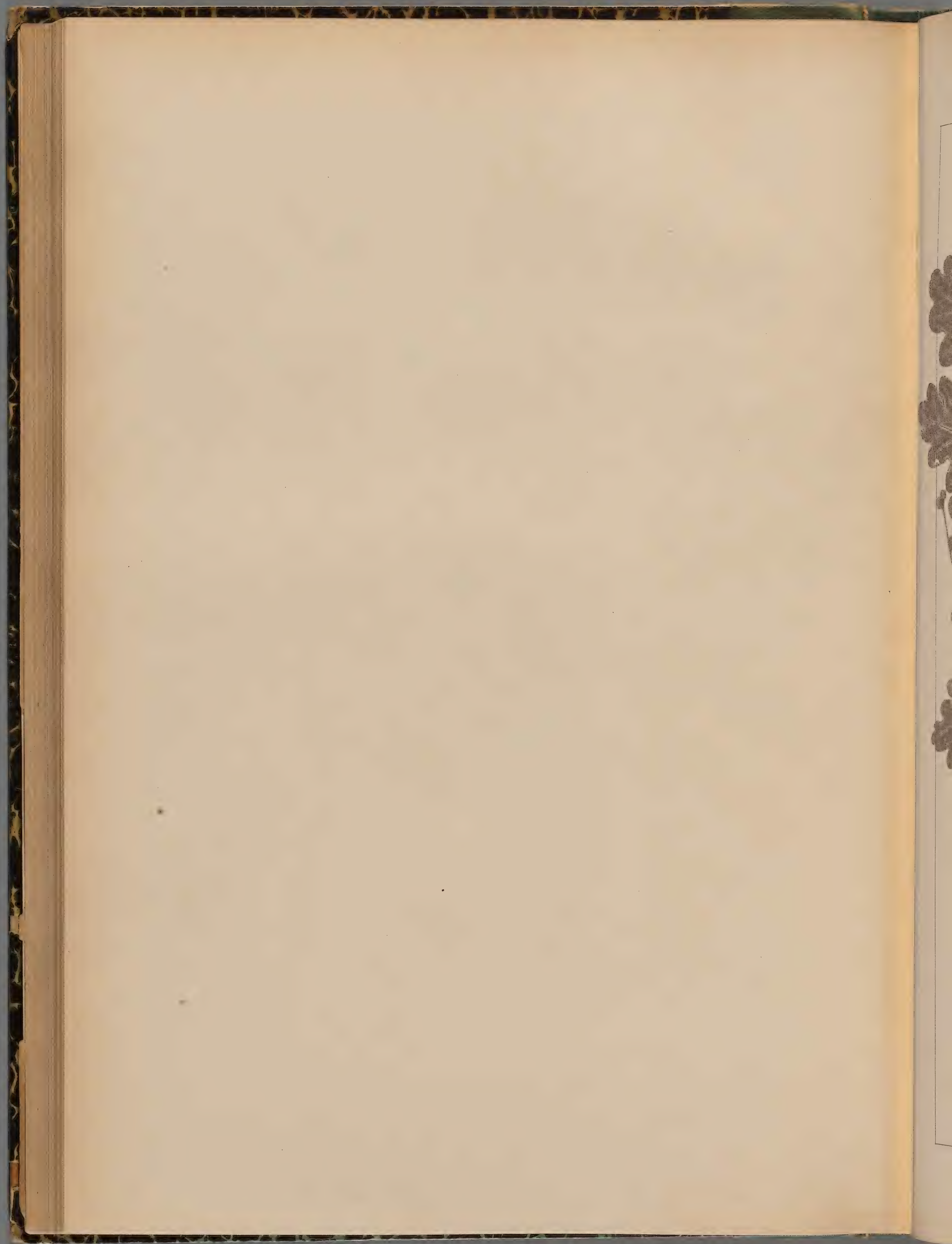






Q. PUBESCENS . WILLD. 5



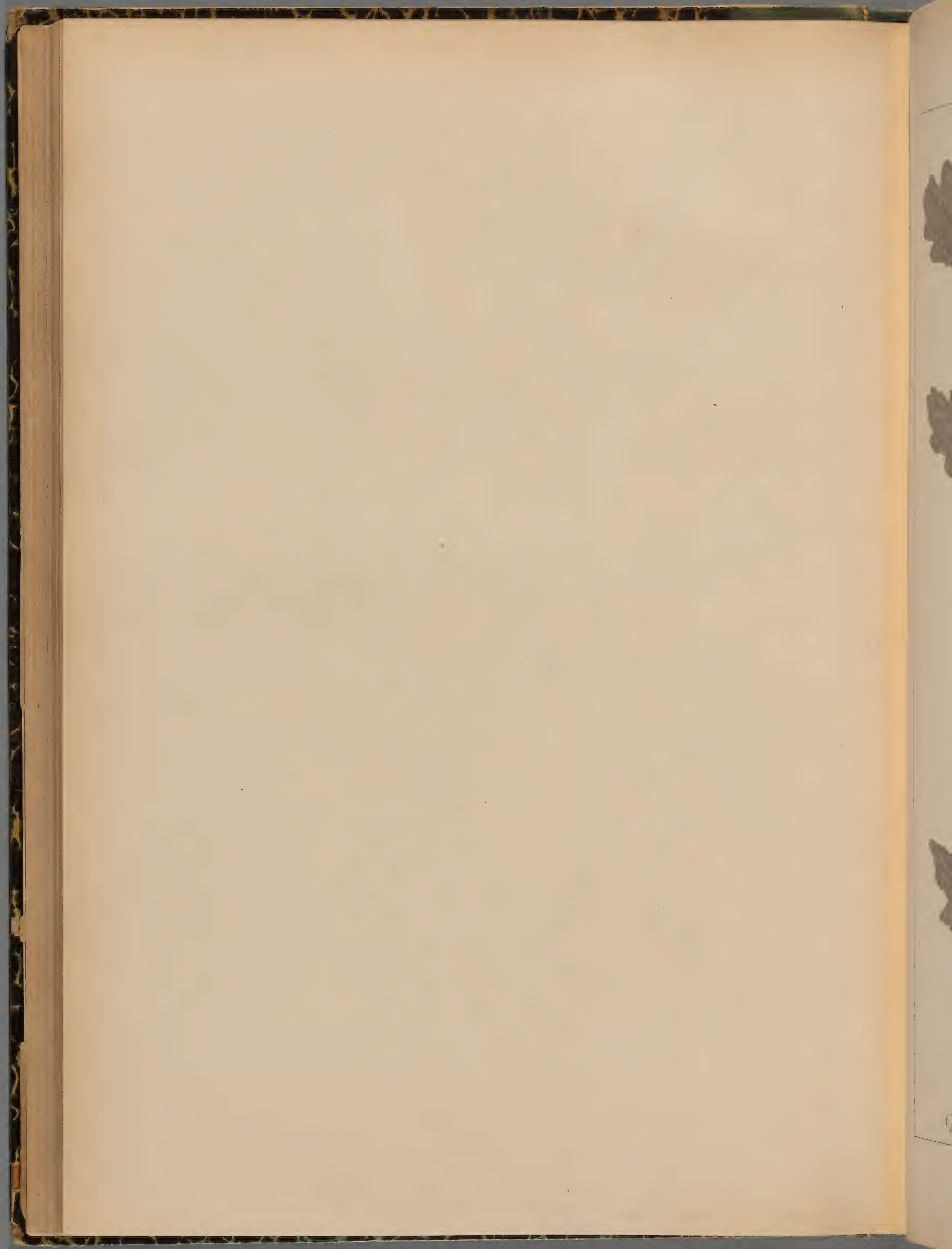






Q. PEDUNCULATA. EHRH. ♂



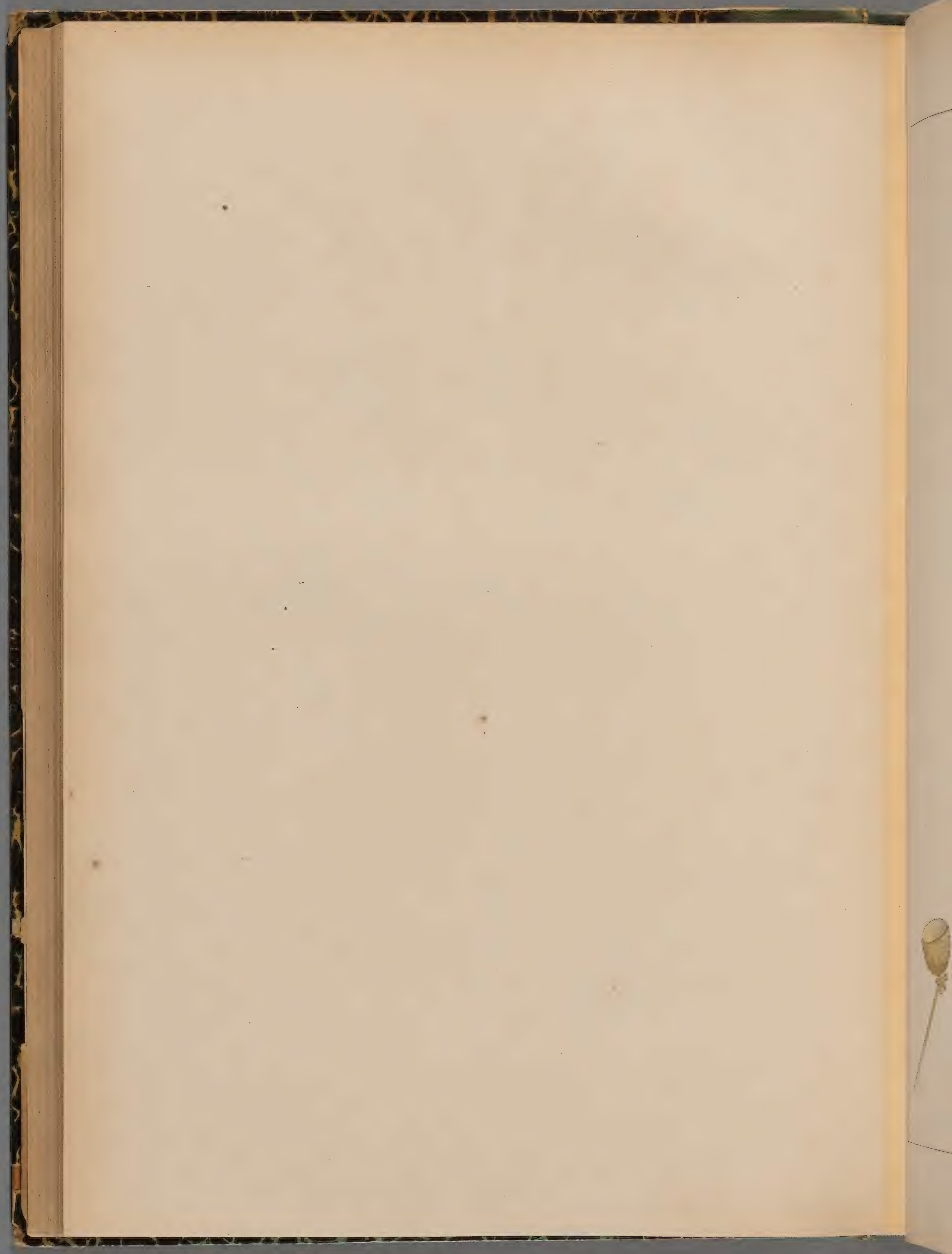






Q. PEDUNCULATA. EHRH. Var. fastigiata.



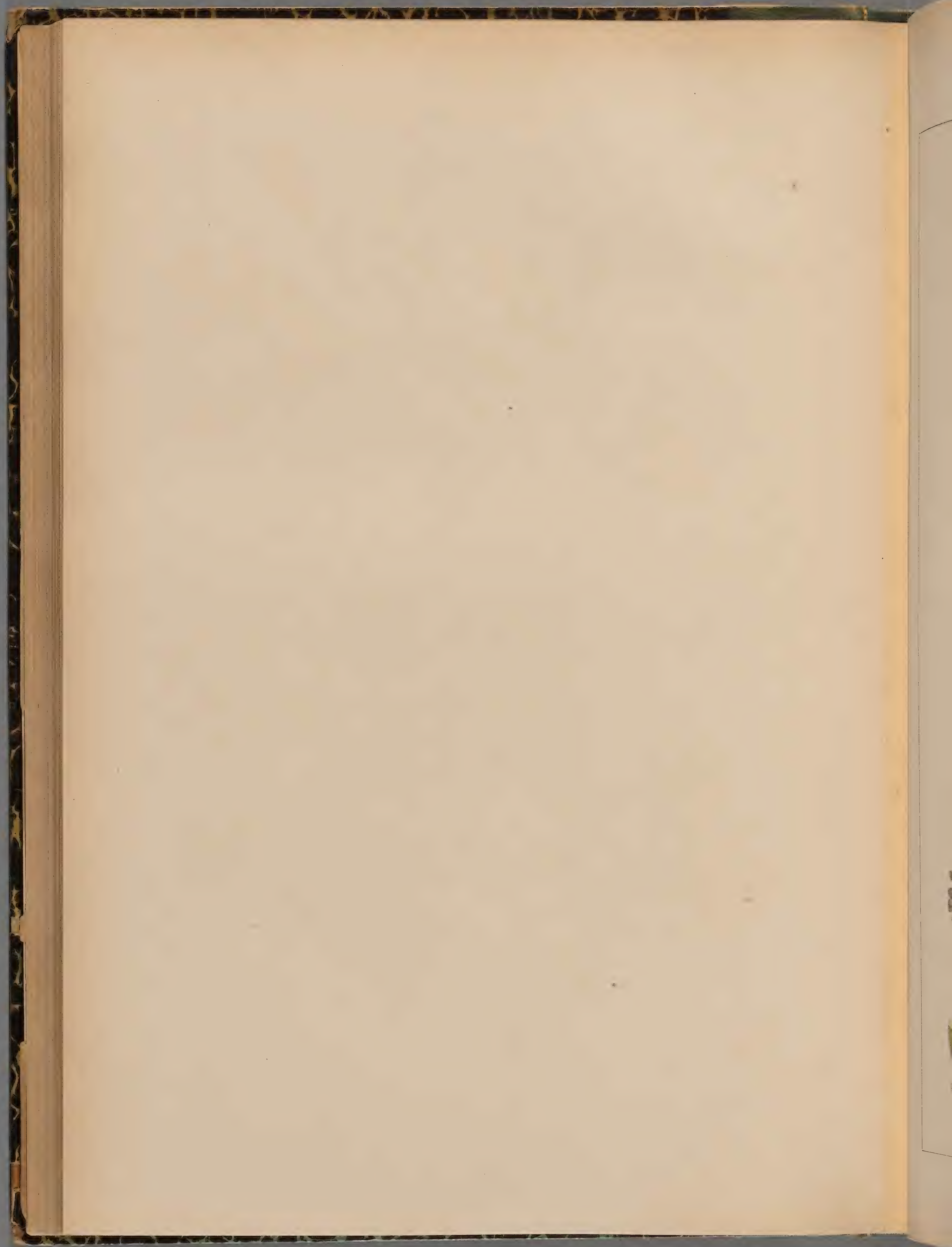






*Q. APENNINA. LAMK. 5*



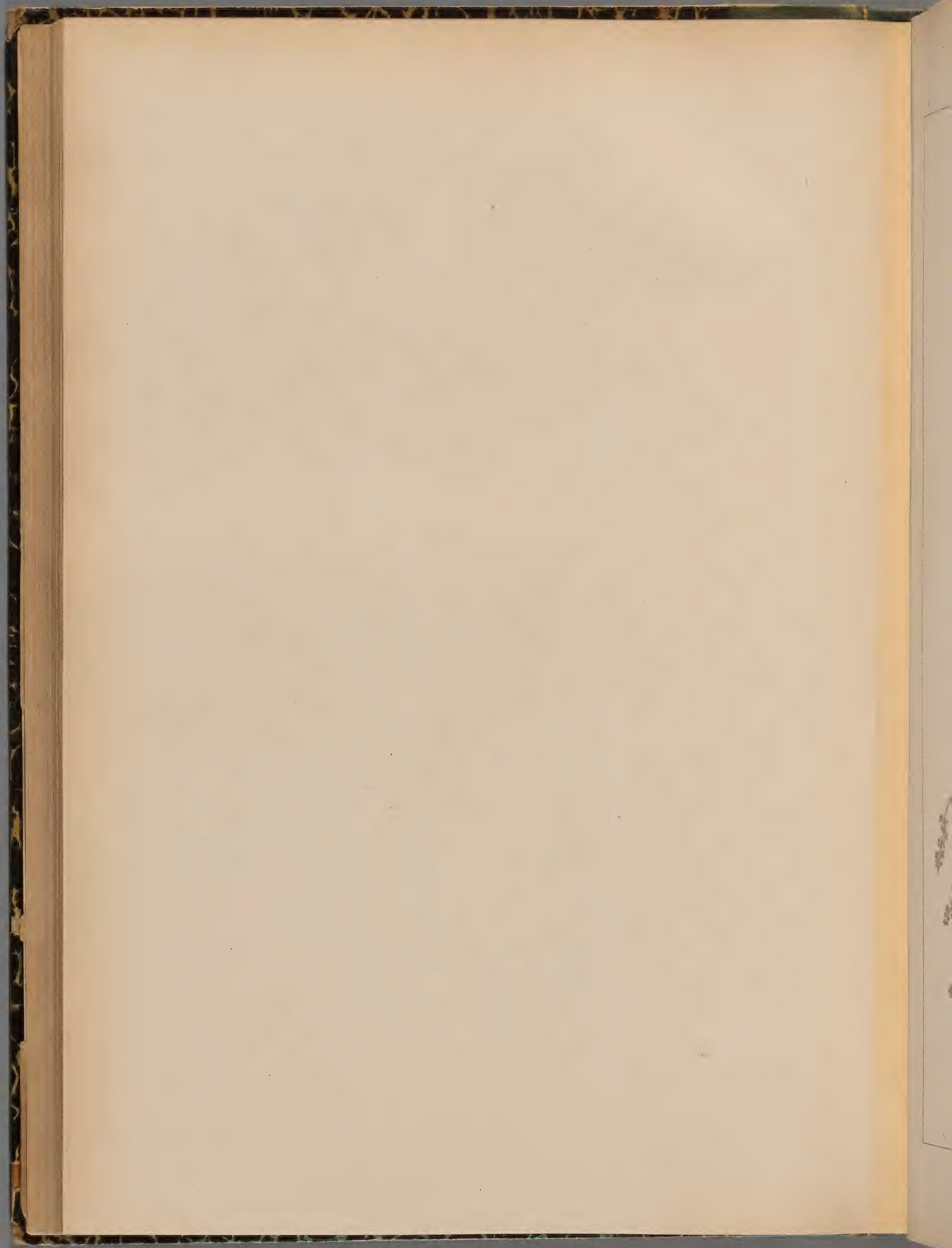






Q. TOZZA. Bosc. 5



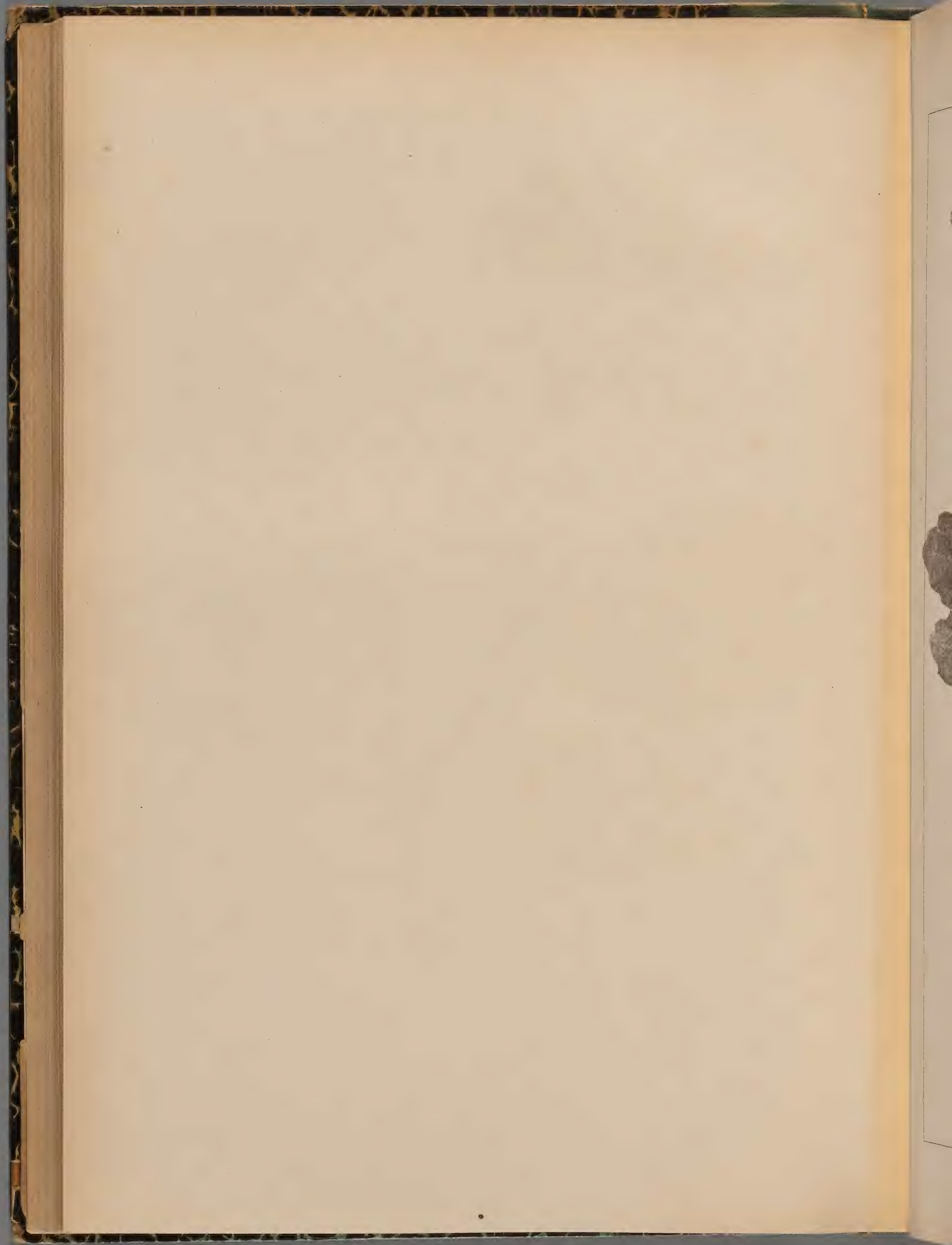






Q. CERRIS. L. 5



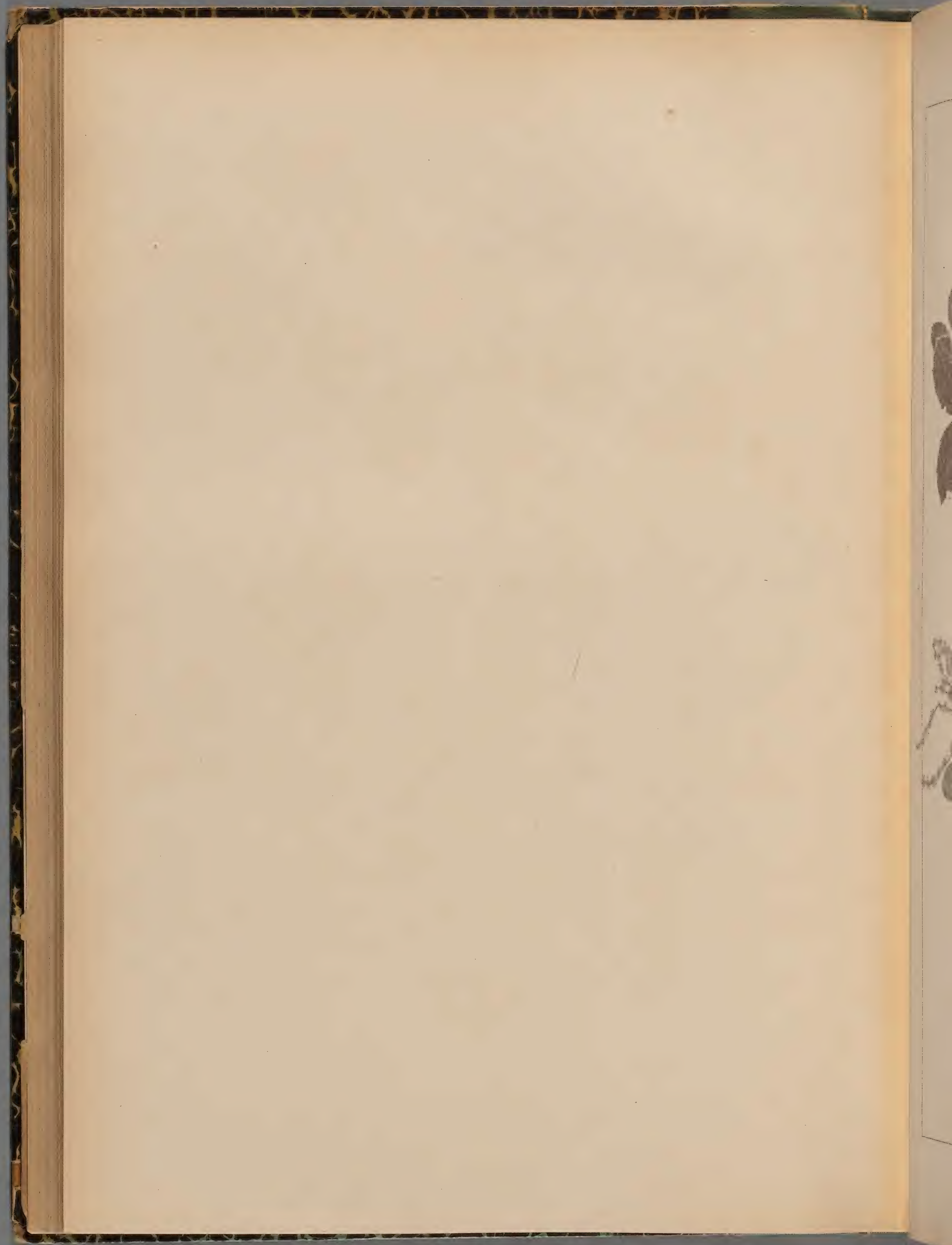






Q. FONTANESII. GUSS. 5



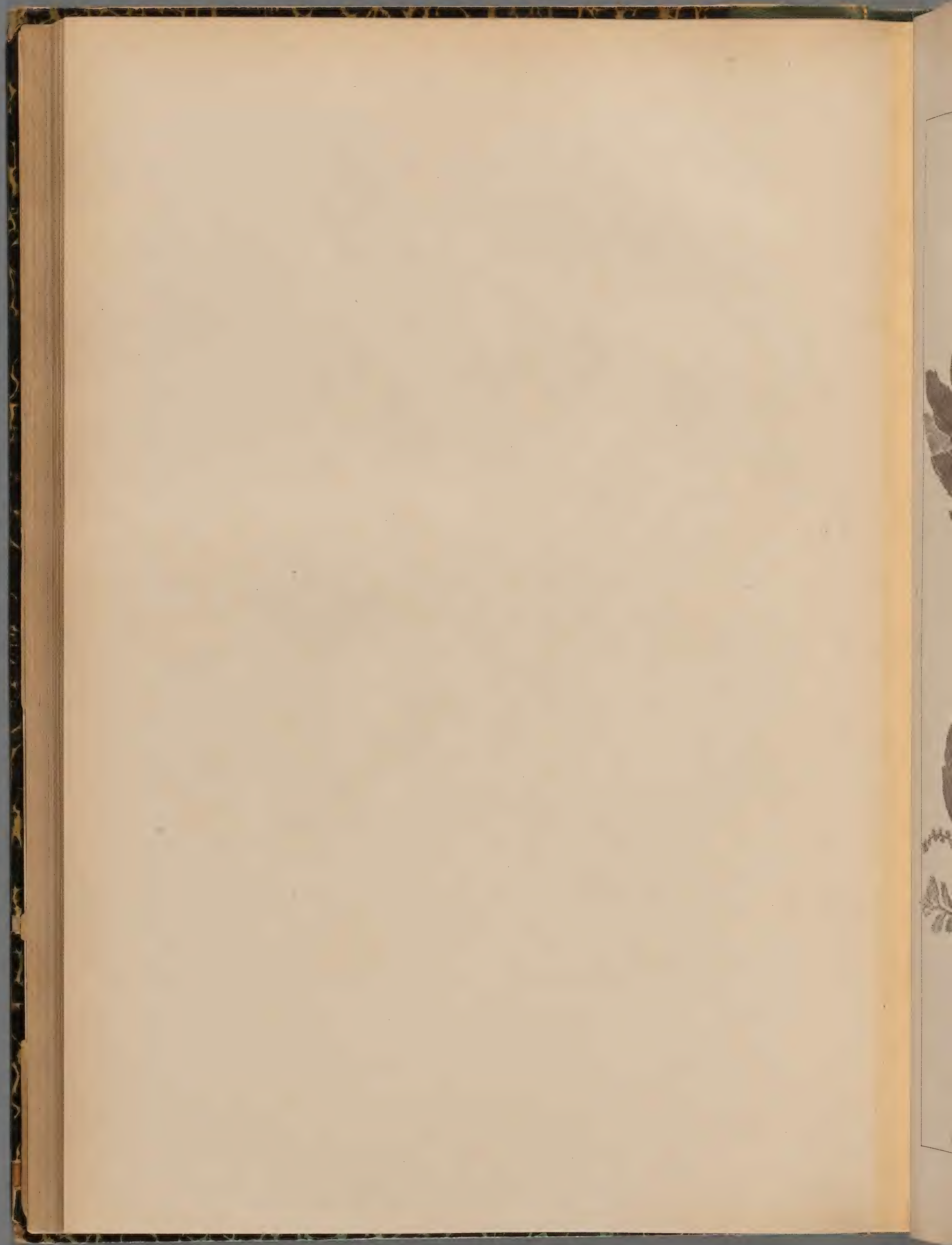






Q. SUBER. L. 5



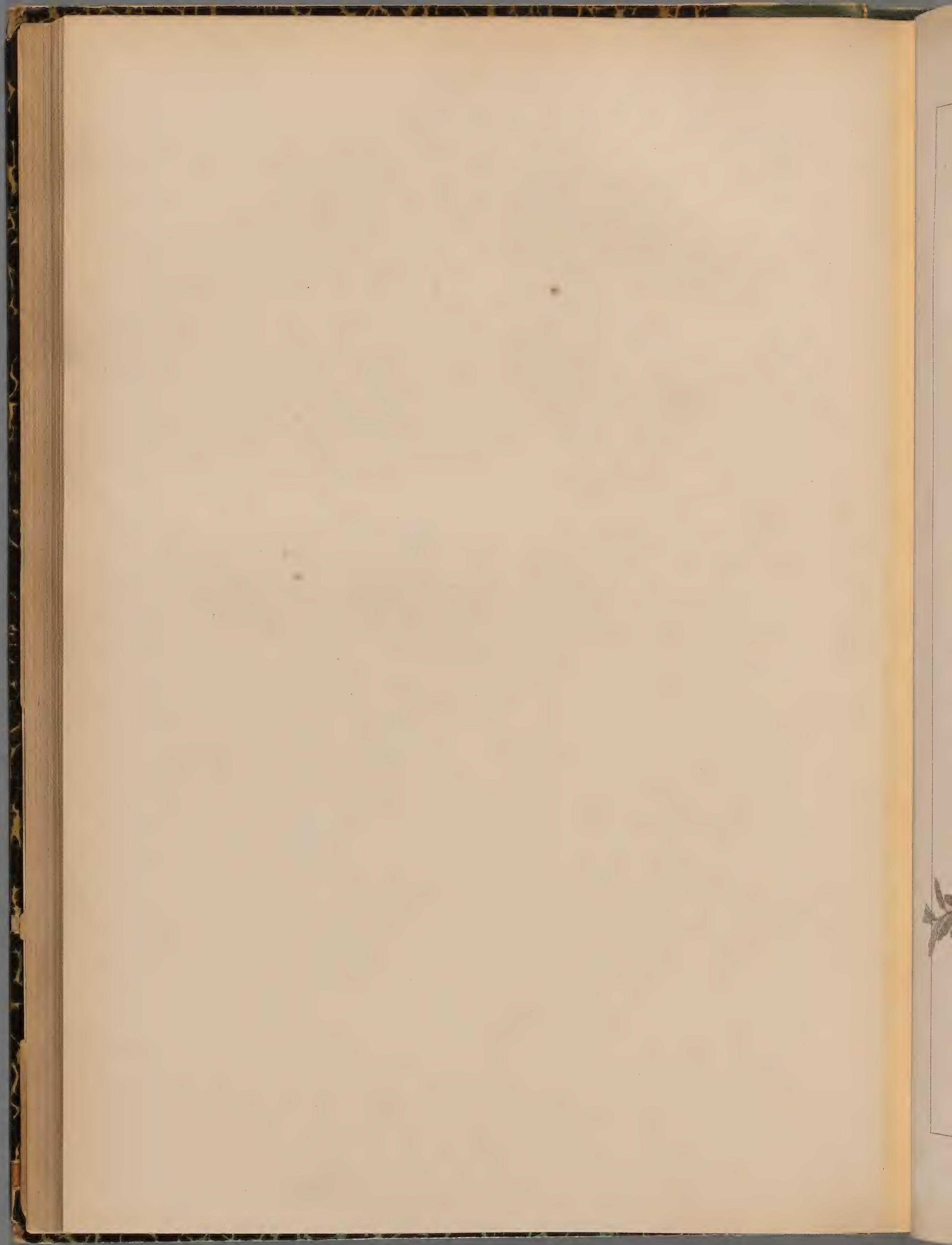






Q. ILEX. I. 5



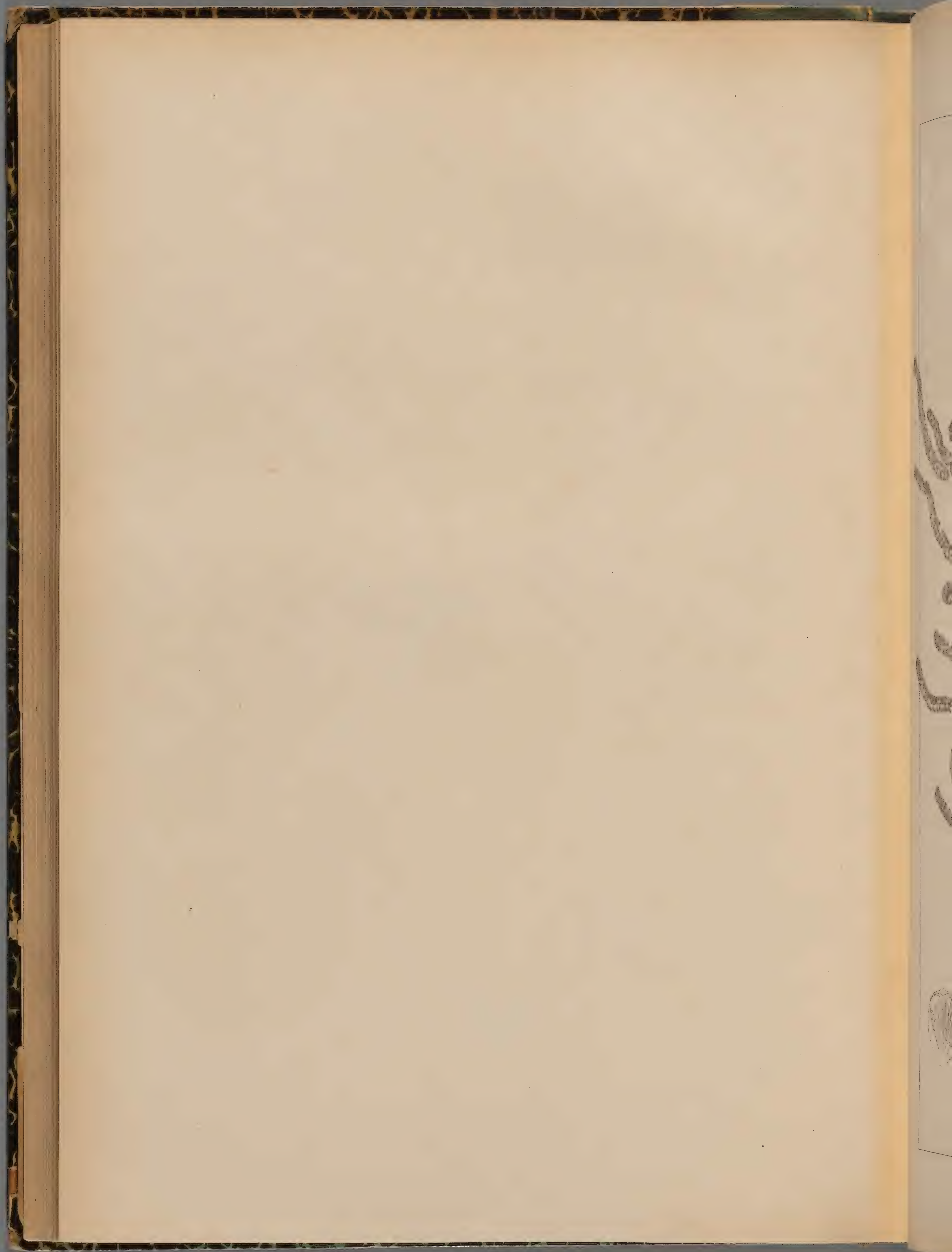






Q. COCCIFERA . L. 5



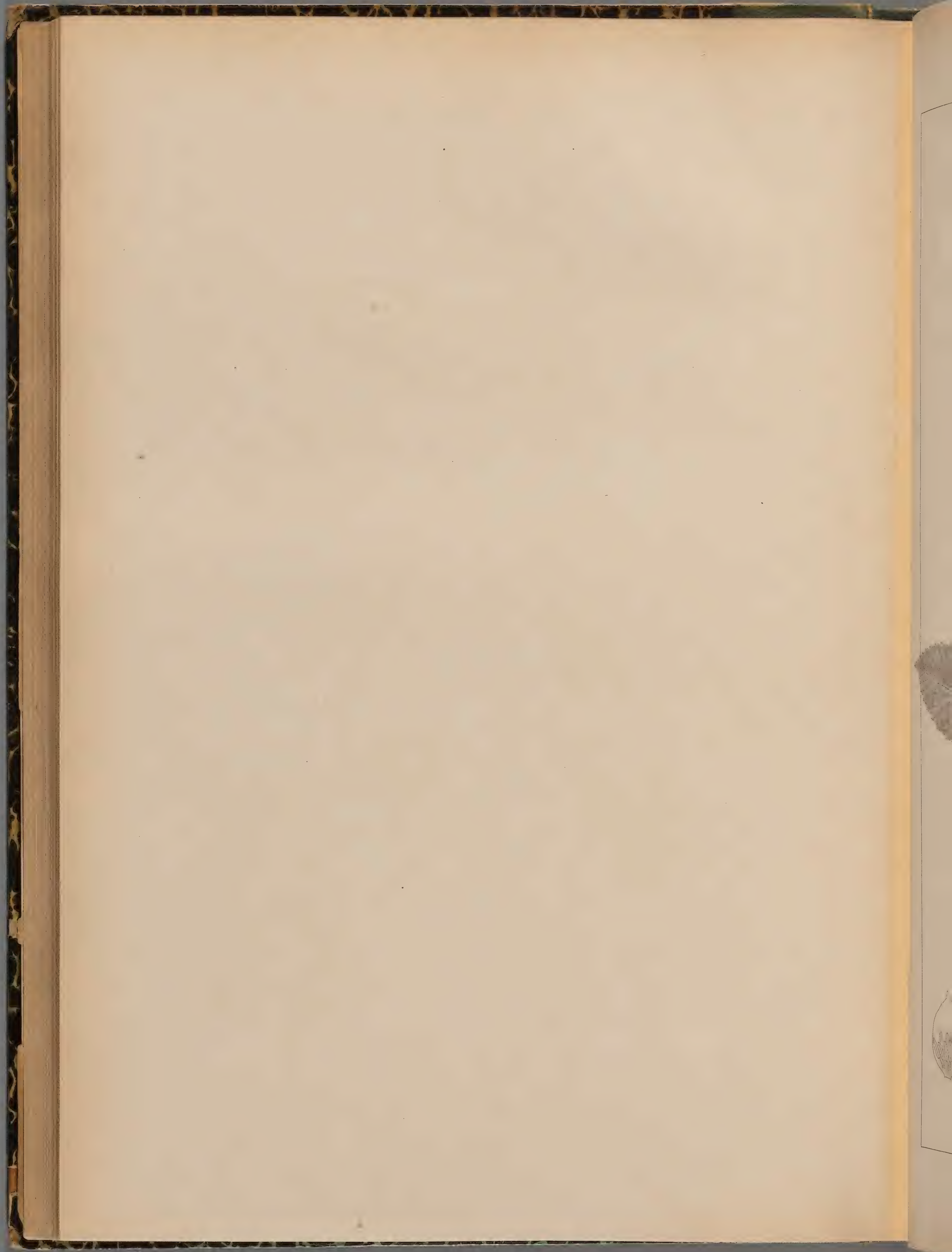






CORYLUS AVELLANA. L. 5



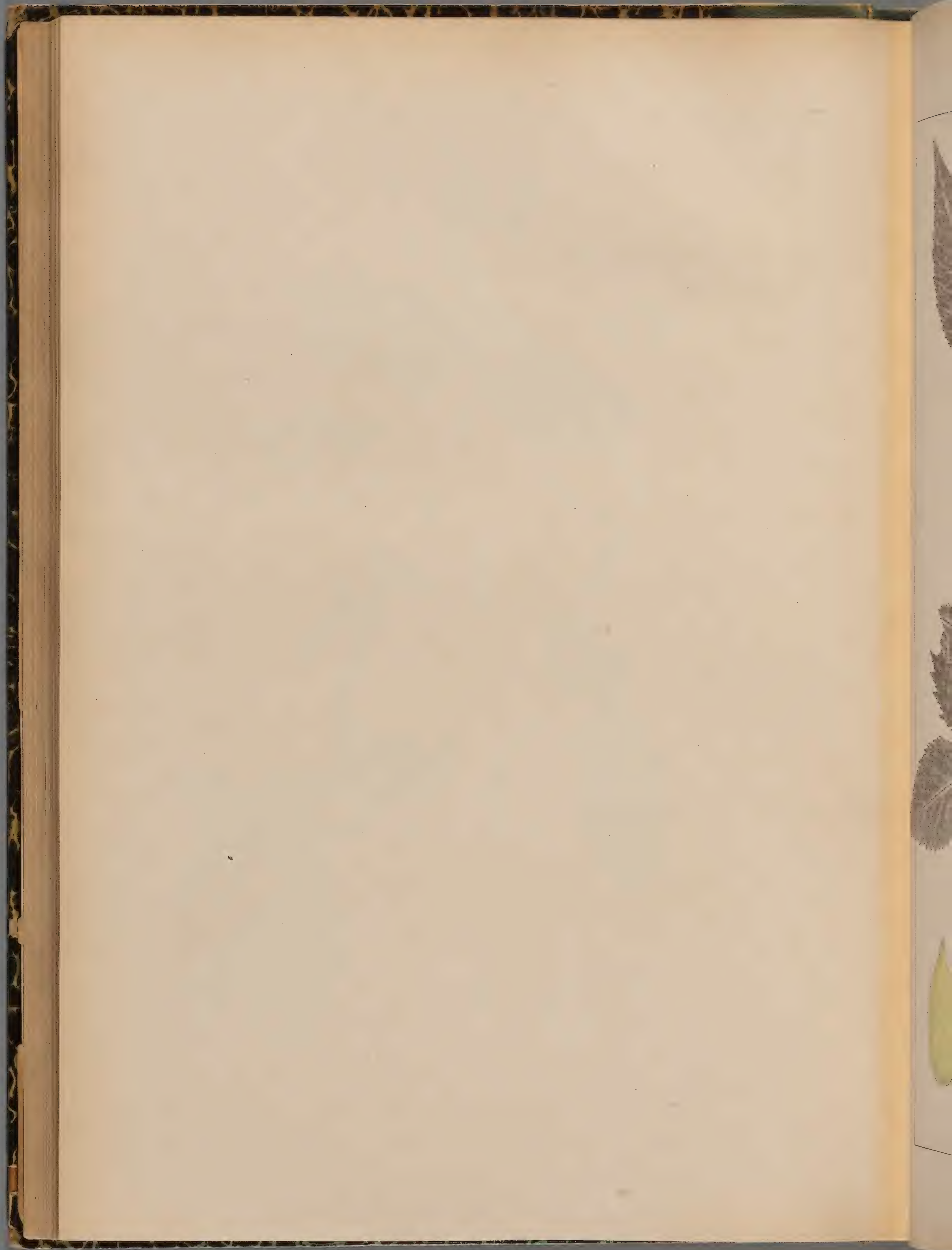






CARPINUS BETULUS. L. ♂









OSTRYA CARPINIFOLIA. SCOP. ♂



Fleurs  
parfois  
pariétaux  
de longs

1<sup>er</sup> GENRE

S. pente  
S. fragl  
S. alba,  
S. Vite  
S. baby  
S. amyg  
S. hippo  
S. moll  
S. inca  
S. purp  
S. rubr

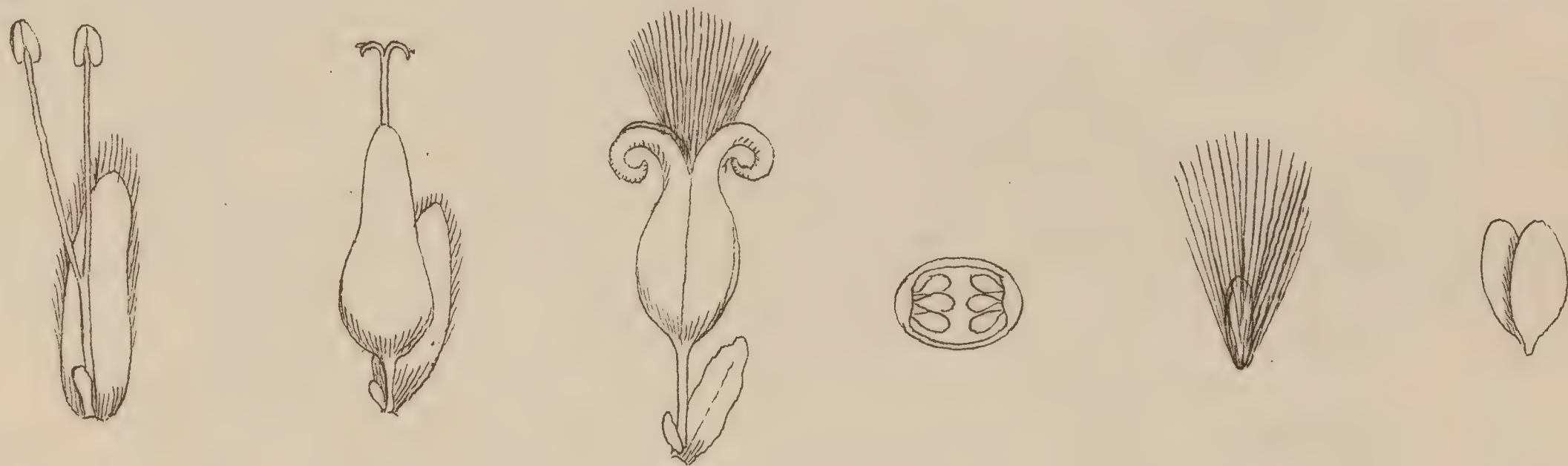
2<sup>e</sup> GENRE

P. tren  
P. alba



116<sup>e</sup> Famille. — SALICINÉES.

Fleurs dioïques, toutes en chatons, solitaires à l'aisselle d'une écaille persistante. Fleurs mâles : 2 étamines, parfois plus, à filets libres ou unis. Fleurs femelles : ovaire libre, subuniloculaire, formé de 2 carpelles à placentas pariétaux. Fruit capsulaire polysperme, loculicide, à 2 valves enroulées au sommet. Graines dressées, enveloppées de longs poils, à embryon droit, sans albumen.



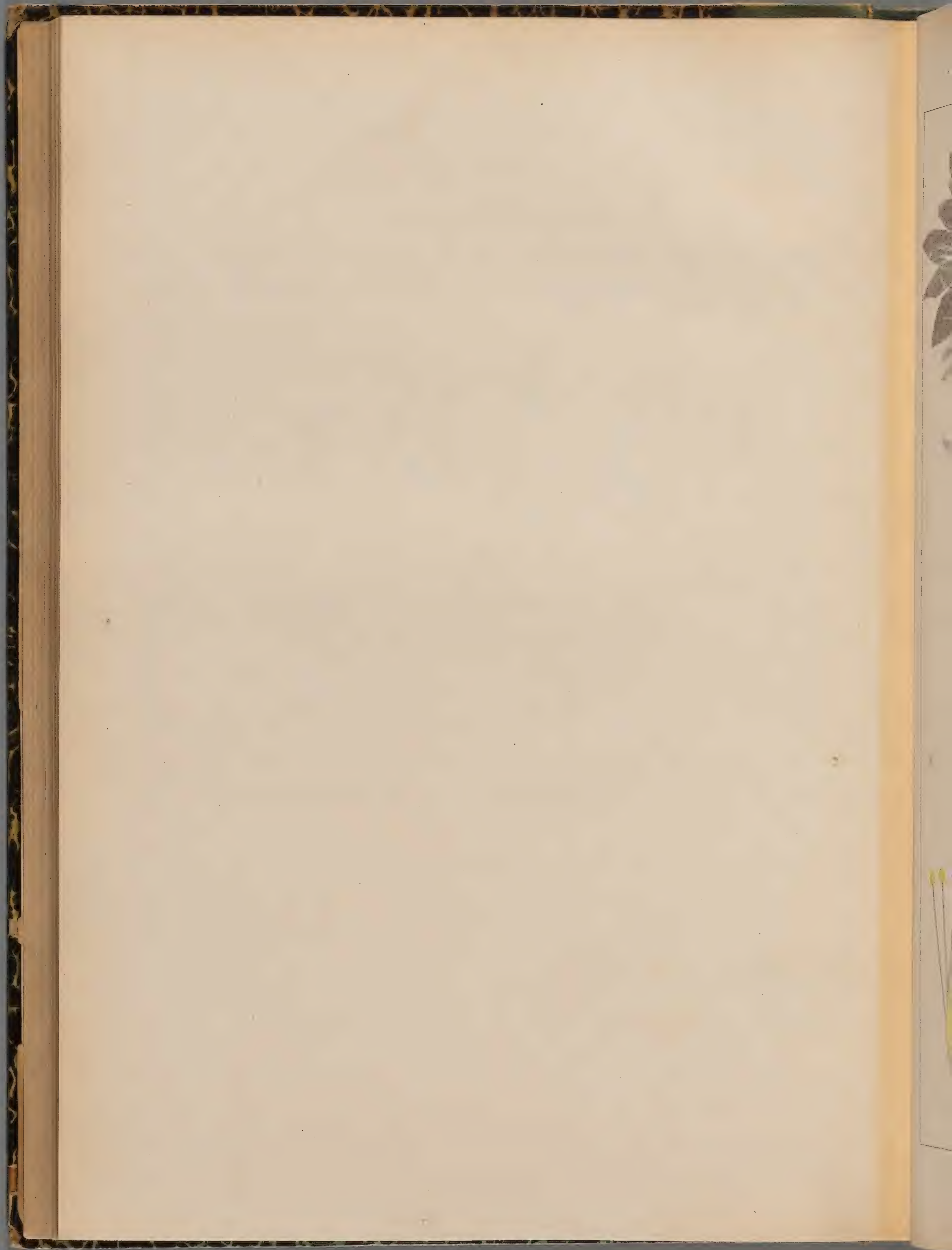
1<sup>er</sup> GENRE — *Salix*. Tourn.

<i>S. pentandra</i> . L.....	pl. 4.	<i>S. daphnoides</i> . Willd.....	pl. 17.	<i>S. nigricans</i> . Sm.....	pl. 33-34.
<i>S. fragilis</i> . L.....	2.	<i>S. viminalis</i> . L.....	18.	<i>S. phyllcifolia</i> L.....	35.
<i>S. alba</i> . L.....	3.	<i>S. Smithiana</i> . Willd.....	19, 20.	<i>S. Lapponum</i> . L.....	36.
<i>S. Vitellina</i> . L.....	4.	<i>S. oleifolia</i> . Vill.....	22.	<i>S. caesia</i> Vill.....	37.
<i>S. babylonica</i> . L.....	5.	<i>S. cinerea</i> . L.....	23.	<i>S. glauca</i> . L.....	38.
<i>S. amygdalina</i> . L.....	6, 7.	<i>S. grandifolia</i> . Ser.....	24.	<i>S. arbuscula</i> . L.....	39.
<i>S. hippophaefolia</i> . T.....	9.	<i>S. caprea</i> . L.....	25.	<i>S. myrsinites</i> . L.....	40.
<i>S. mollissima</i> . Ehrh.....	10.	<i>S. aurita</i> . L.....	26.	<i>S. pyrenaica</i> . Gou.....	41.
<i>S. lucana</i> Schrank.....	11-13.	<i>S. ambigua</i> . Ehrh.....	27.	<i>S. reticulata</i> . L.....	42.
<i>S. purpurea</i> . L.....	14.	<i>S. repens</i> .L.....	28-31.	<i>S. retusa</i> . L.....	43-44.
<i>S. rubra</i> . Huds.....	15.	<i>S. hastata</i> . L.....	32.	<i>S. herbacea</i> . L.....	45.

2<sup>e</sup> GENRE. — *Populus*. Tourn.

<i>P. tremula</i> . L.....	pl. 46.	<i>P. canescens</i> . Sm.....	pl. 48.	<i>P. nigra</i> . L.....	pl. 50.
<i>P. alba</i> . L.....	47.	<i>P. virginiana</i> Desf.....	49.	<i>P. pyramidalis</i> . Ros.....	51.



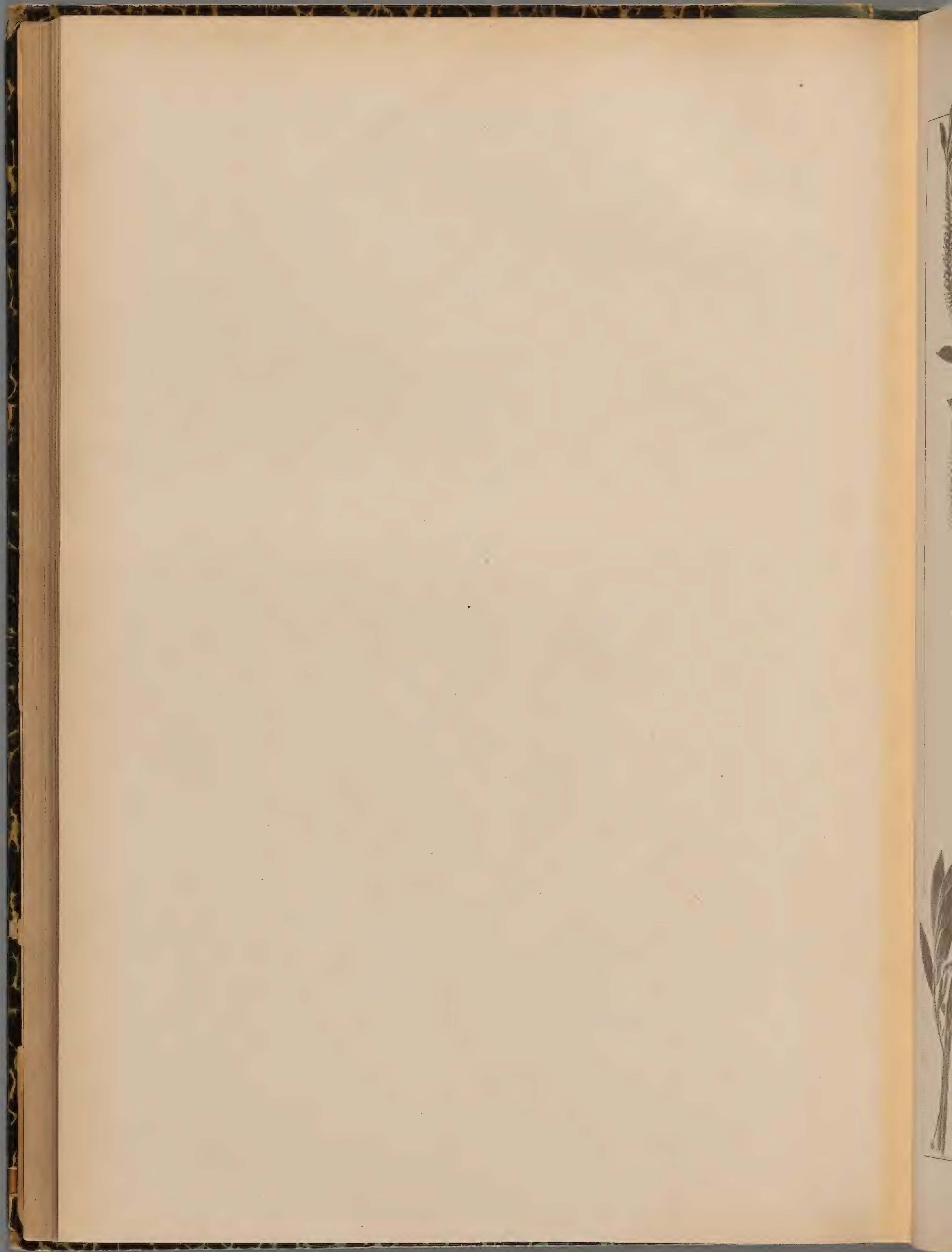






SALIX PENTANDRA L.



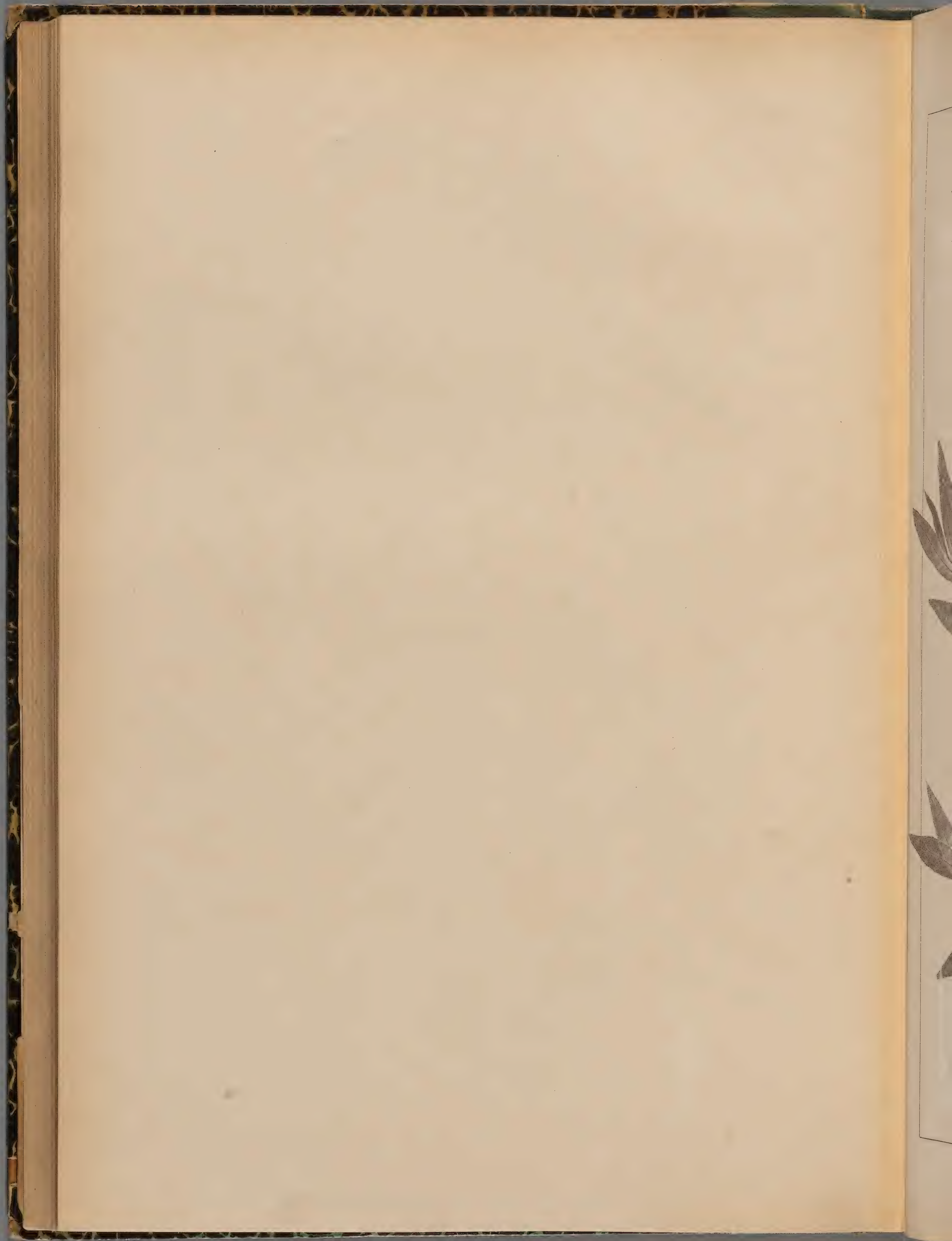






S. FRAGILIS. L. 5



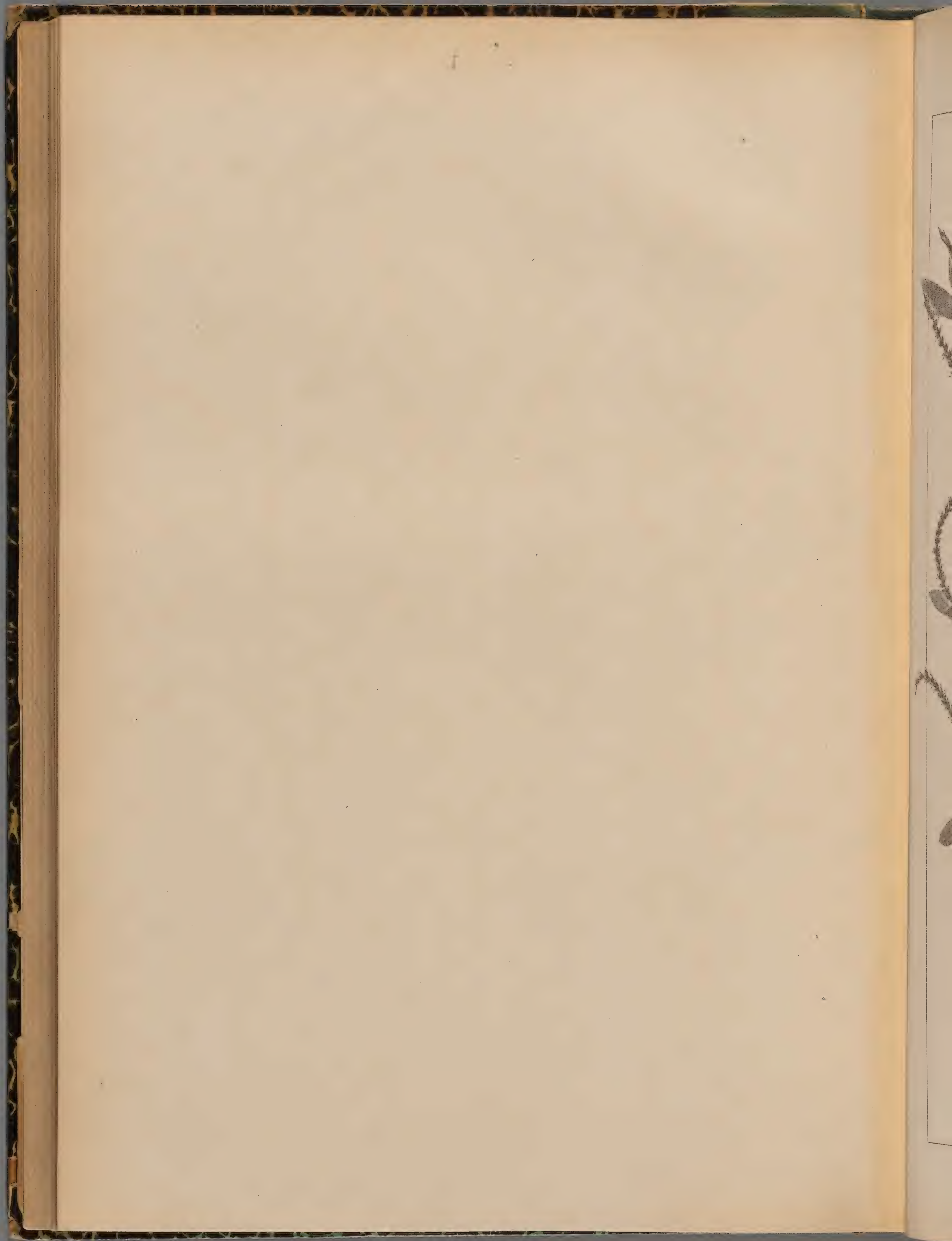






S. ALBA. L. 5



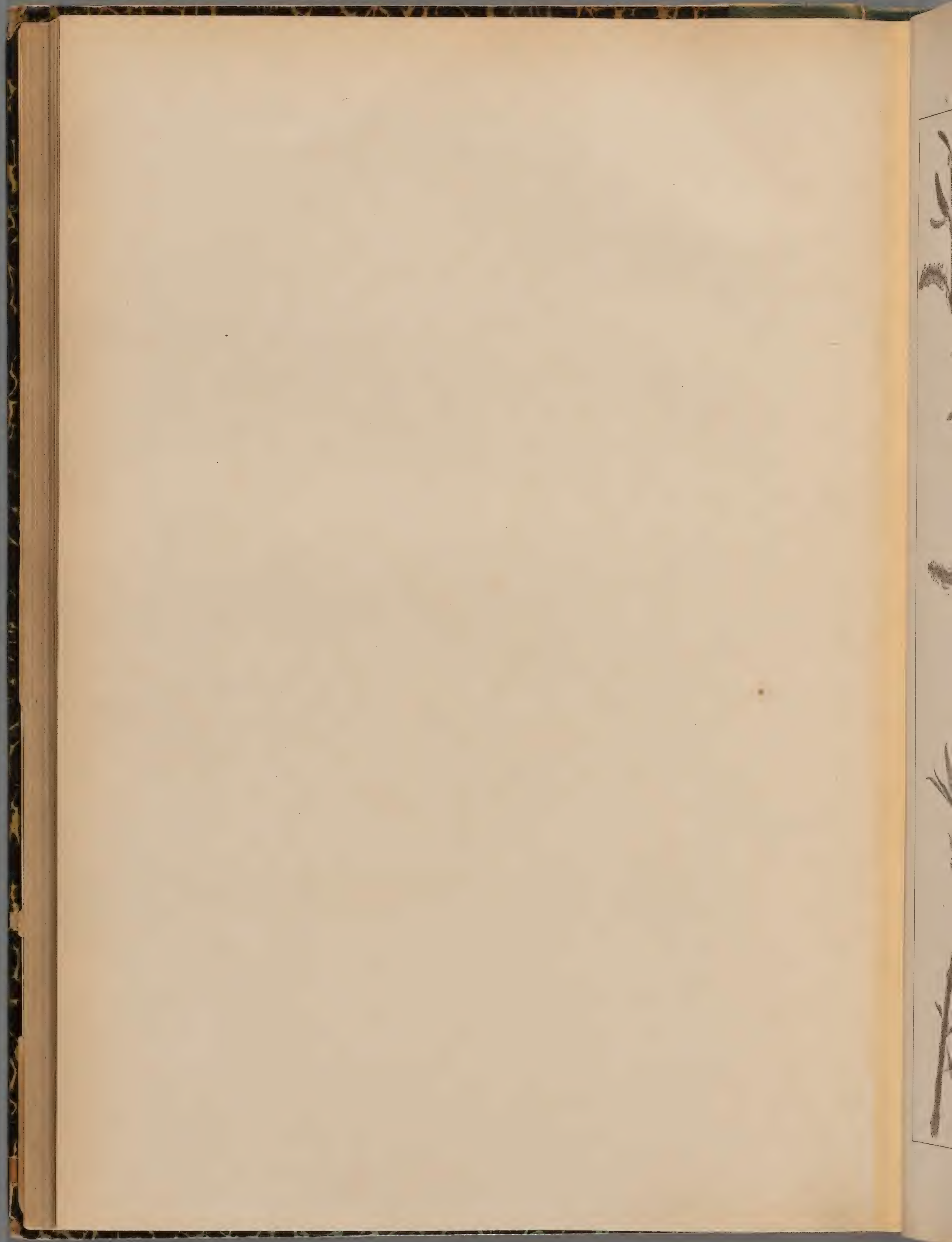






S. VITELLINA. L. ♂



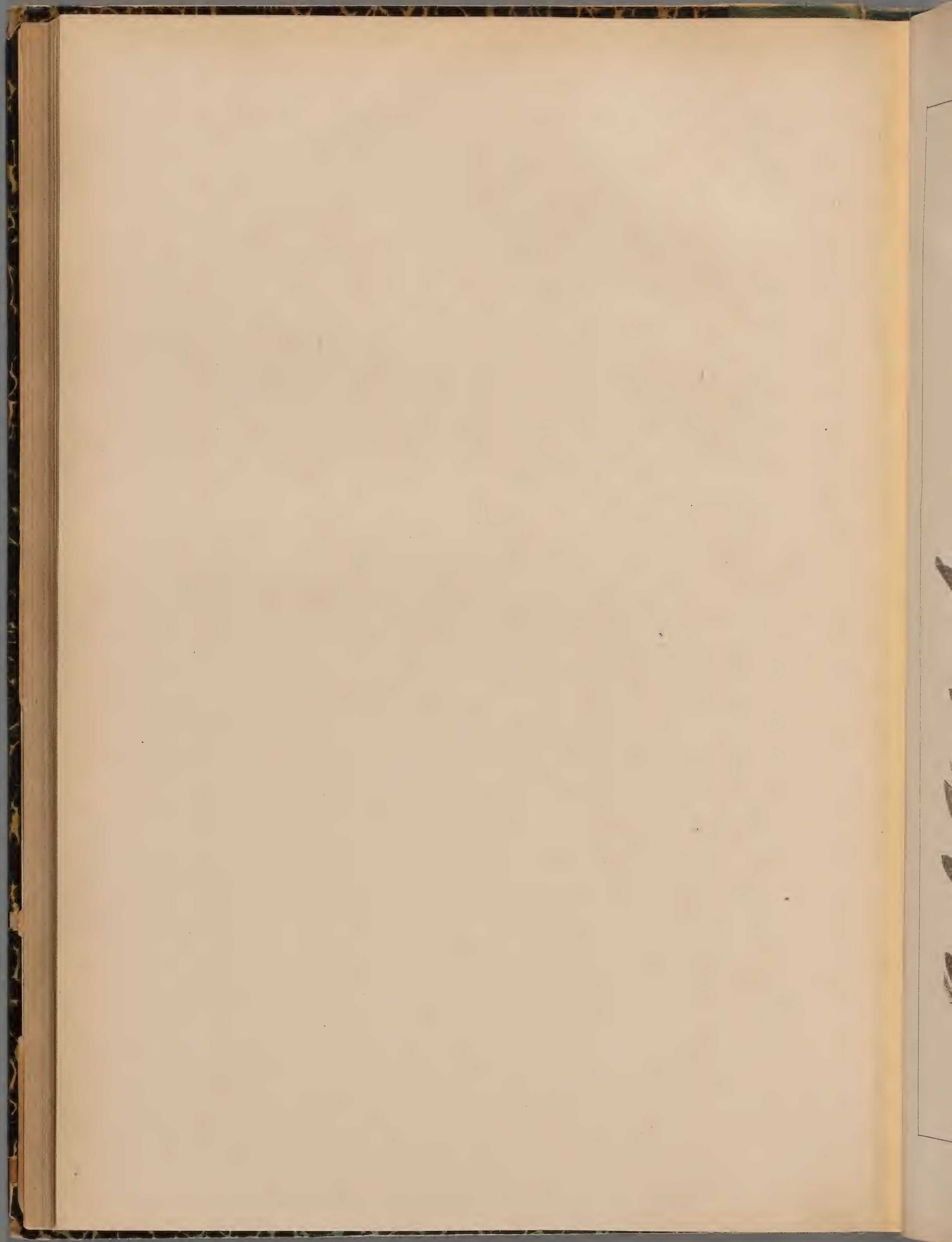






S. BABYLONICA. L. 5



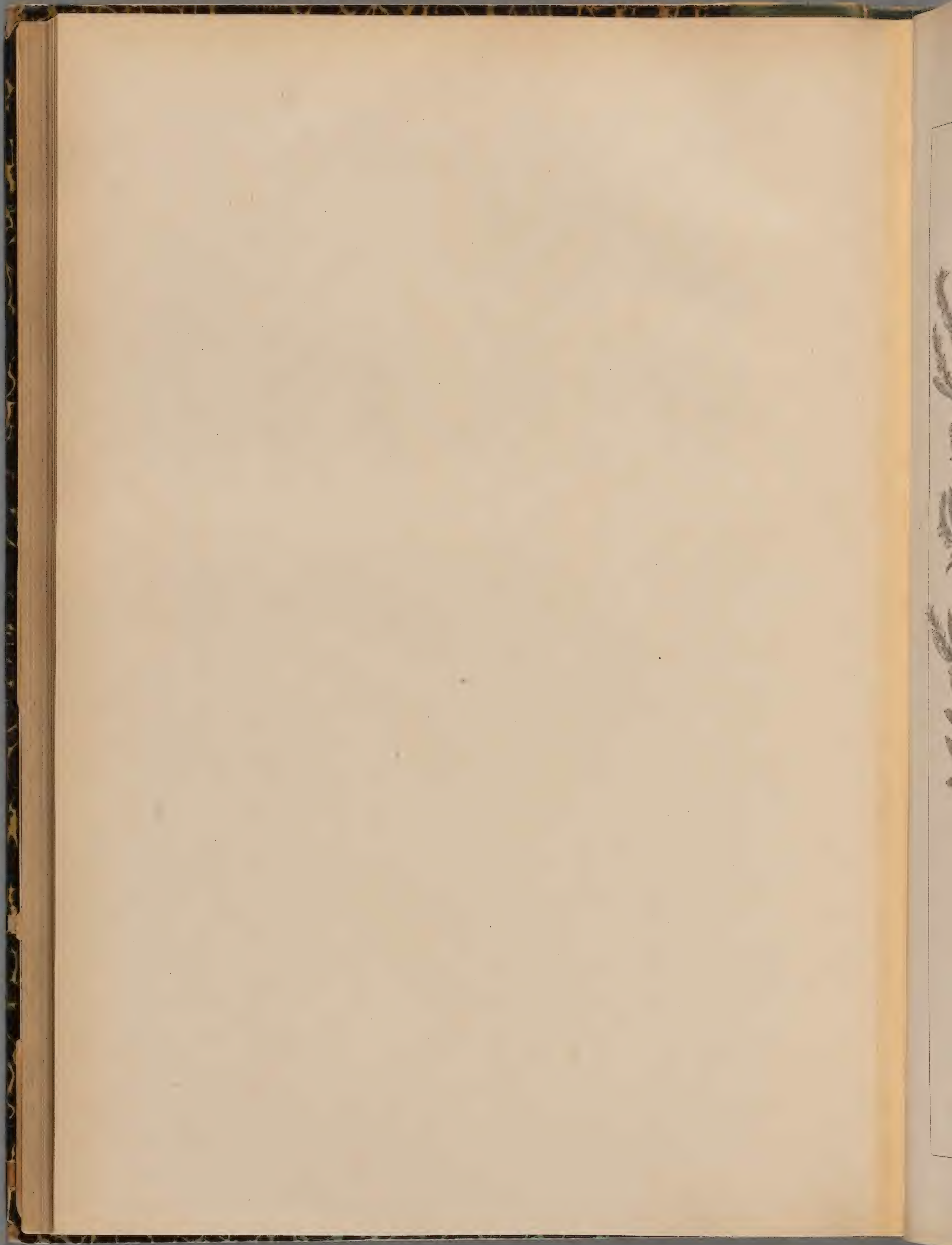






*S. AMYGDALINA*. L. ♂



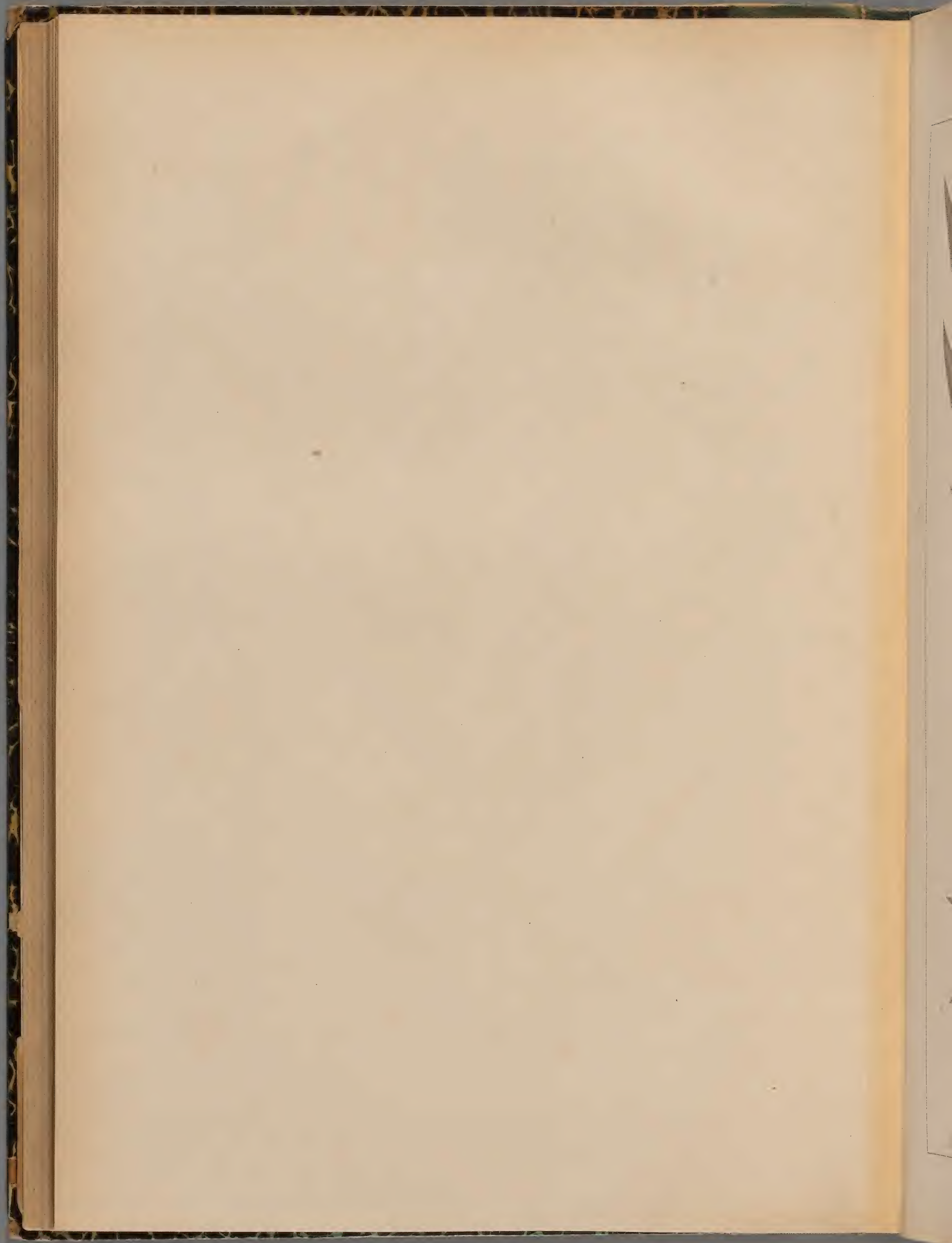






S. AMYGDALINA, L. Var. concolor.







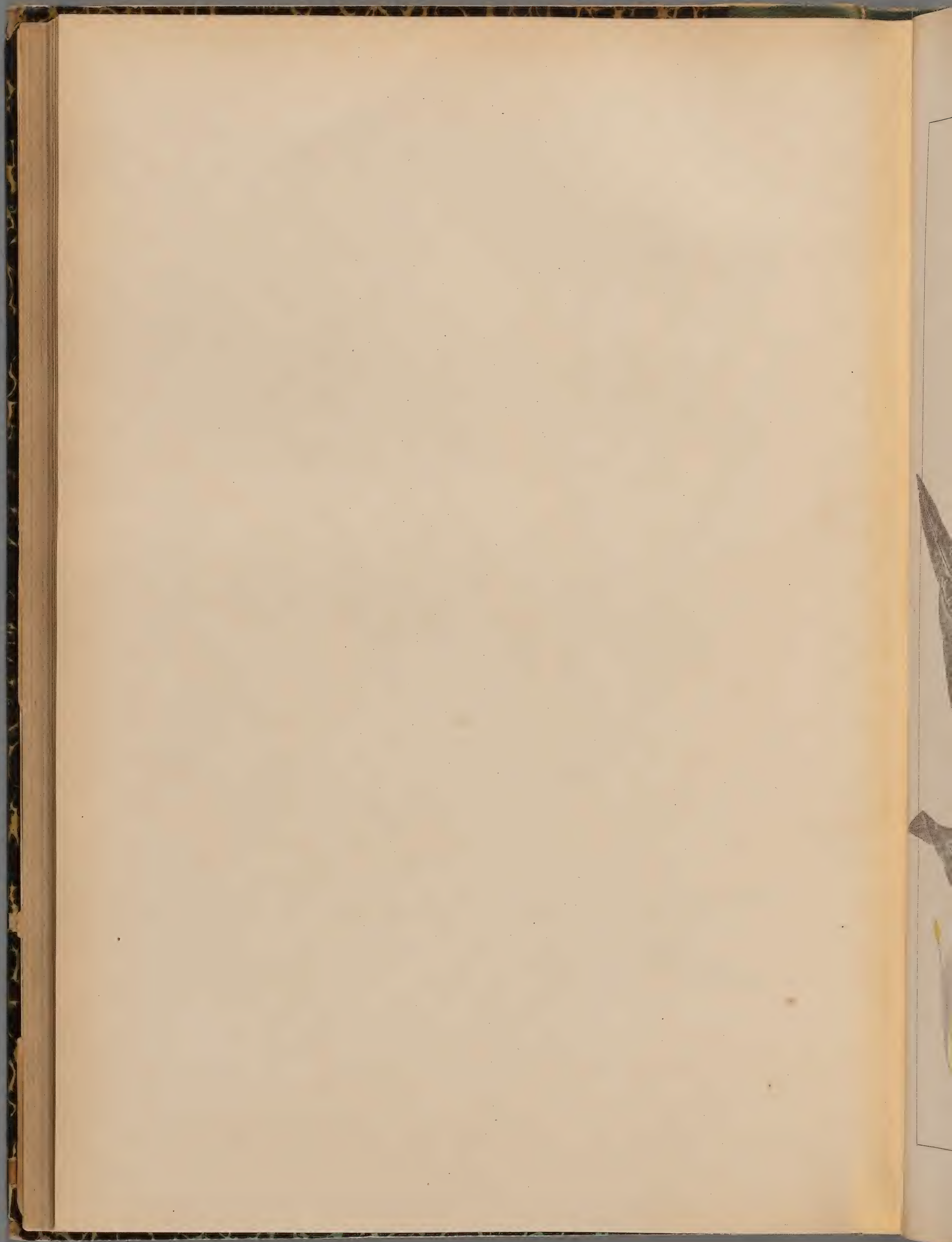
*Salix hippophaefolia*

9.



*S. HIPPOPHAEFOLIA. THUILL. 9*



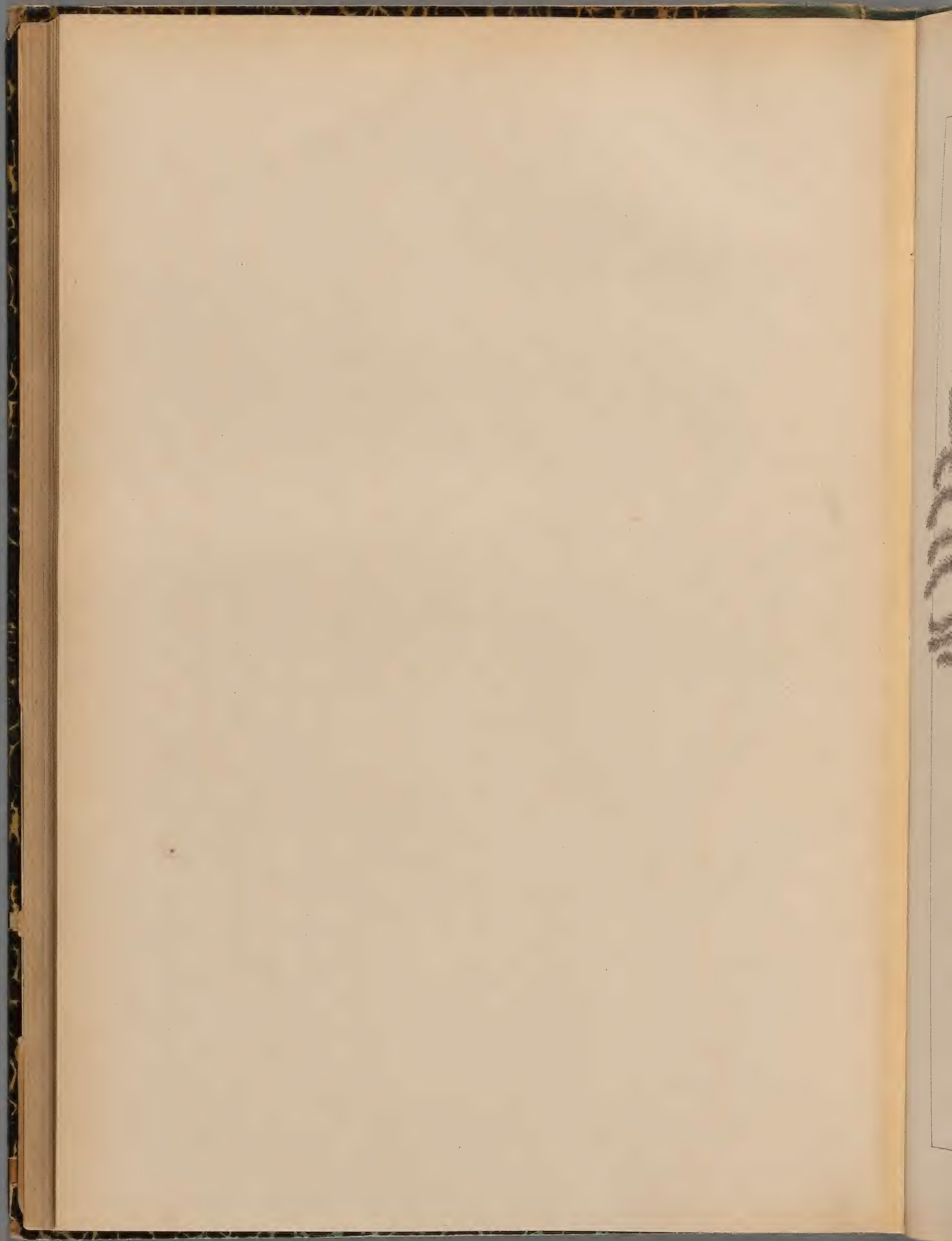






S. MOLLISSIMA. EHRH. ♂



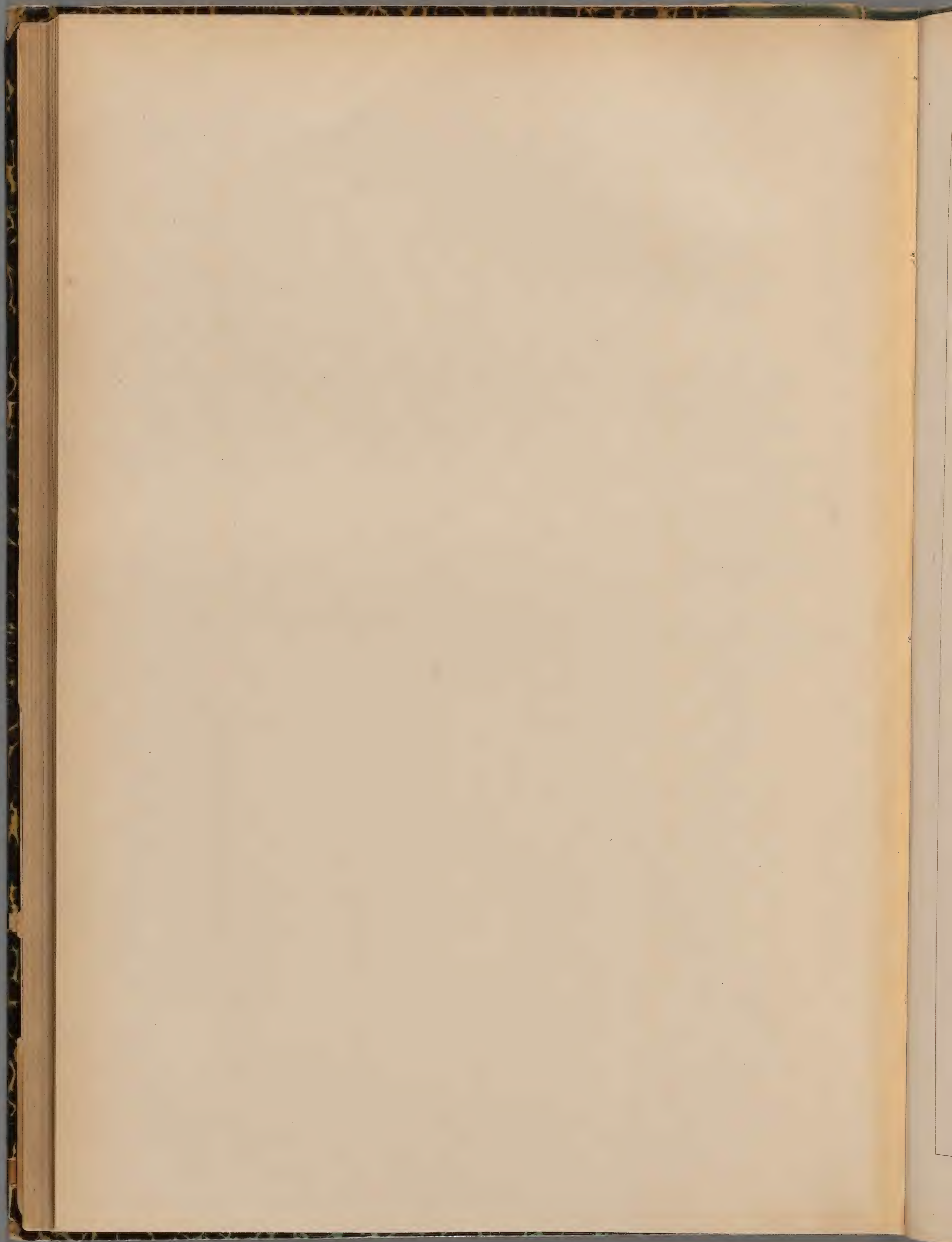






S. INCANA. SCHRANK. ♂



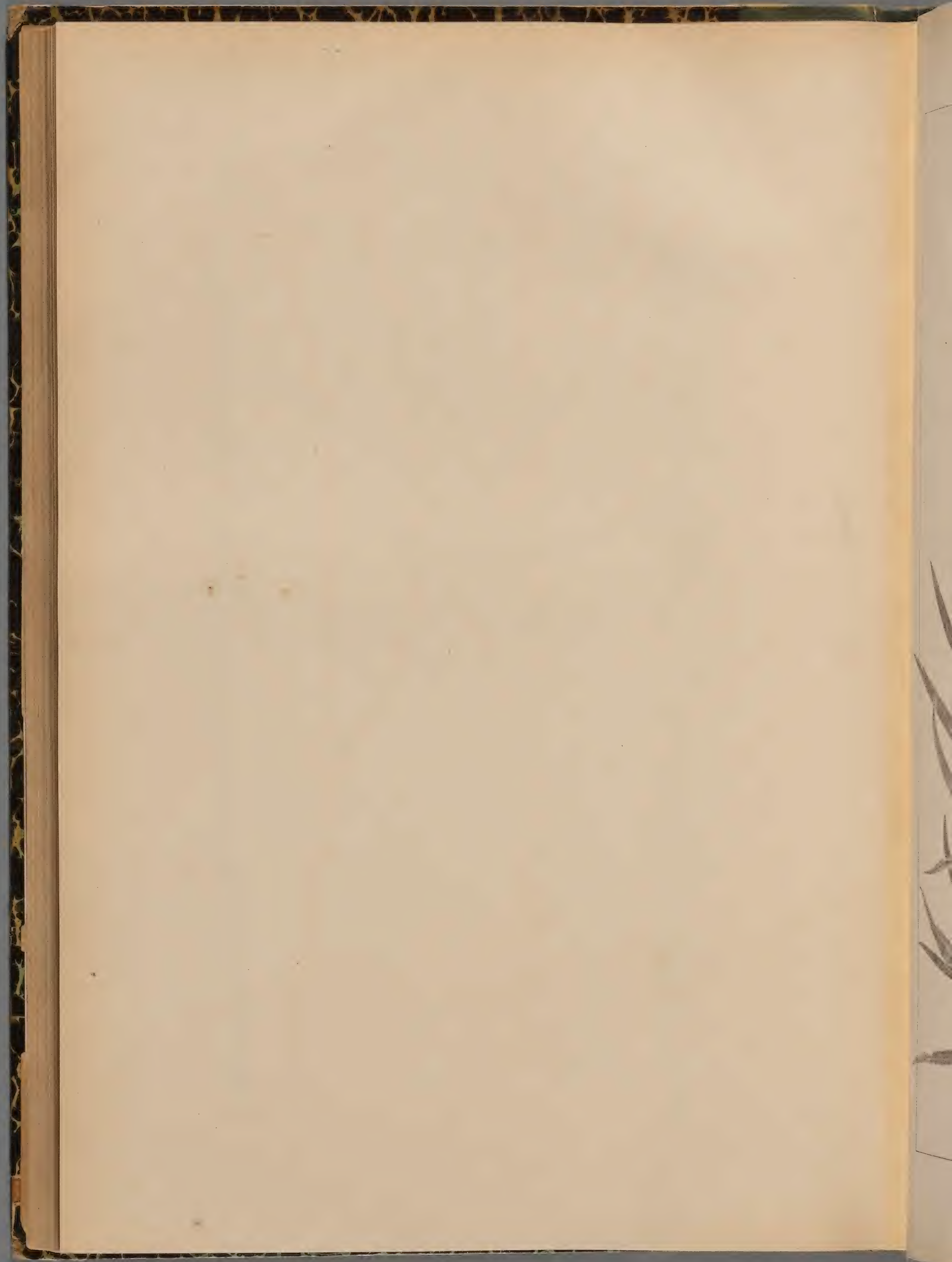






S. INCANA. EHRH. Var rubroxylla



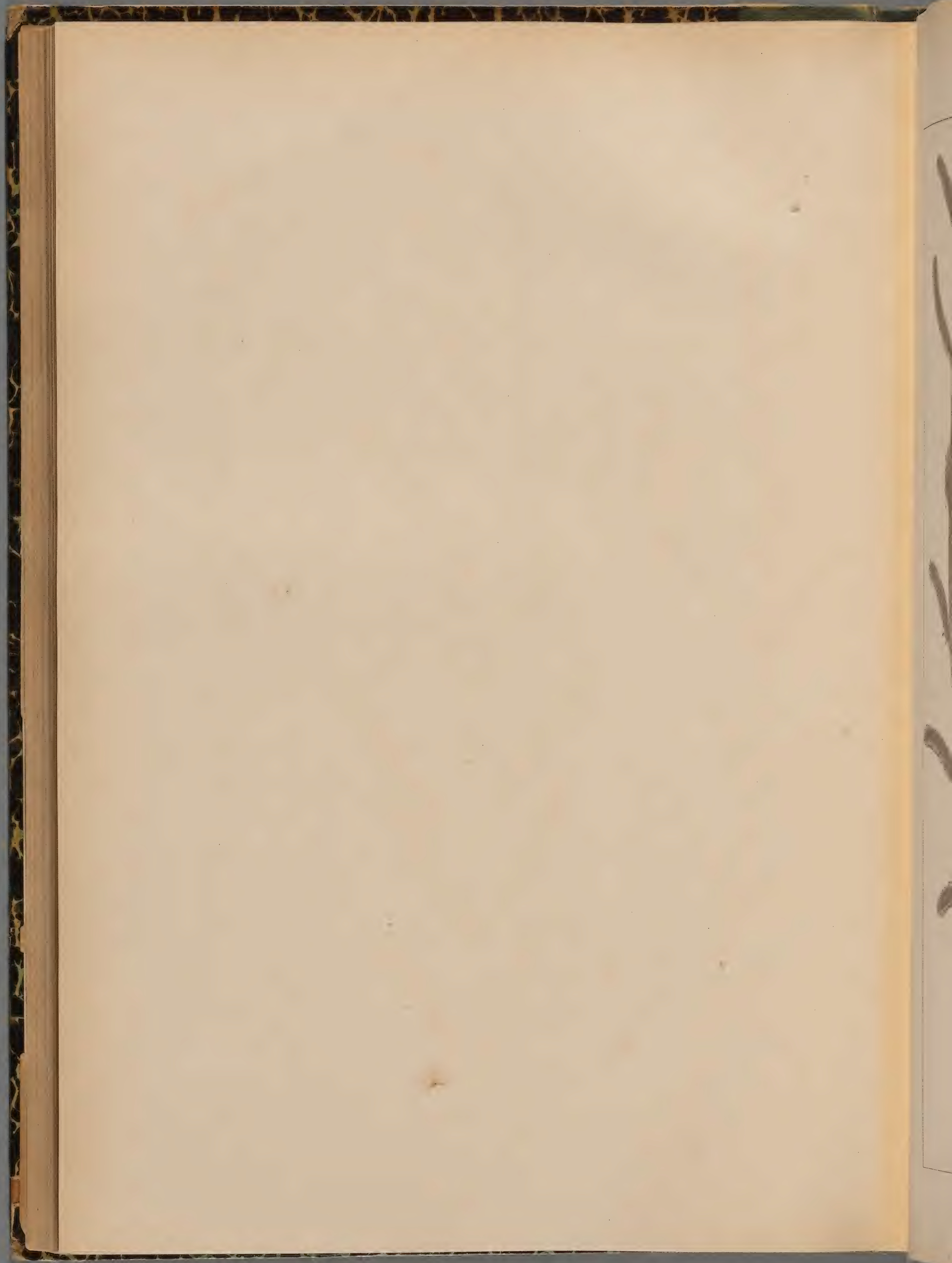






S. INCANA. EHRH. Var. lavandulifolia.



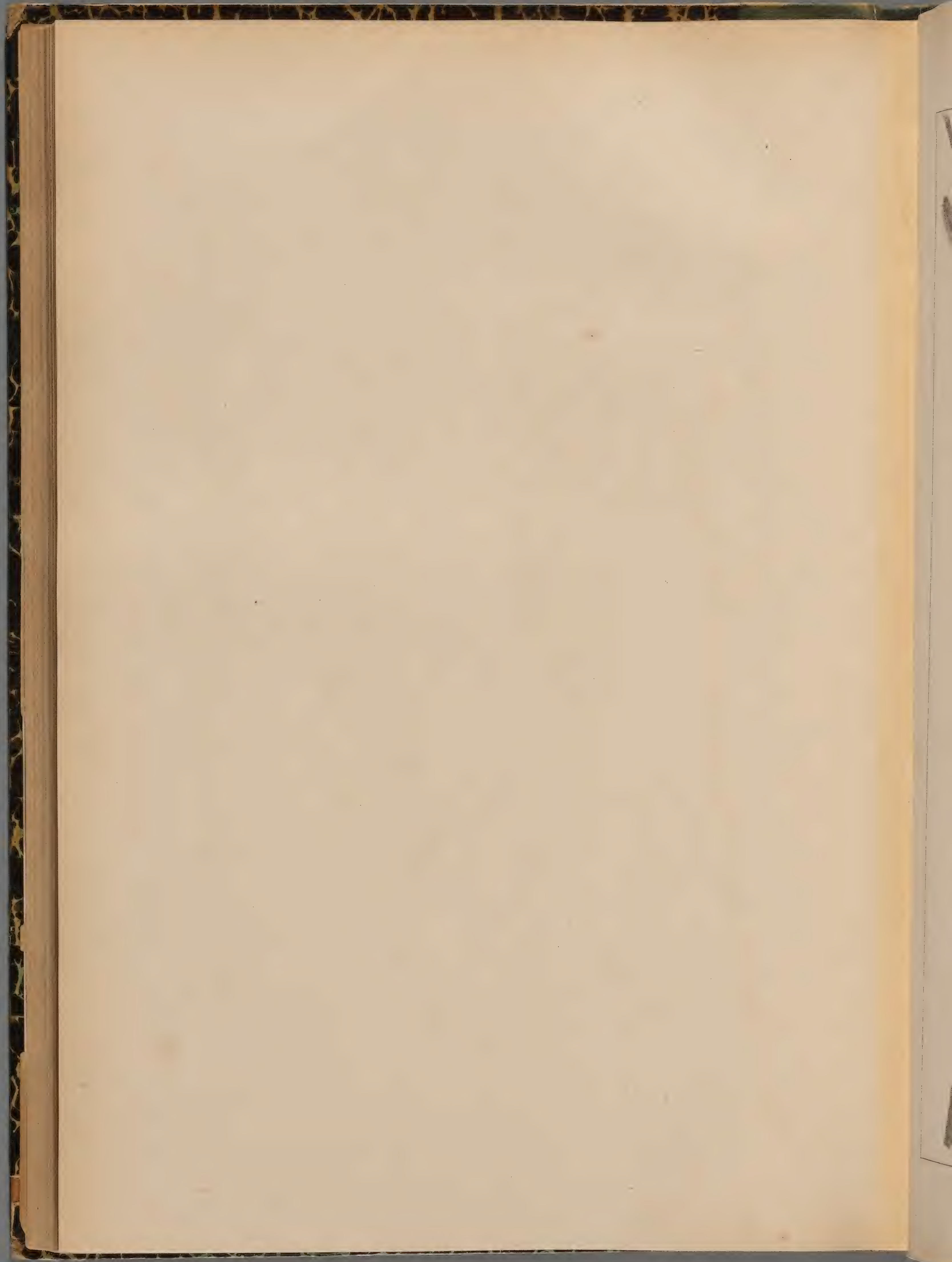






*S. PURPUREA*. L. 5

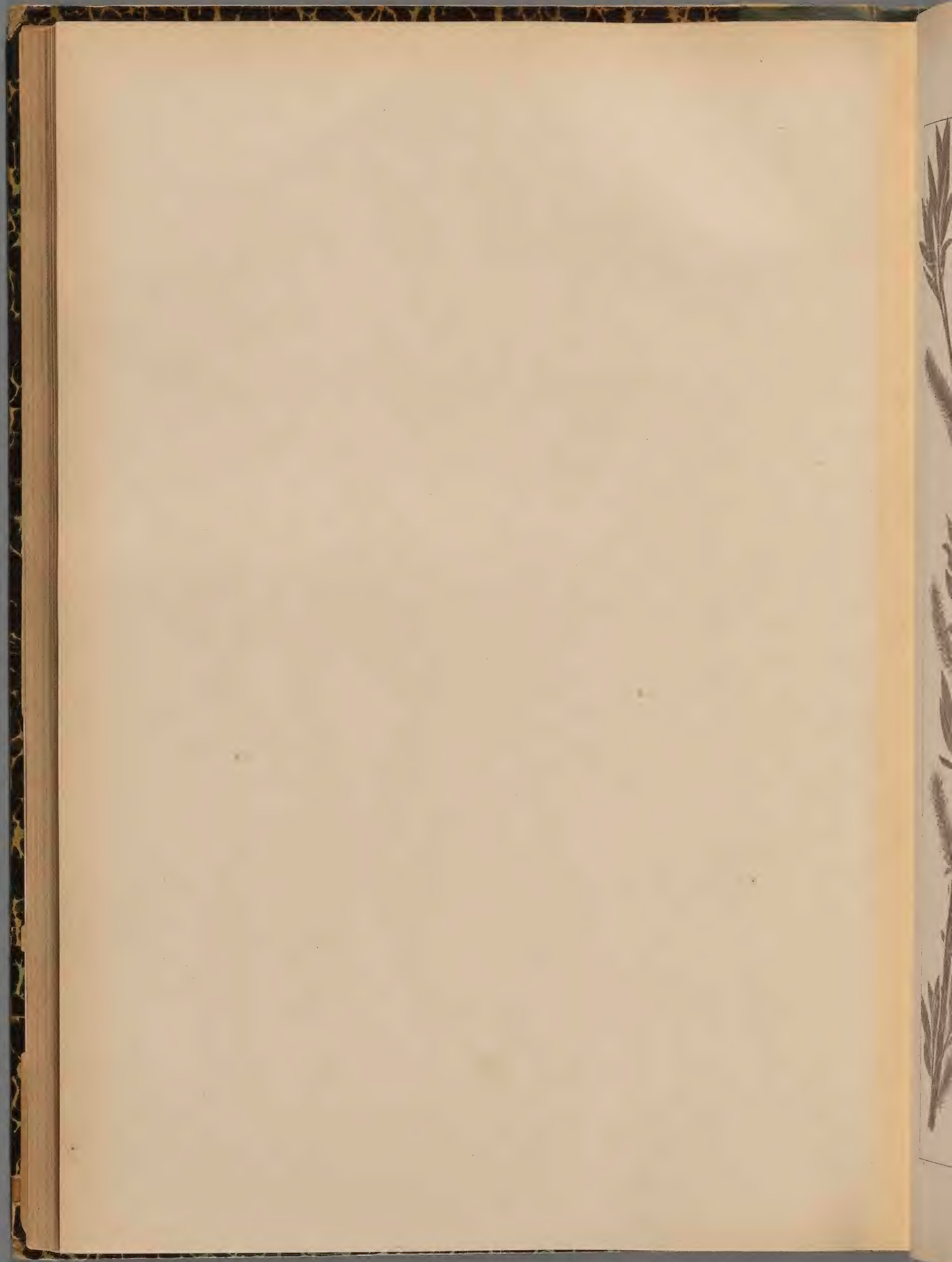










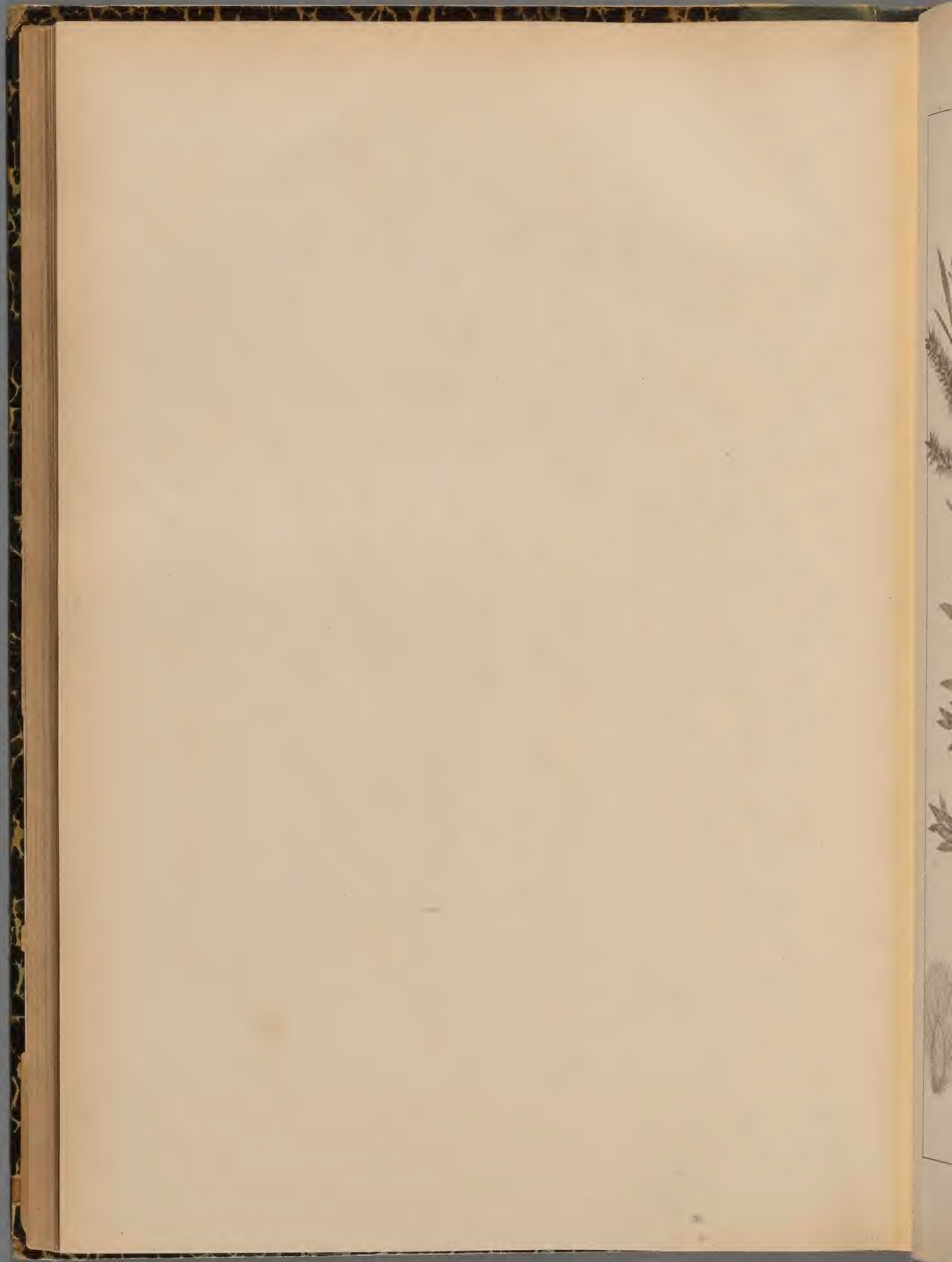






*S. DAPHNOIDES* VILL. 5



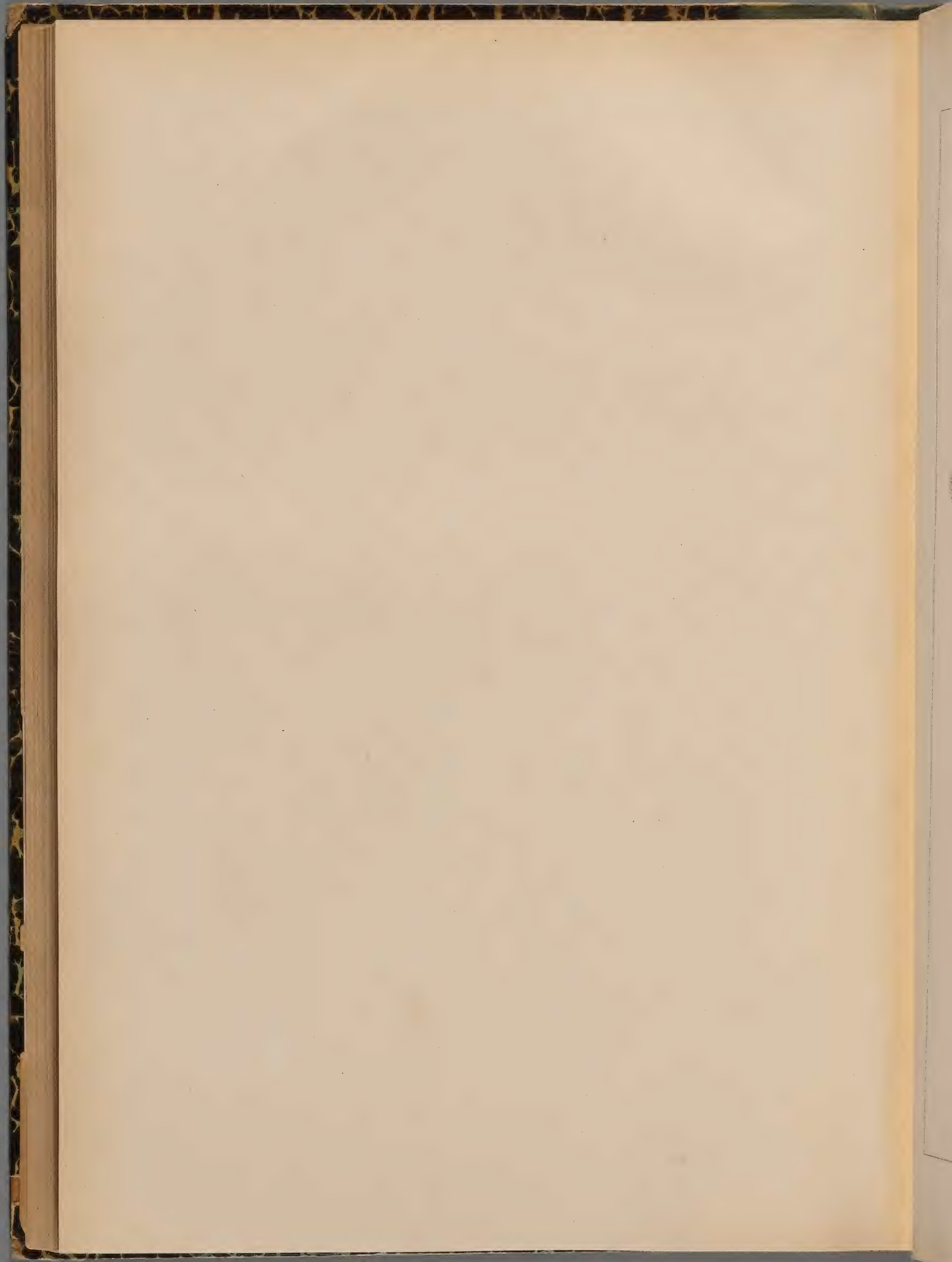






*S. VIMINALIS*. L. 5



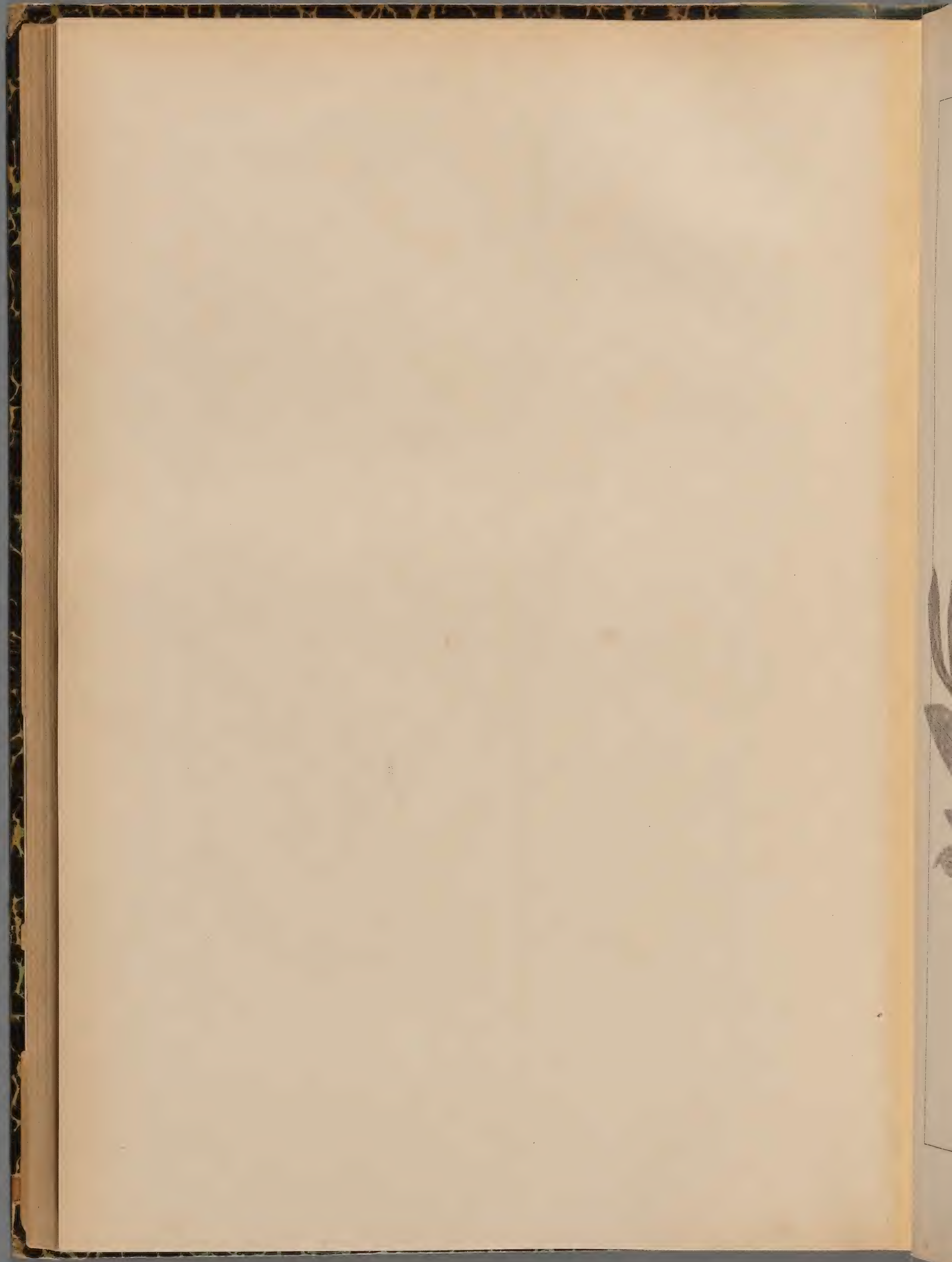






S. SMITHIANA. Willd. ♂



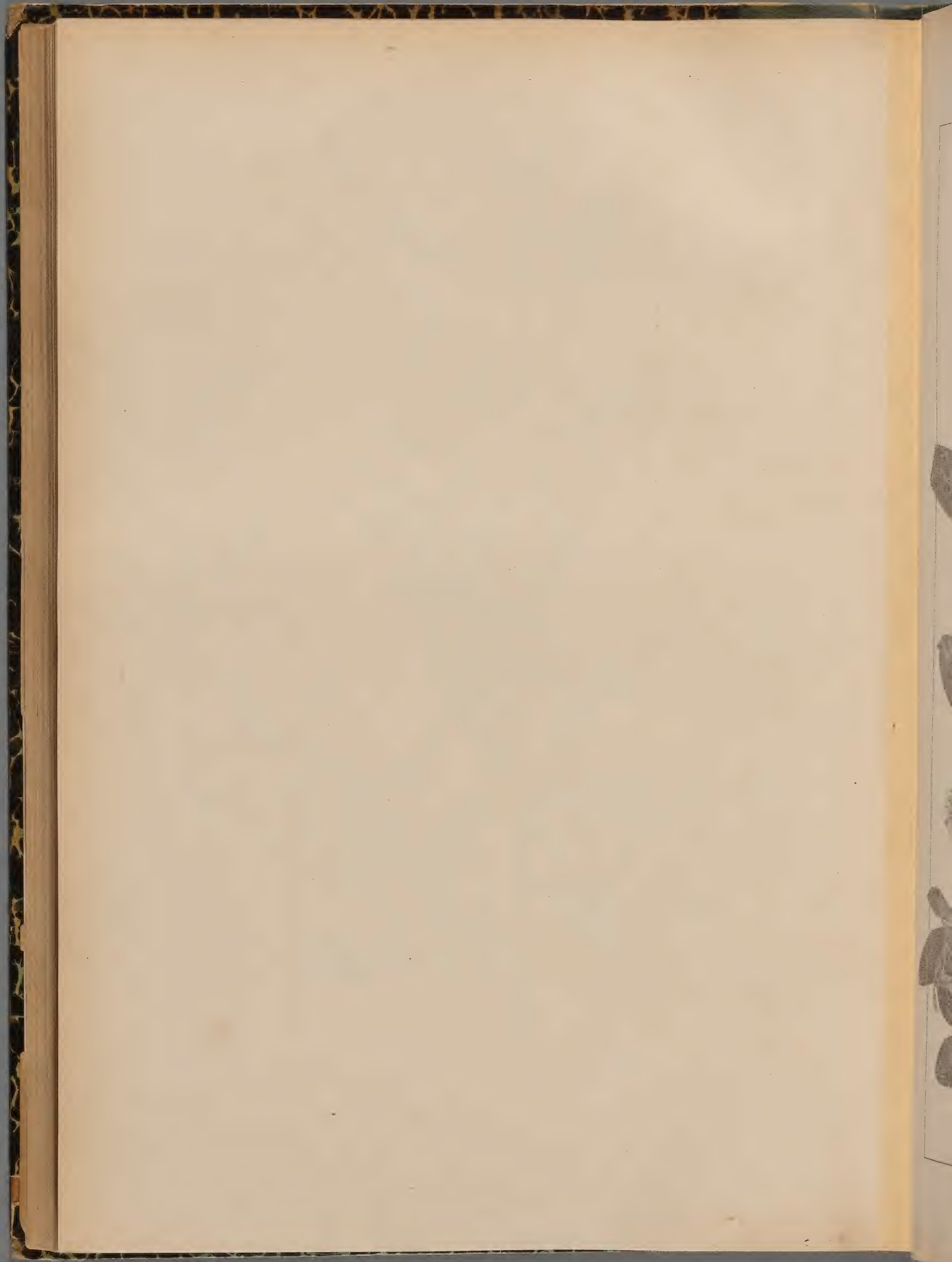






S. SMITHIANA. Willd. Var. obscura.



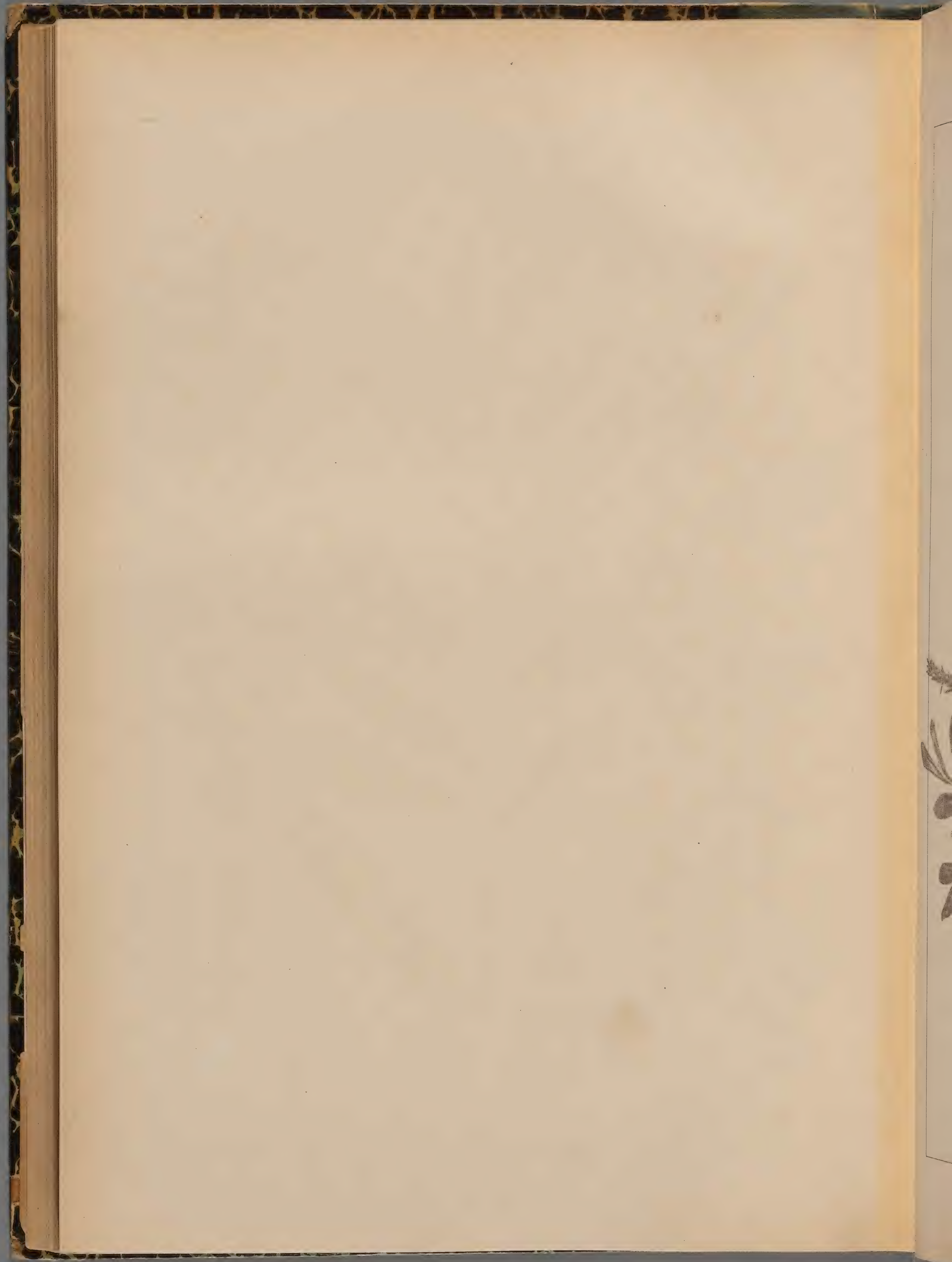






*S. ACUMINATA. KOCH. 5*



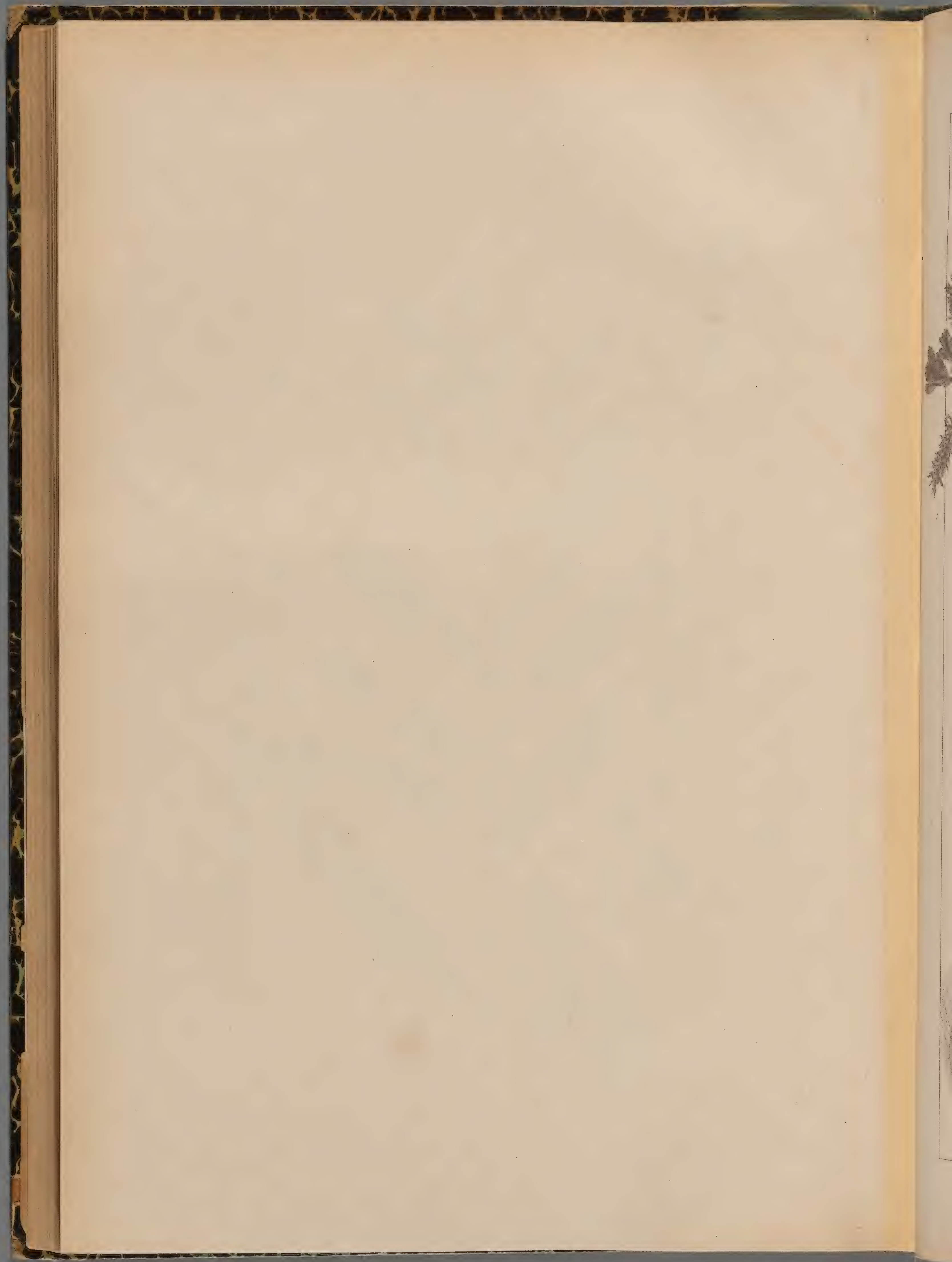






S. OLEIFOLIA. VILL. 5



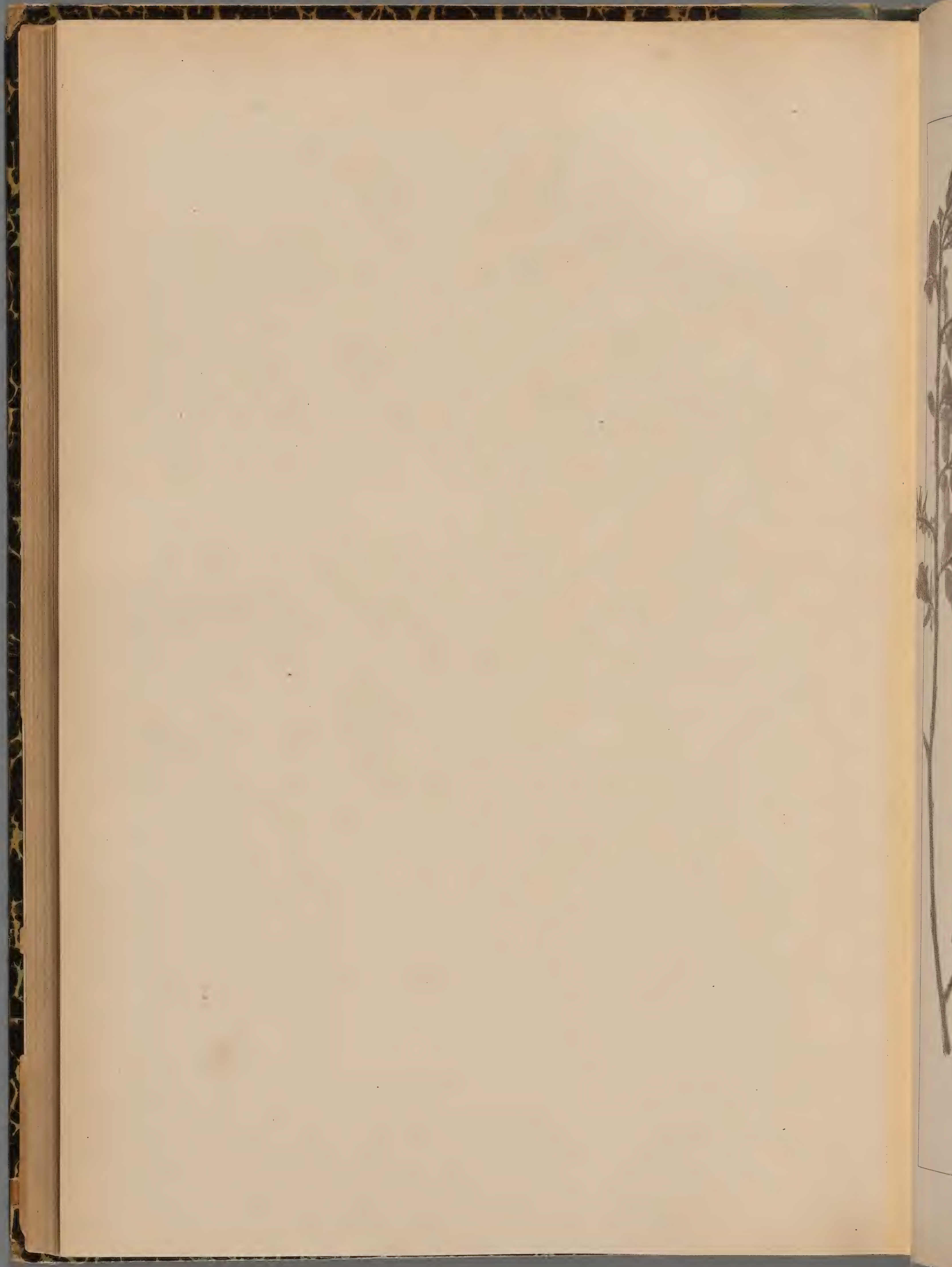






*S. CINEREA* L. 5



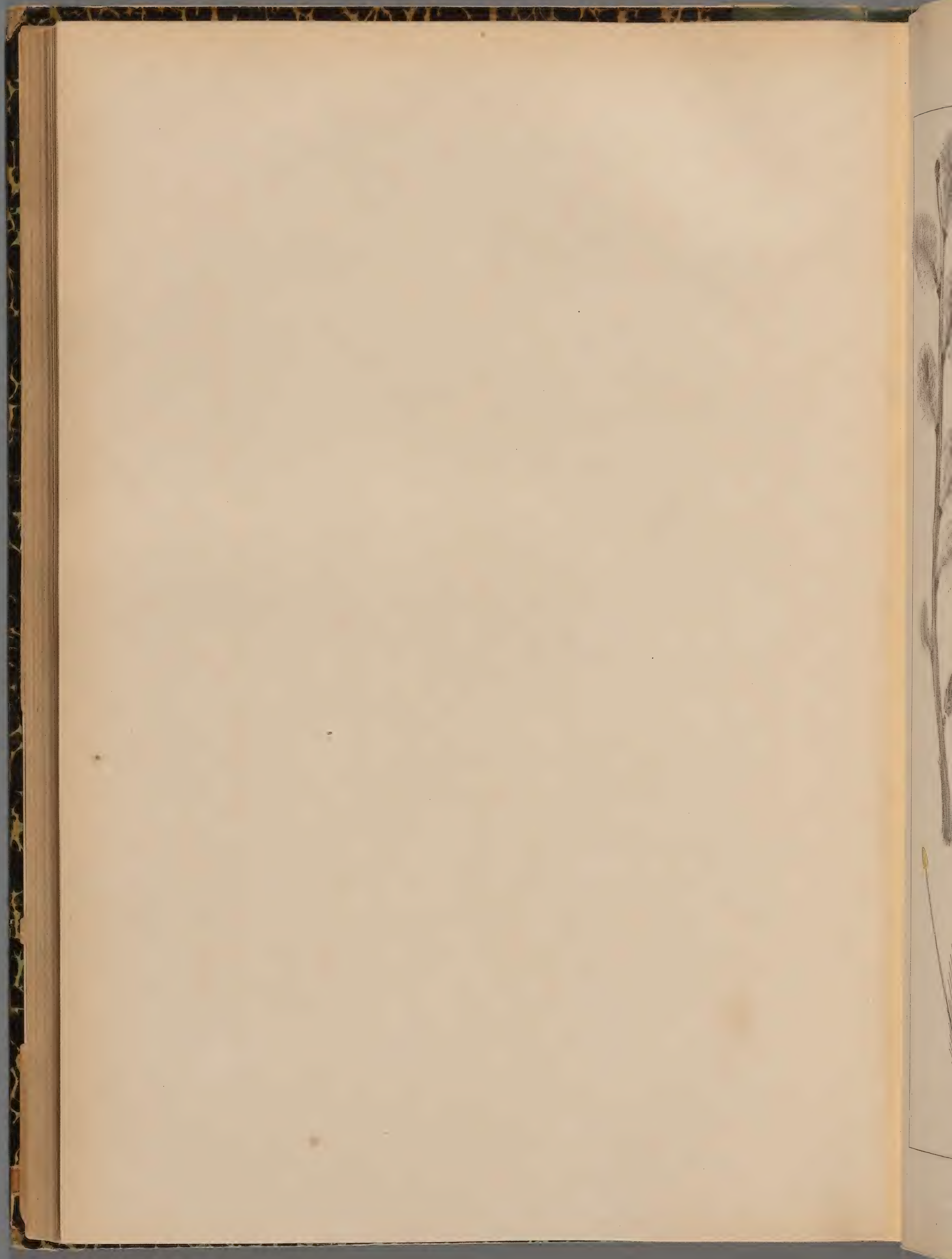






S. GRANDIFOLIA. SER. ♂



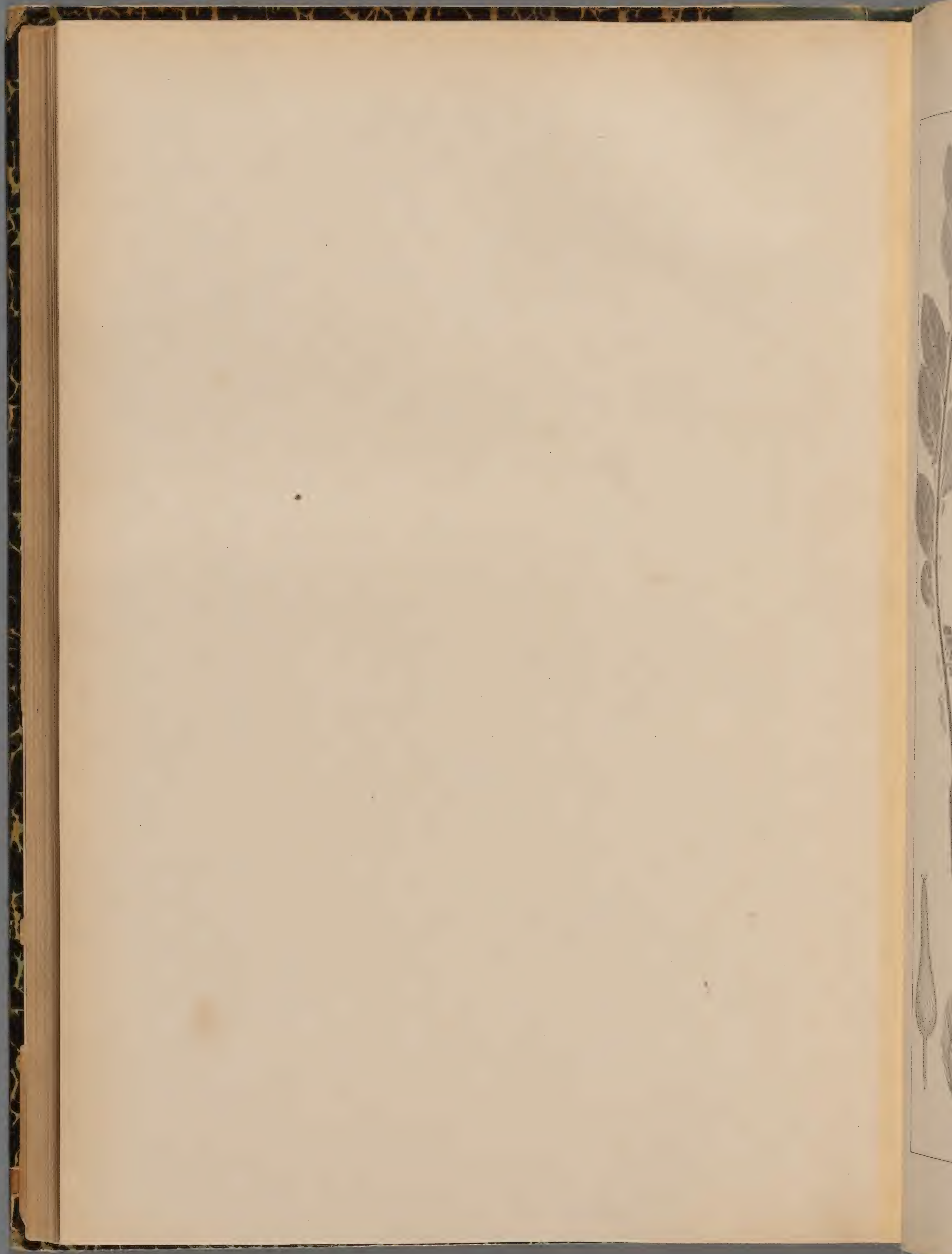






*S. CAPREA. L. ♂*



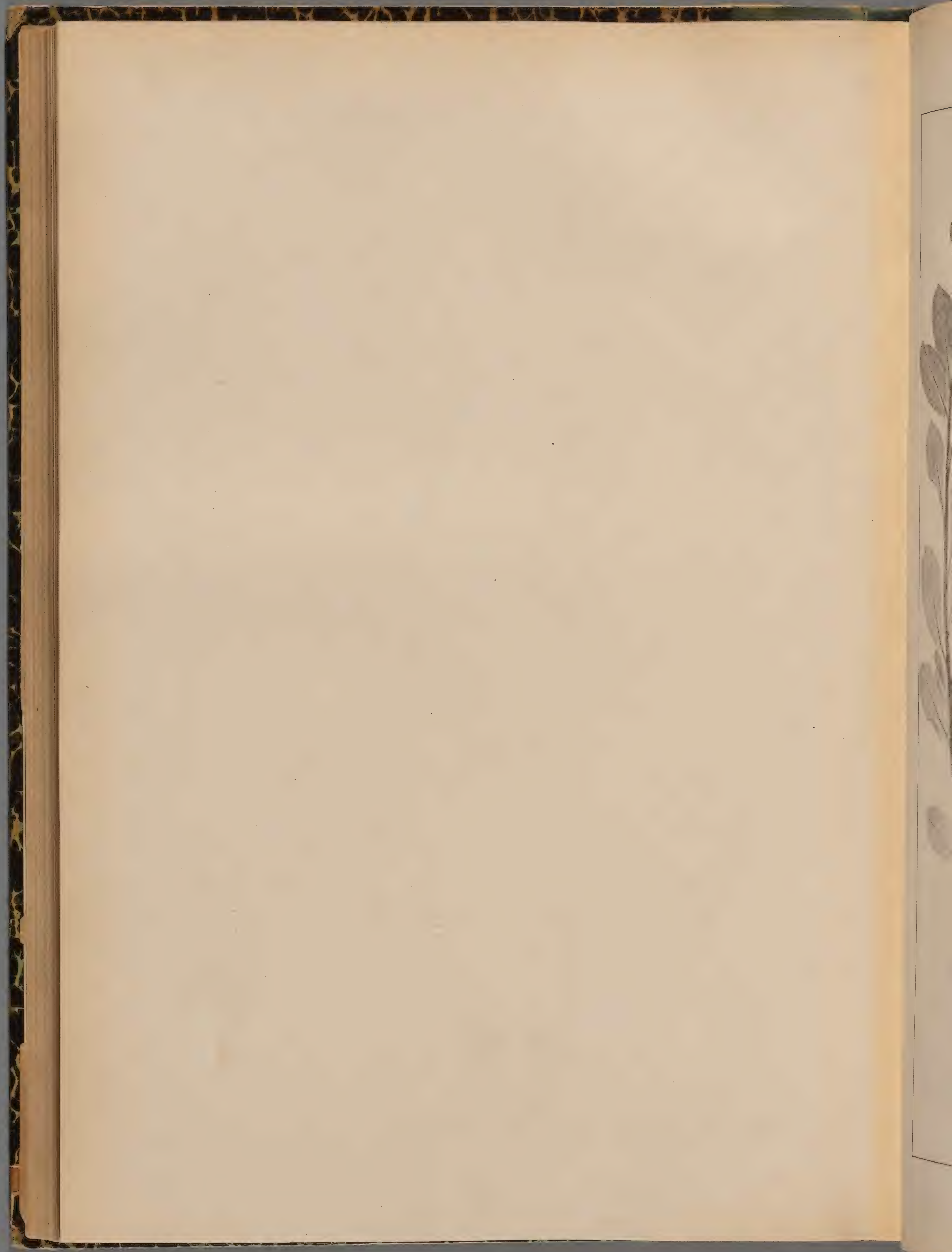






S. AURITA. L. 5



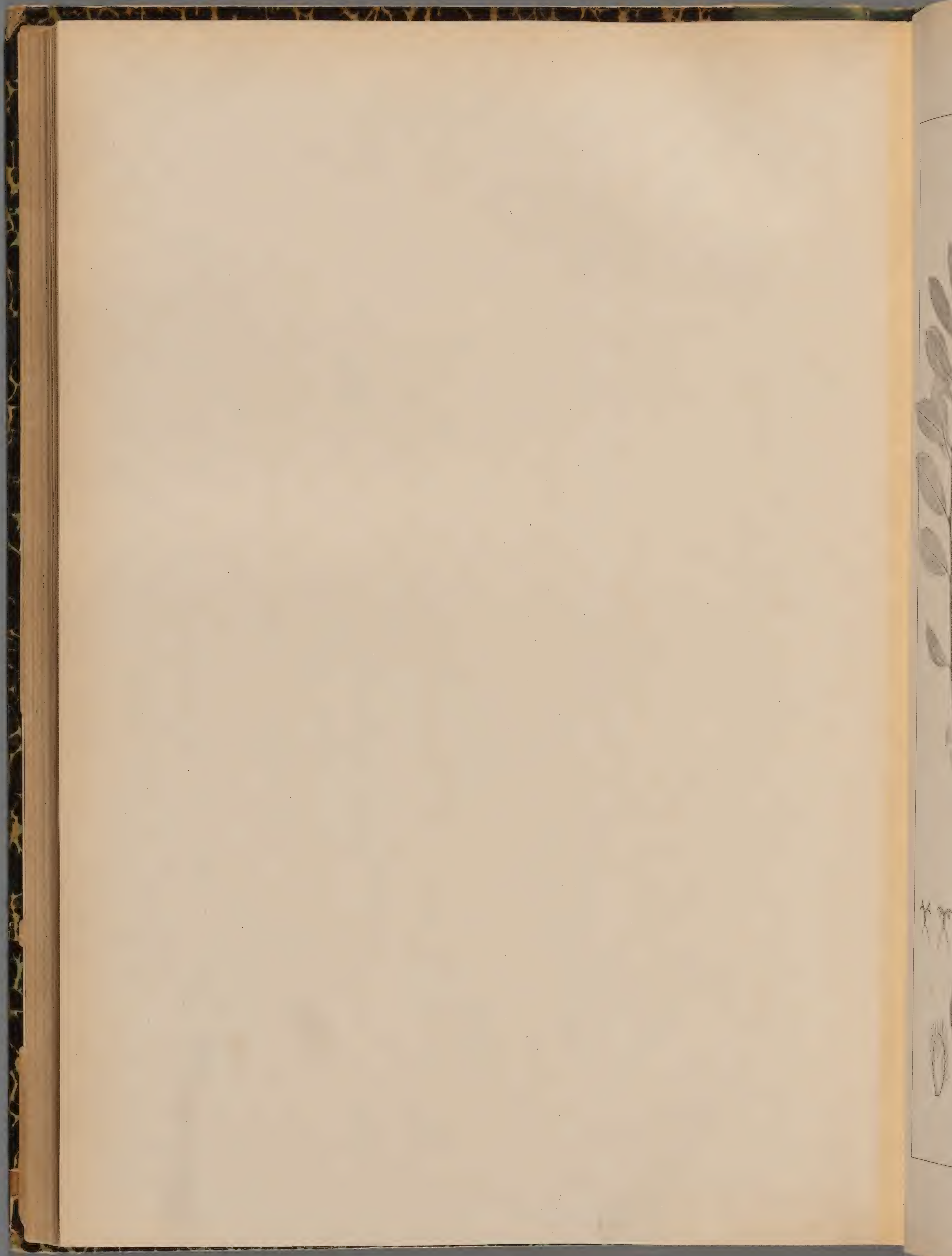




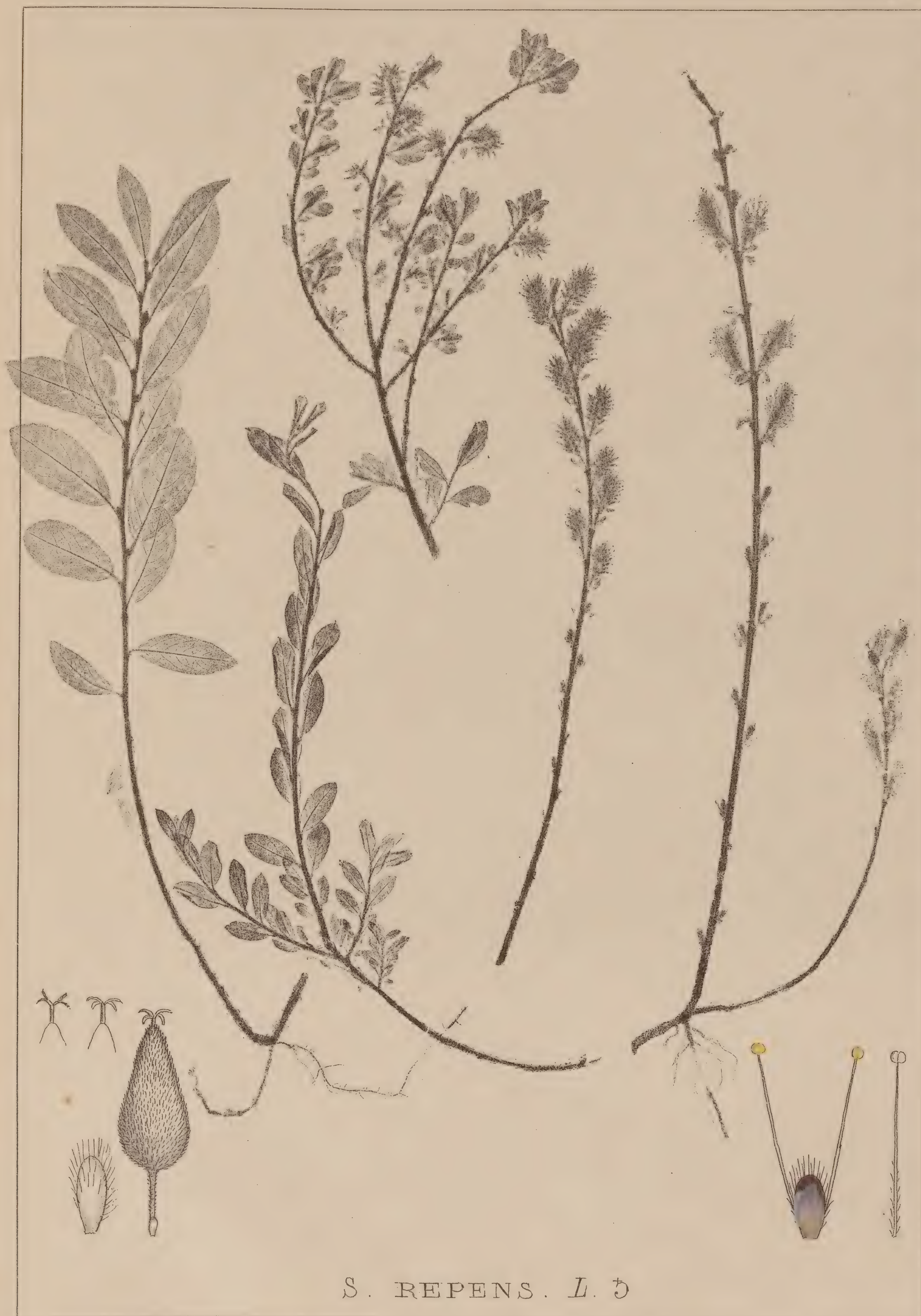


S. AMBIGUA. EHRH. 5

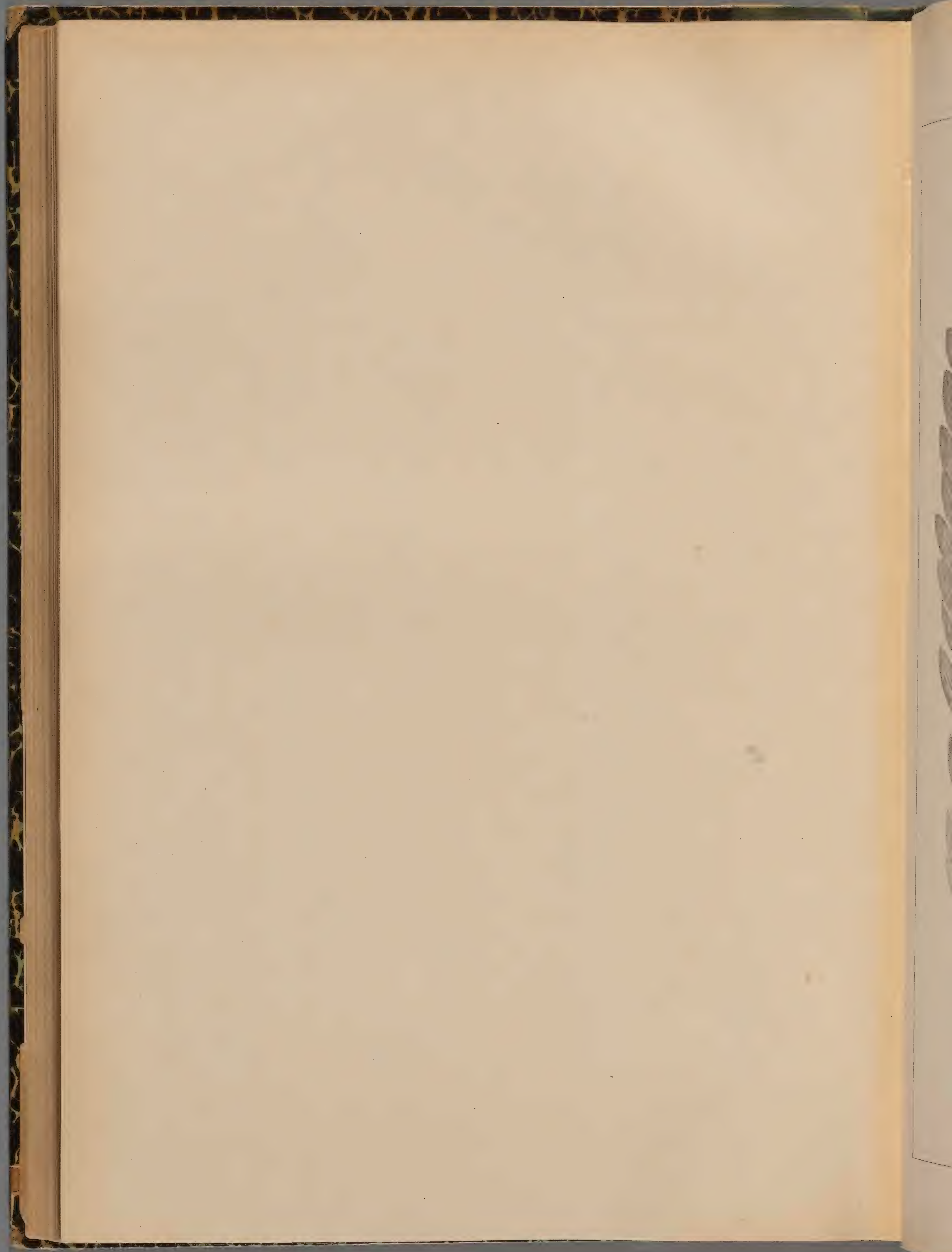










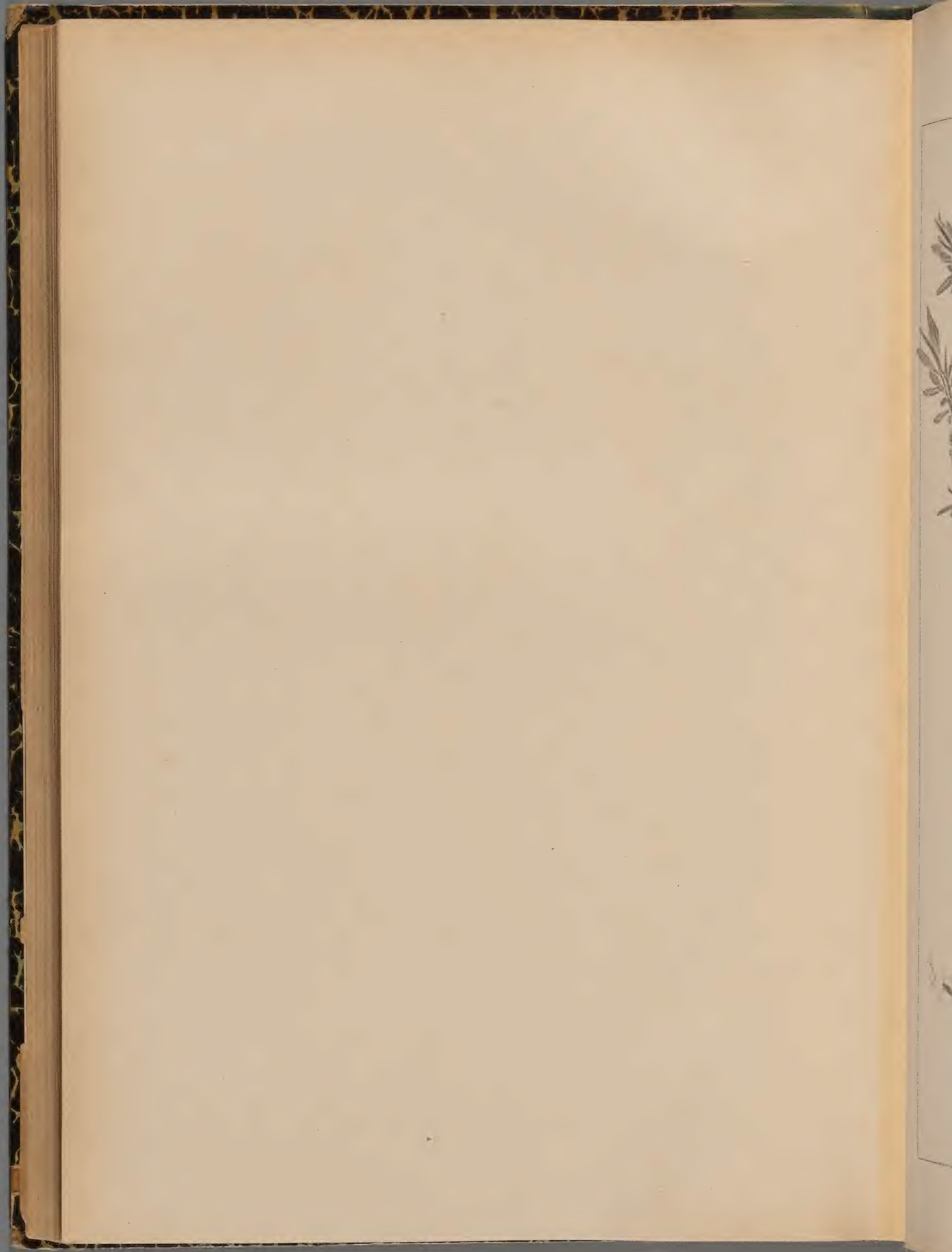






S. REPENS. L. Var. argentea.



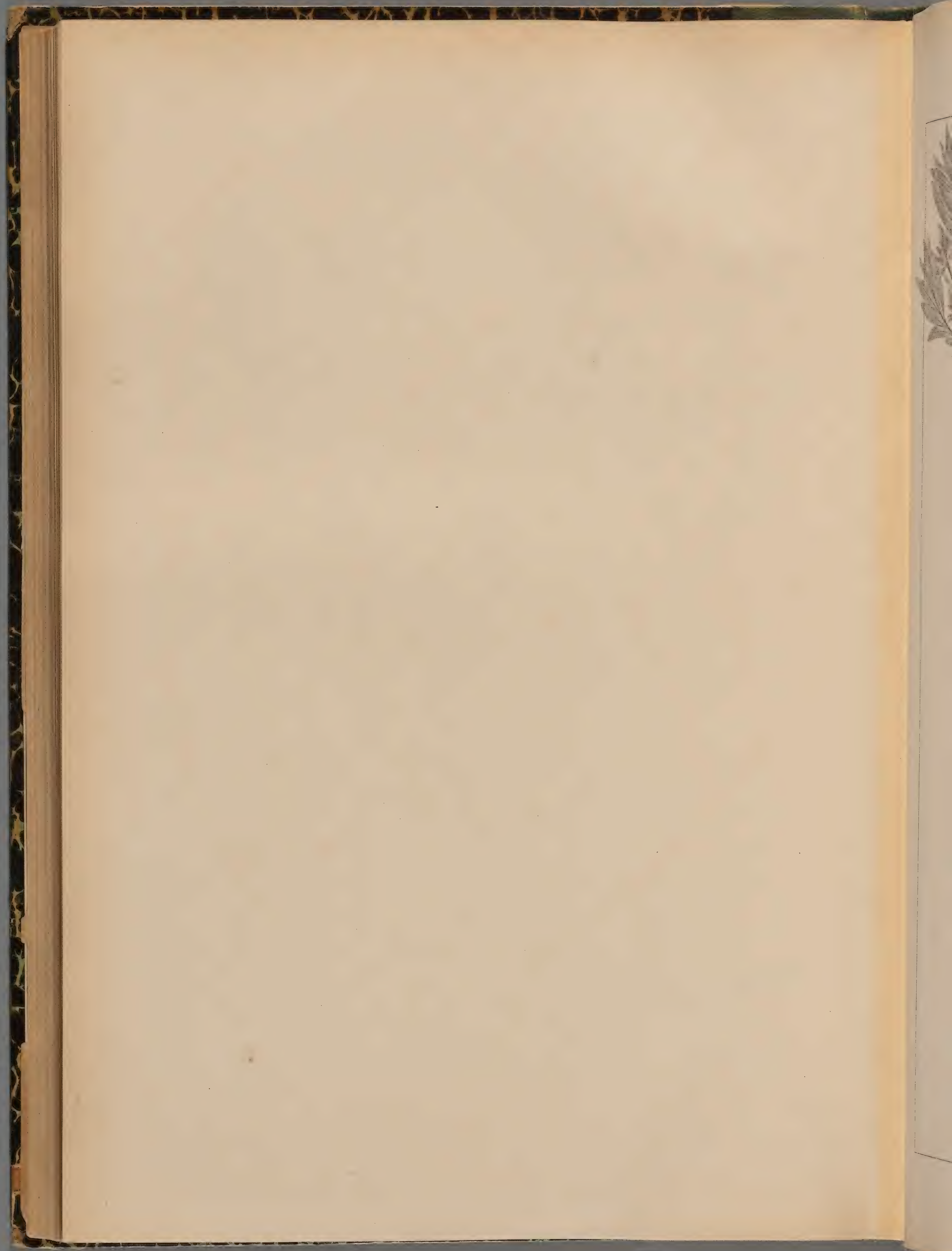






S. REPENS. L. Var. *angustifolia*.



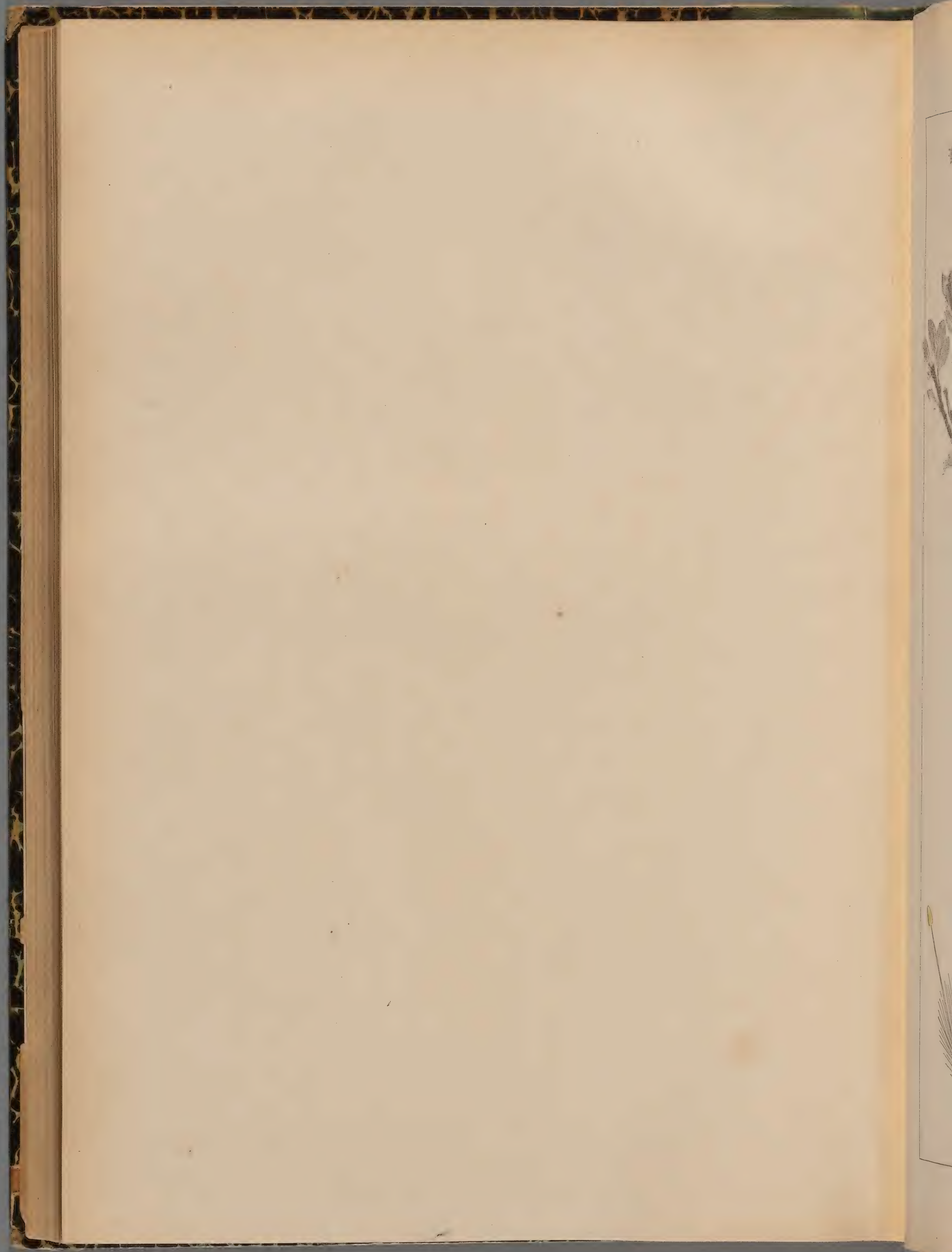






S. REPENS L. Var. leiscarpa.



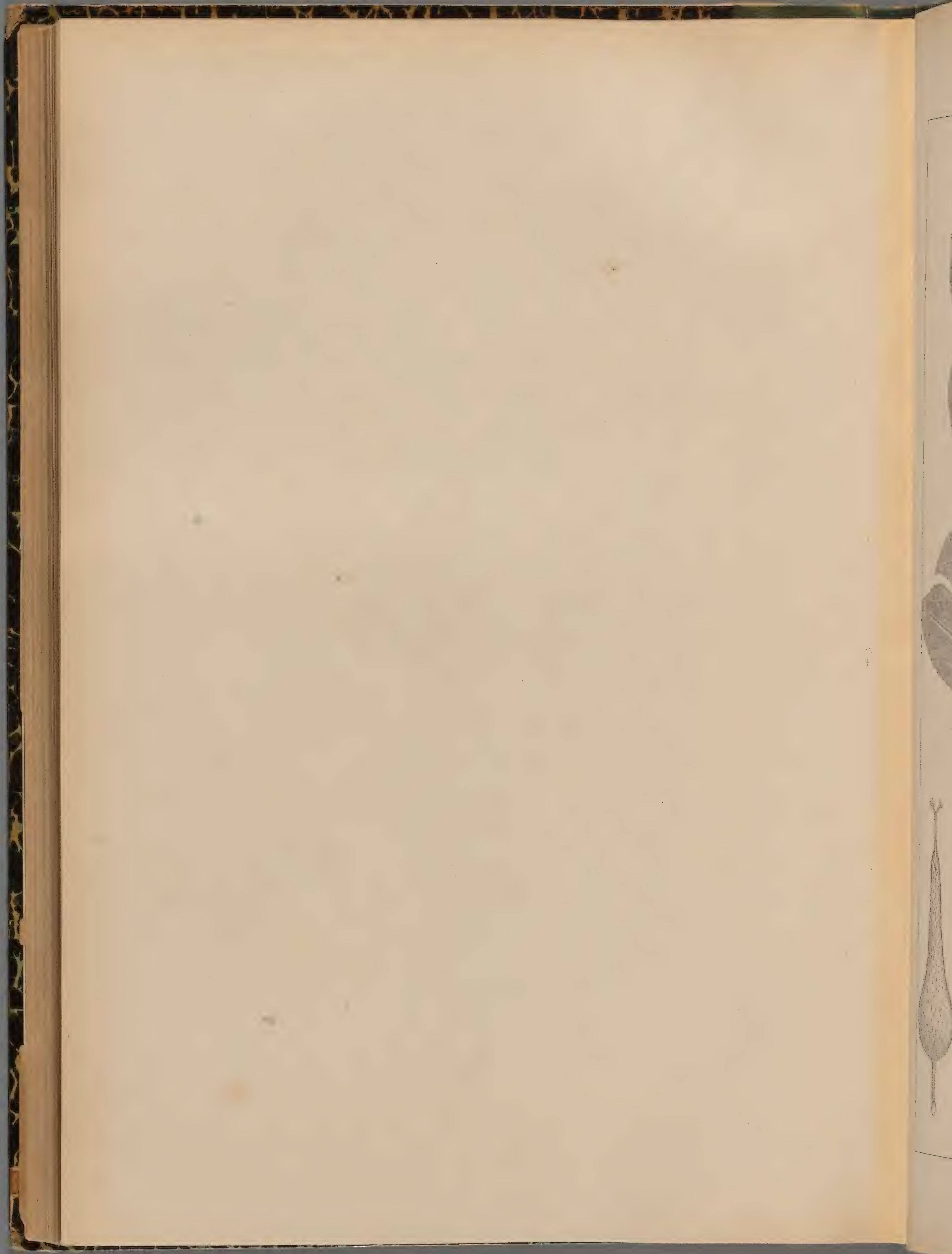






S. HASTATA. L. 5



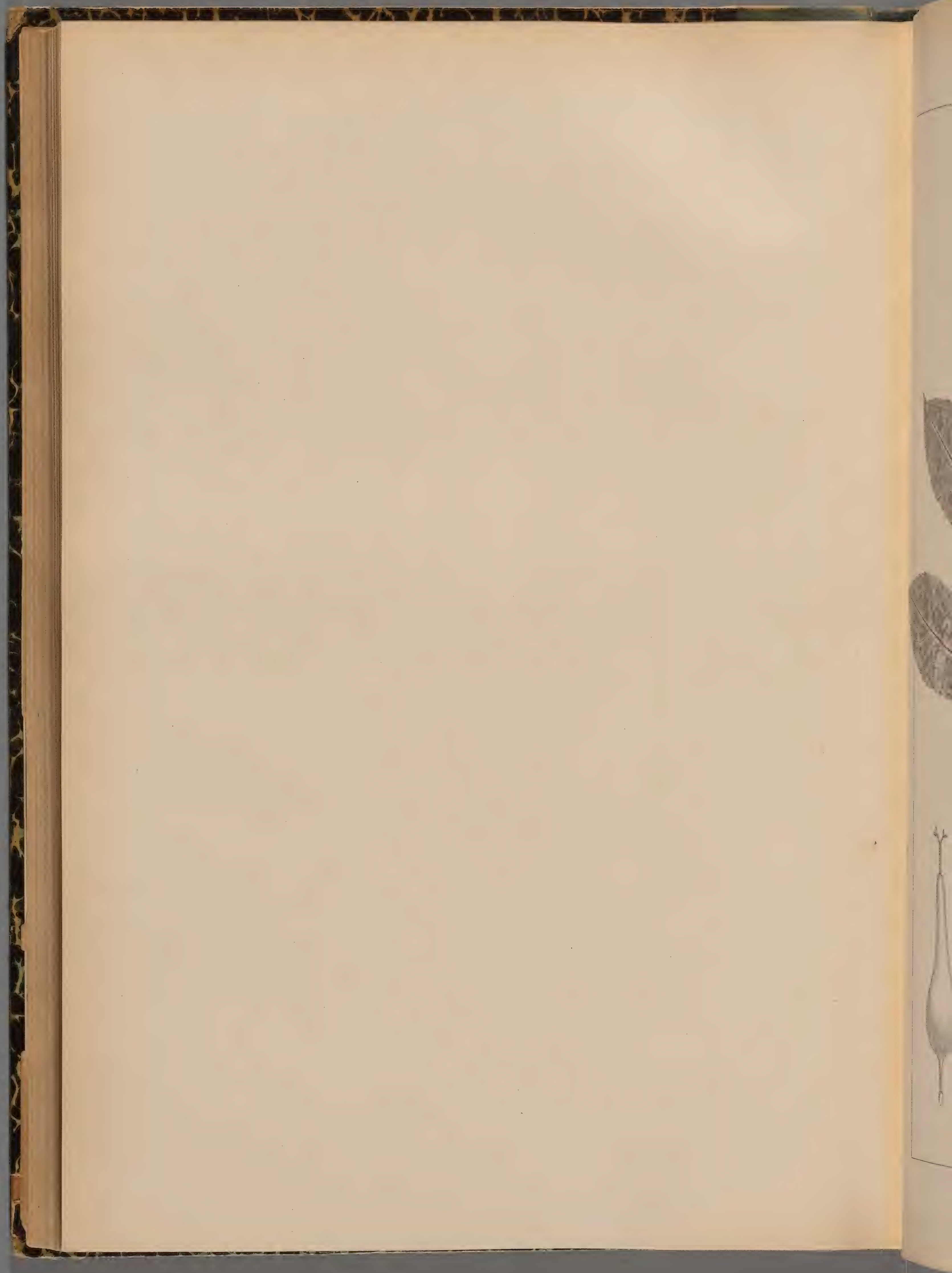






S. NIGRICANS. SM. ♂ vestita.



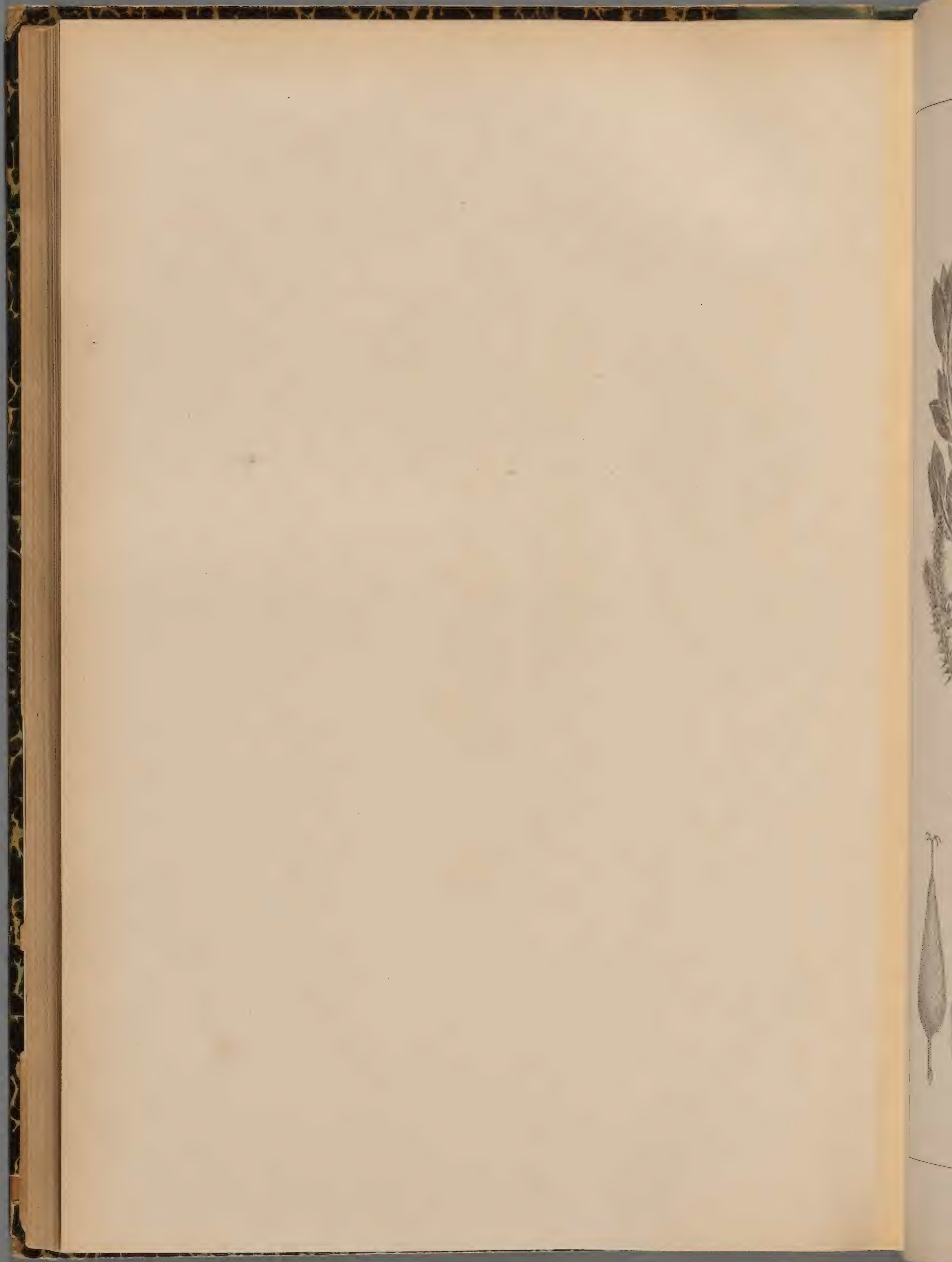






S. NIGRICANS. SM. *Var. nuda.*



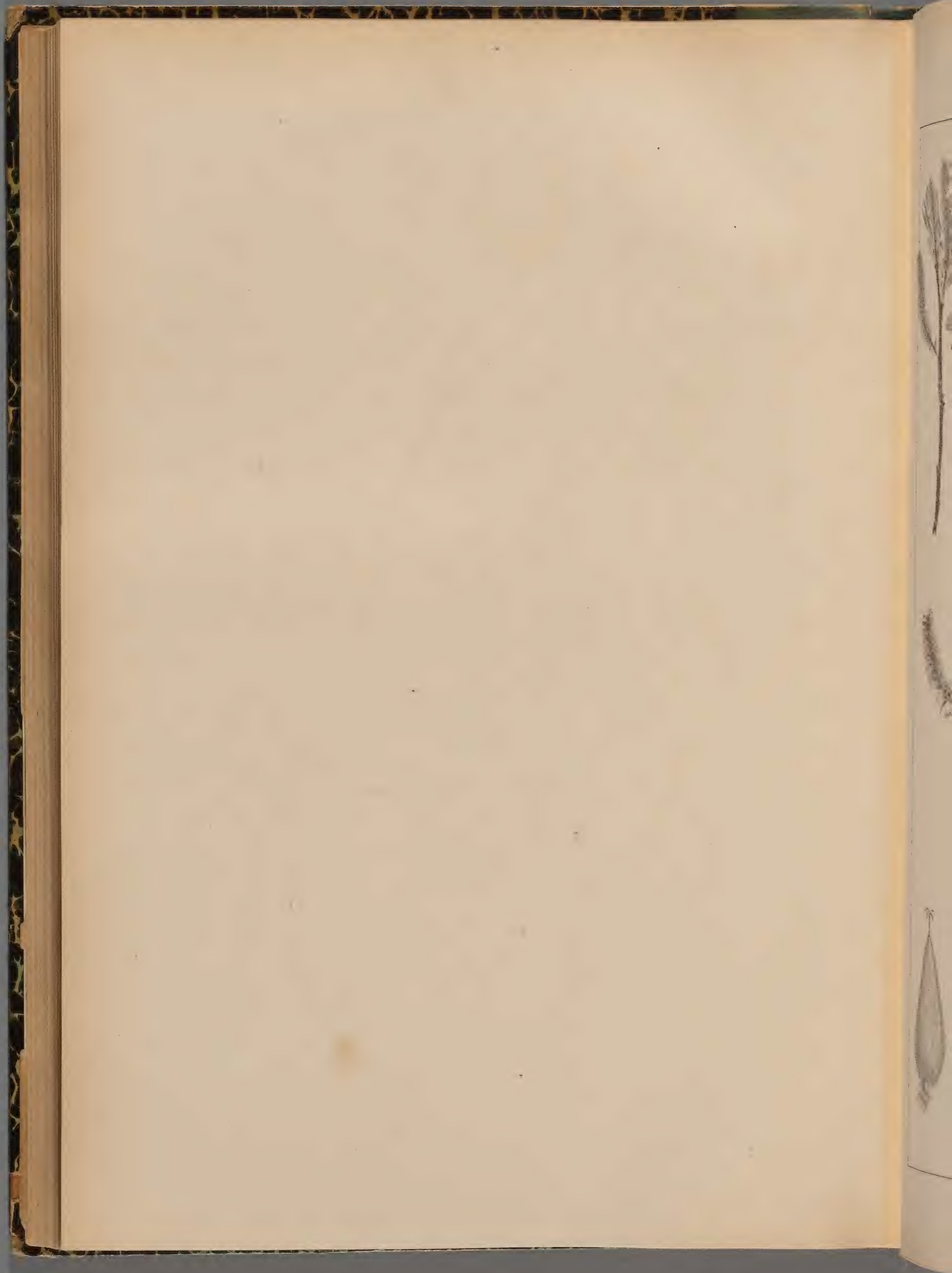






*S. PHYLLIFOLIA*. L. 3



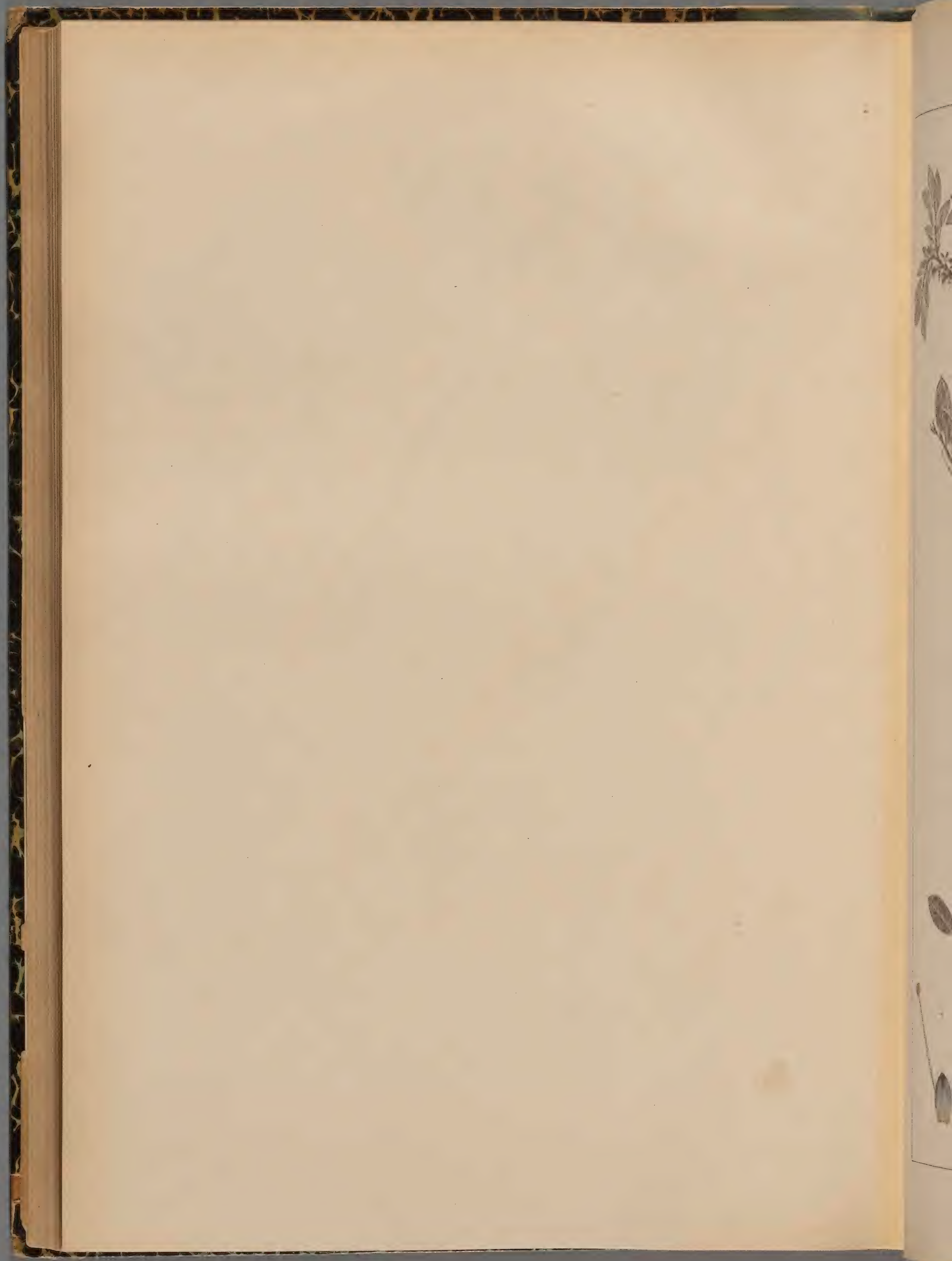






S. LAPPONUM. L. 5



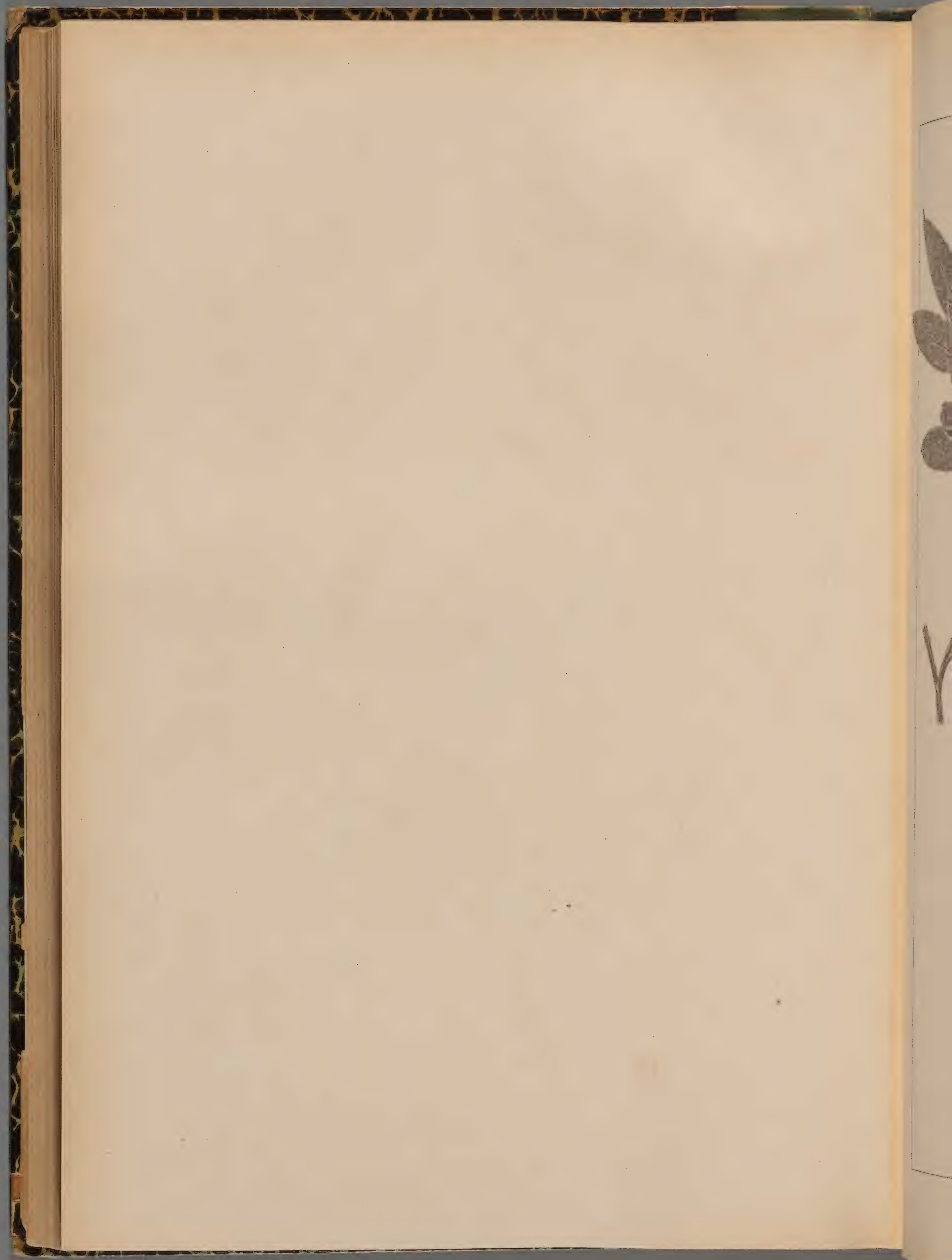






S. CAESIA. VILL. ♂



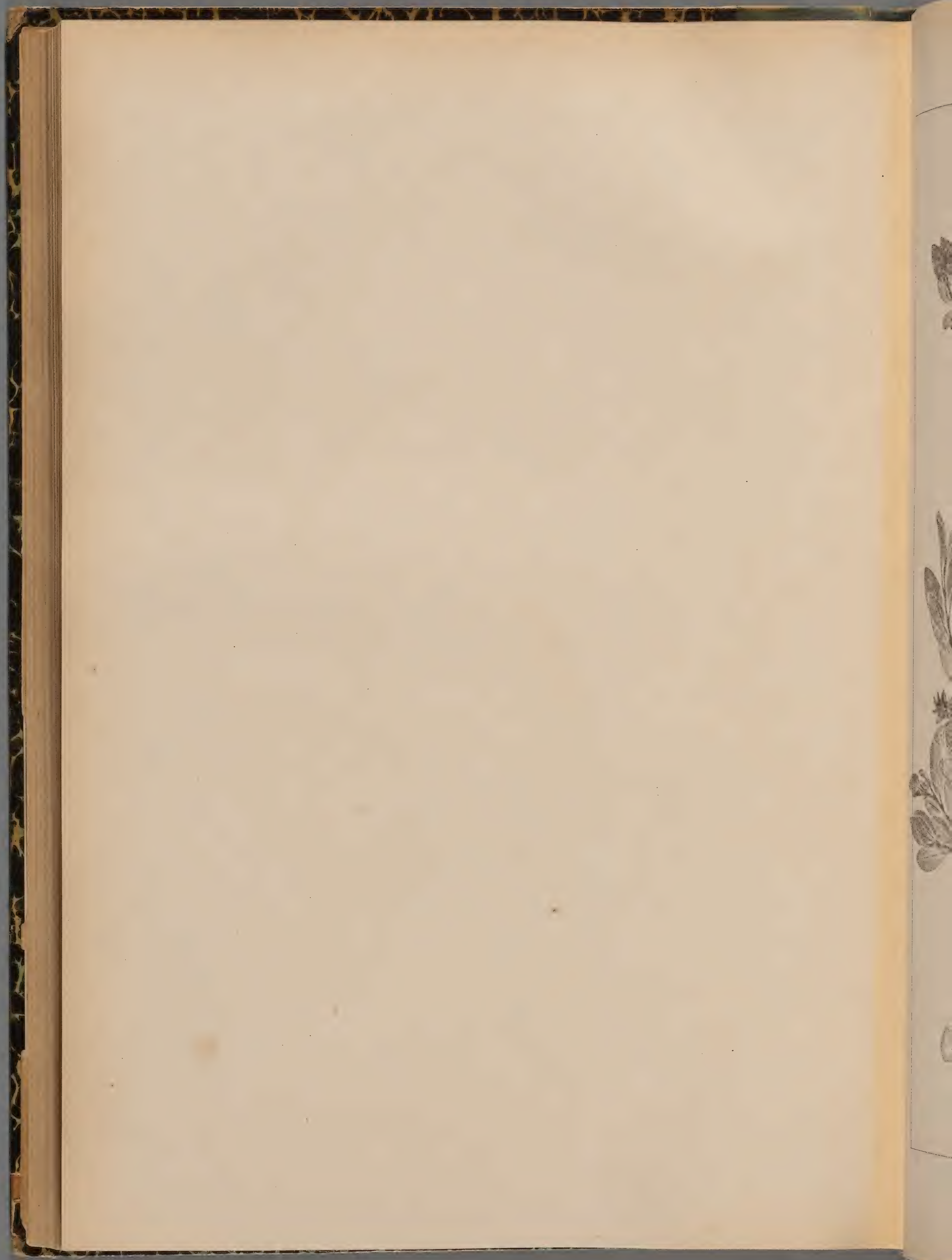






S. GLAUCA. L. 5

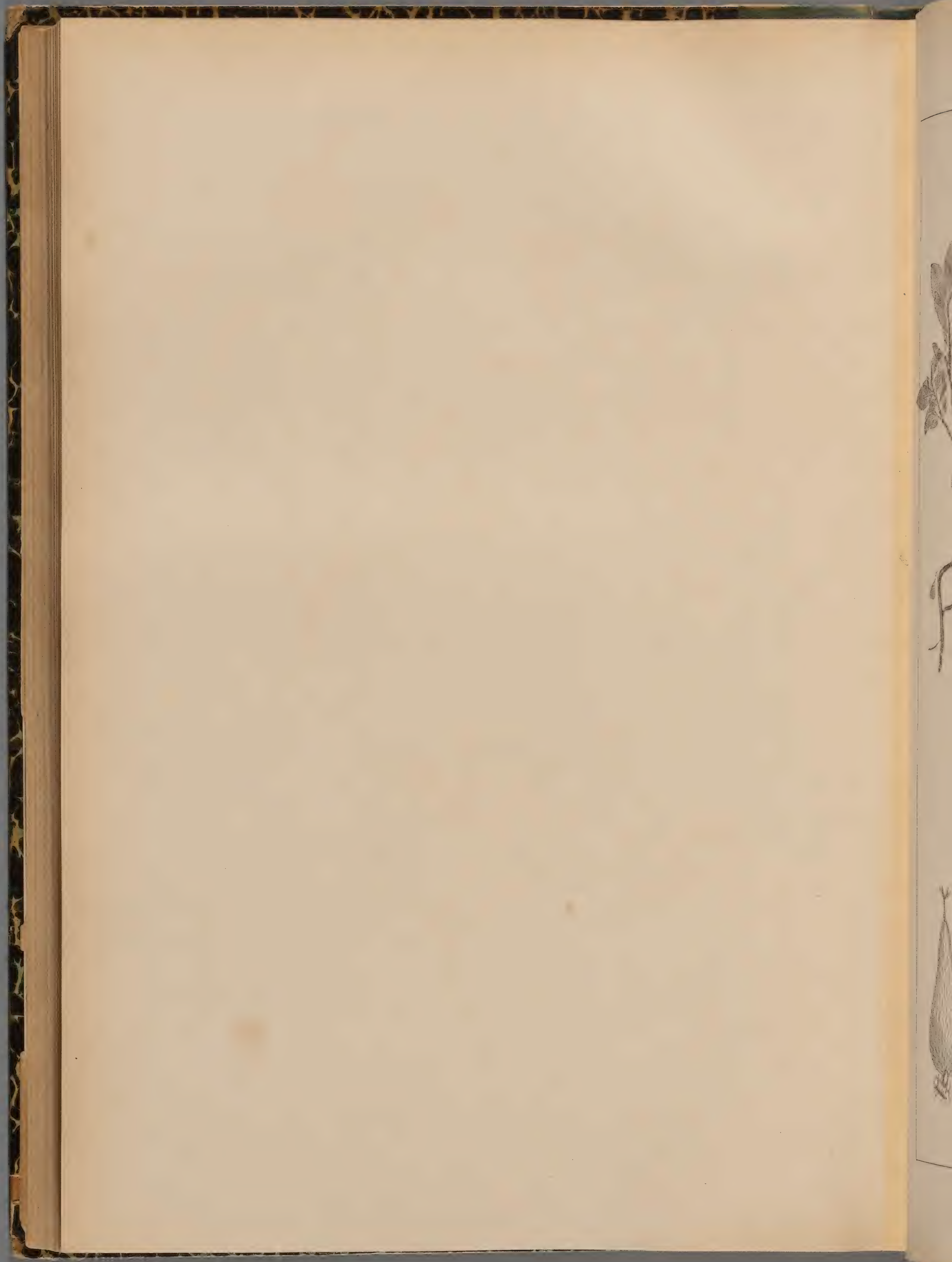










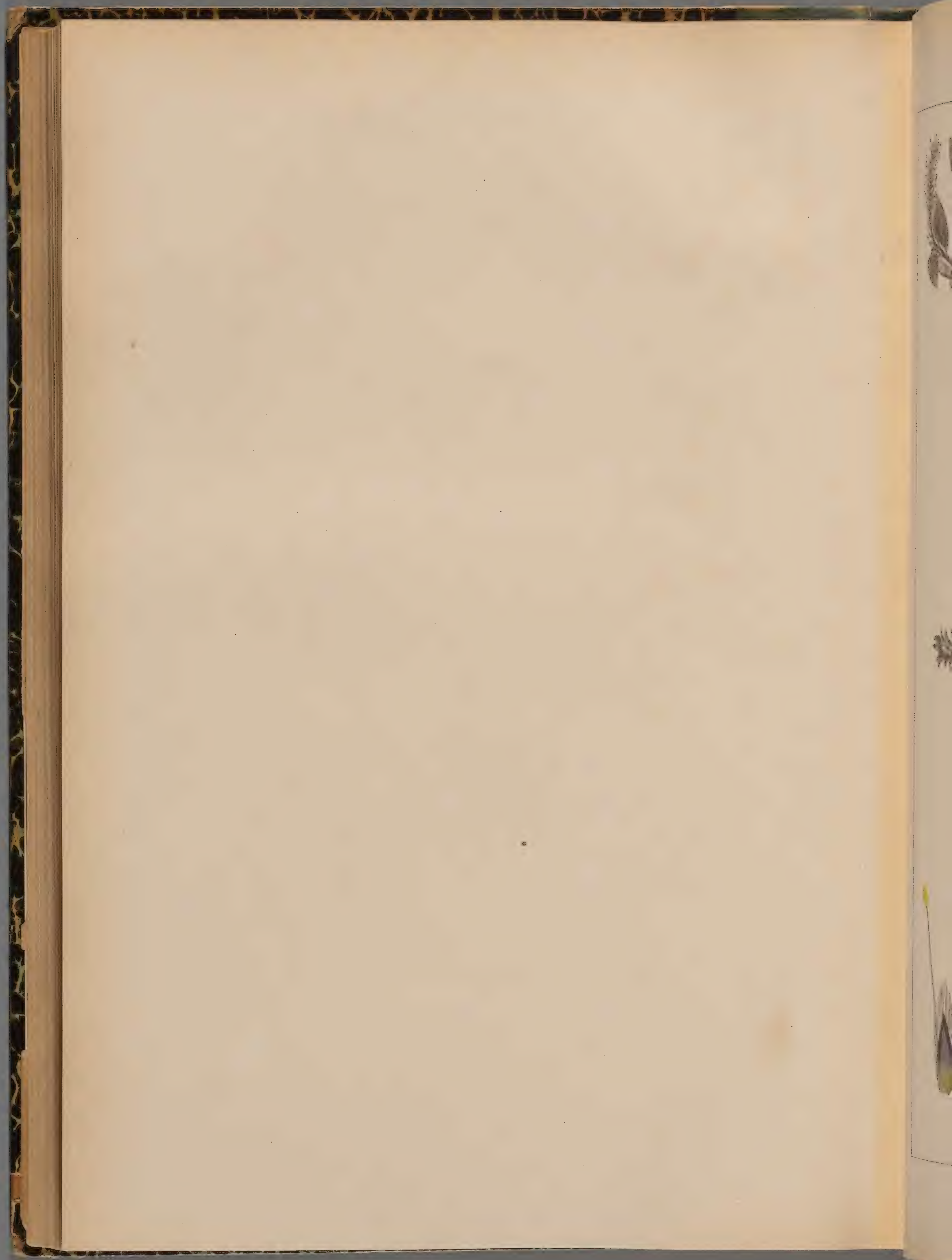






S. MYRSINITES. L. 5



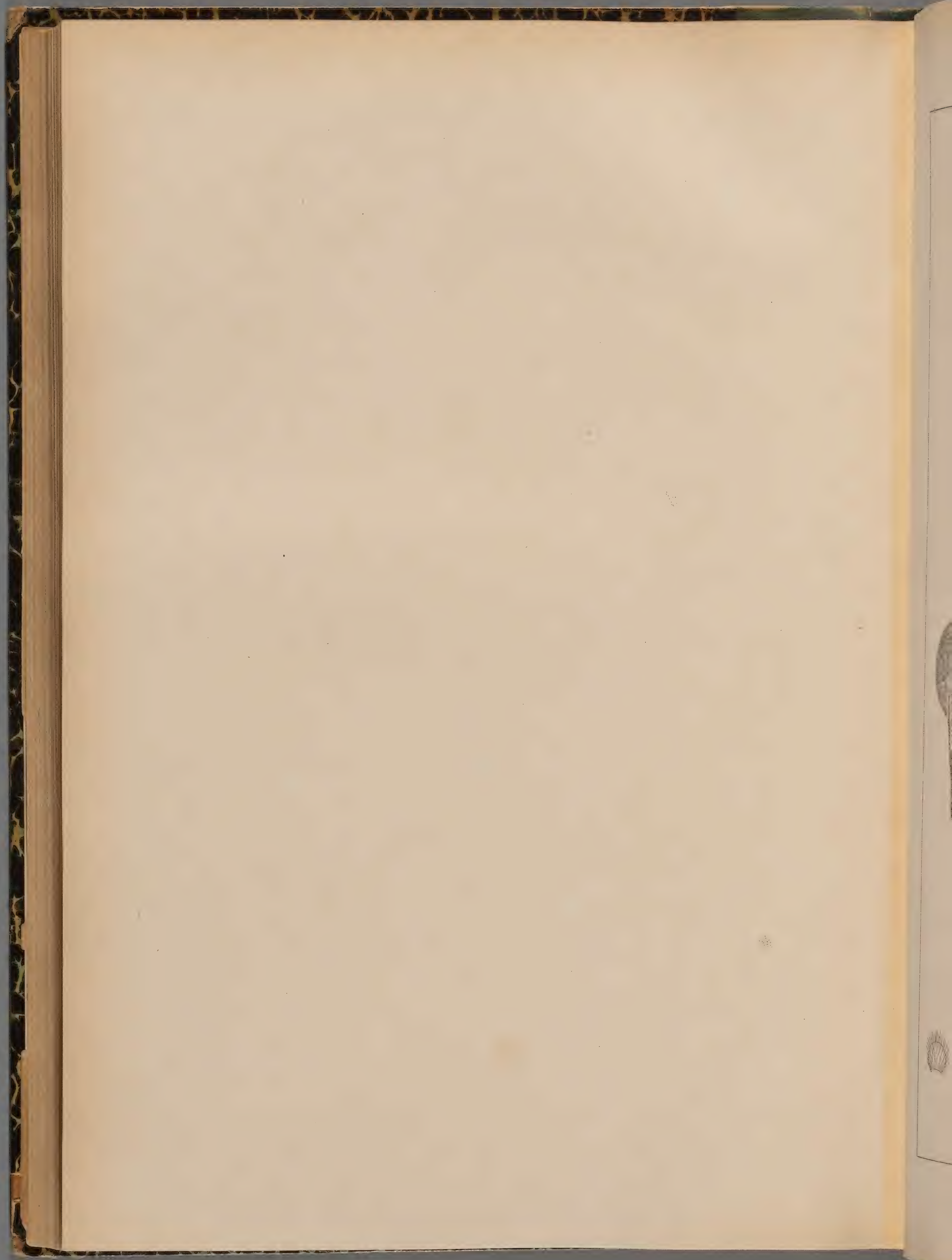






*S. PYRENAICA.* GOU. 3



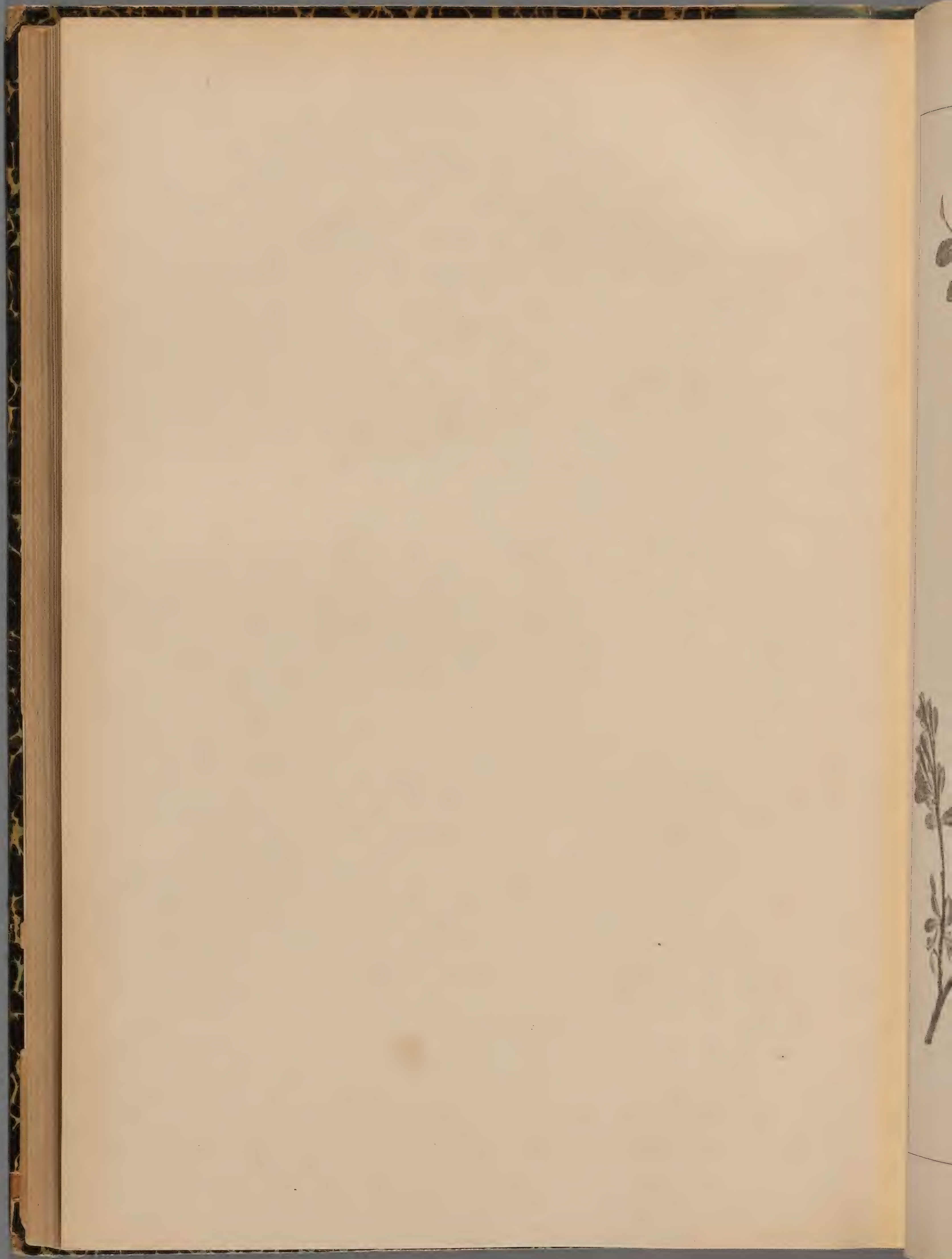






S. RETICULATA. L. ♂



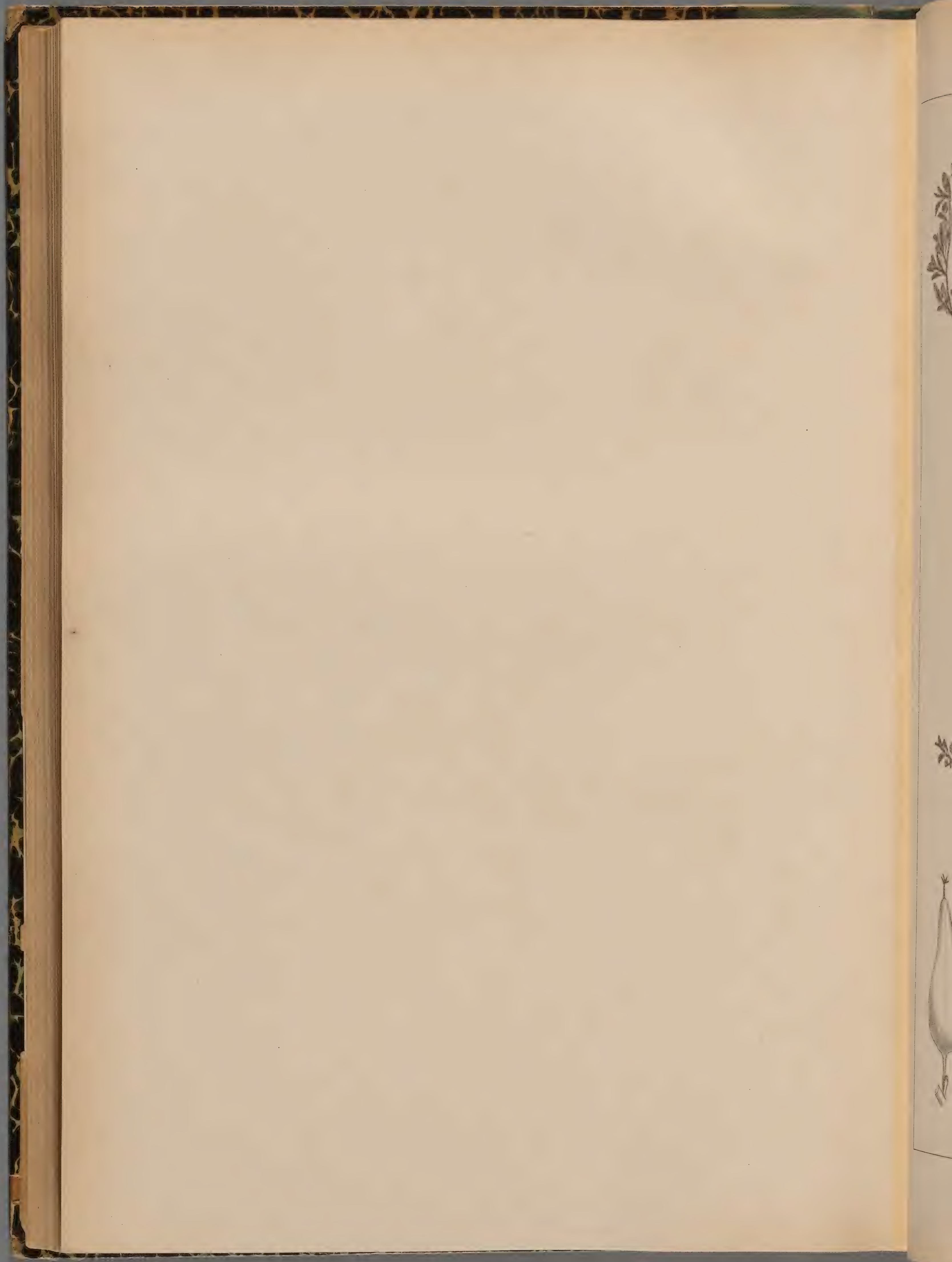






S. RETUSA. L. ♂

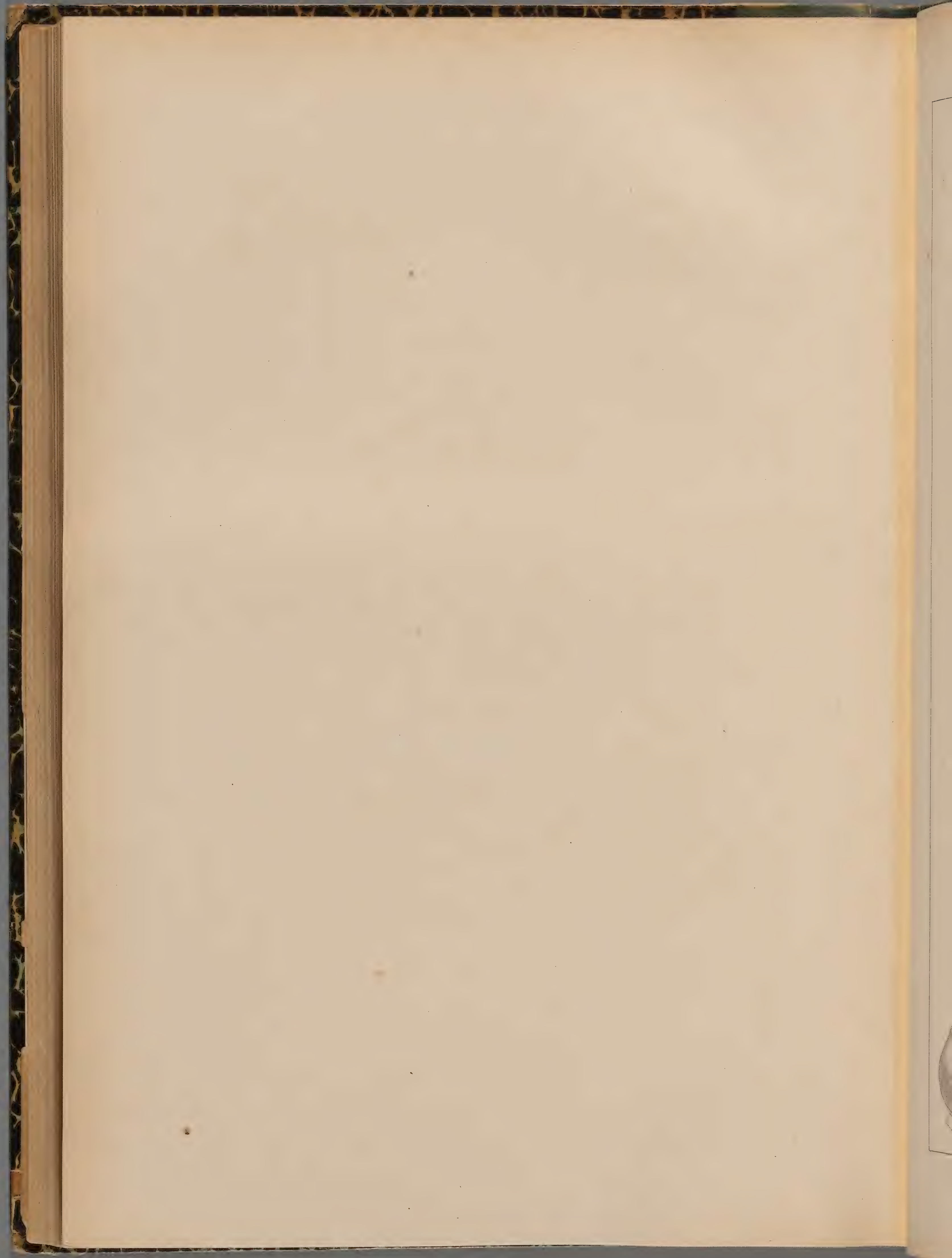








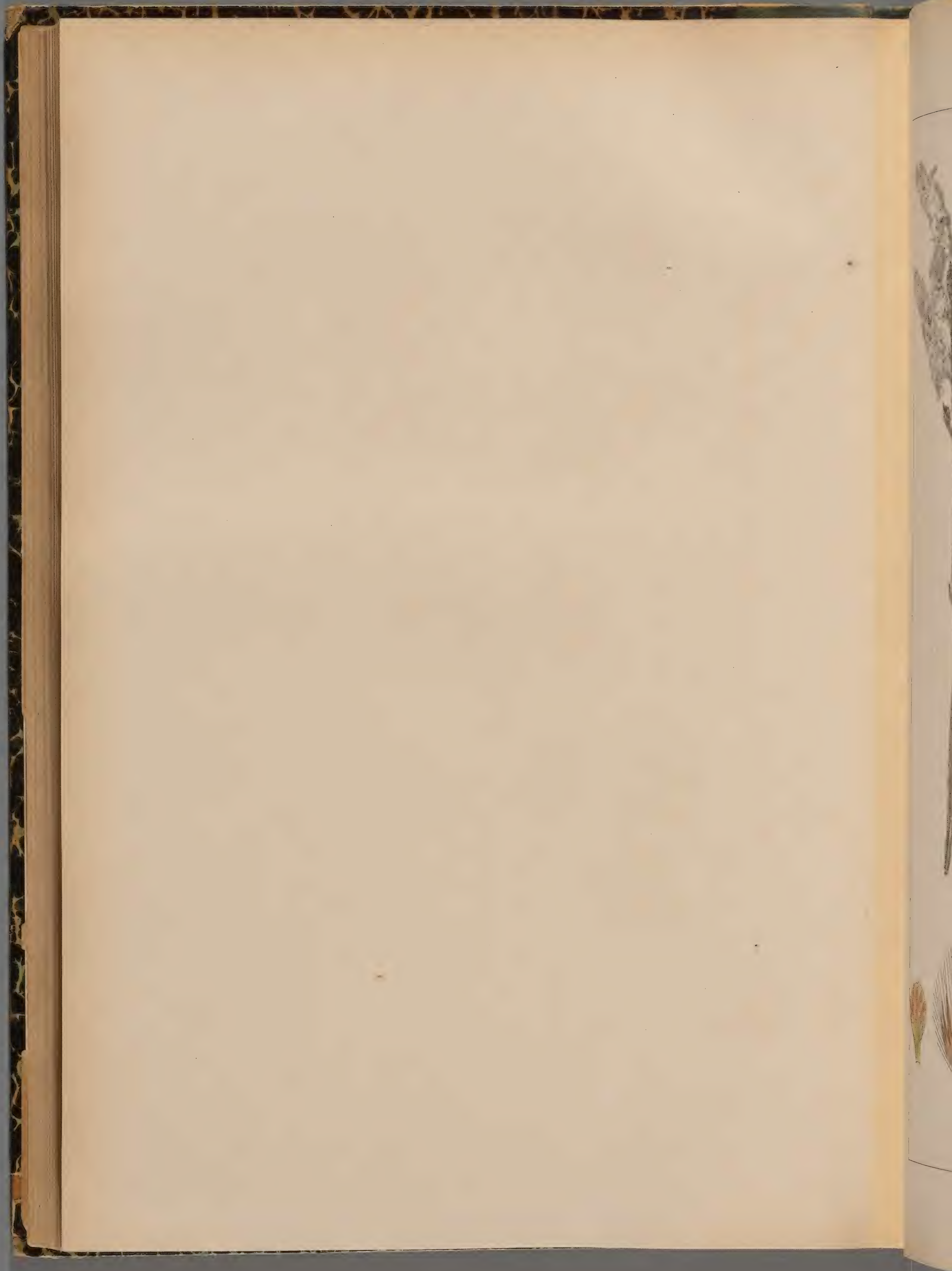










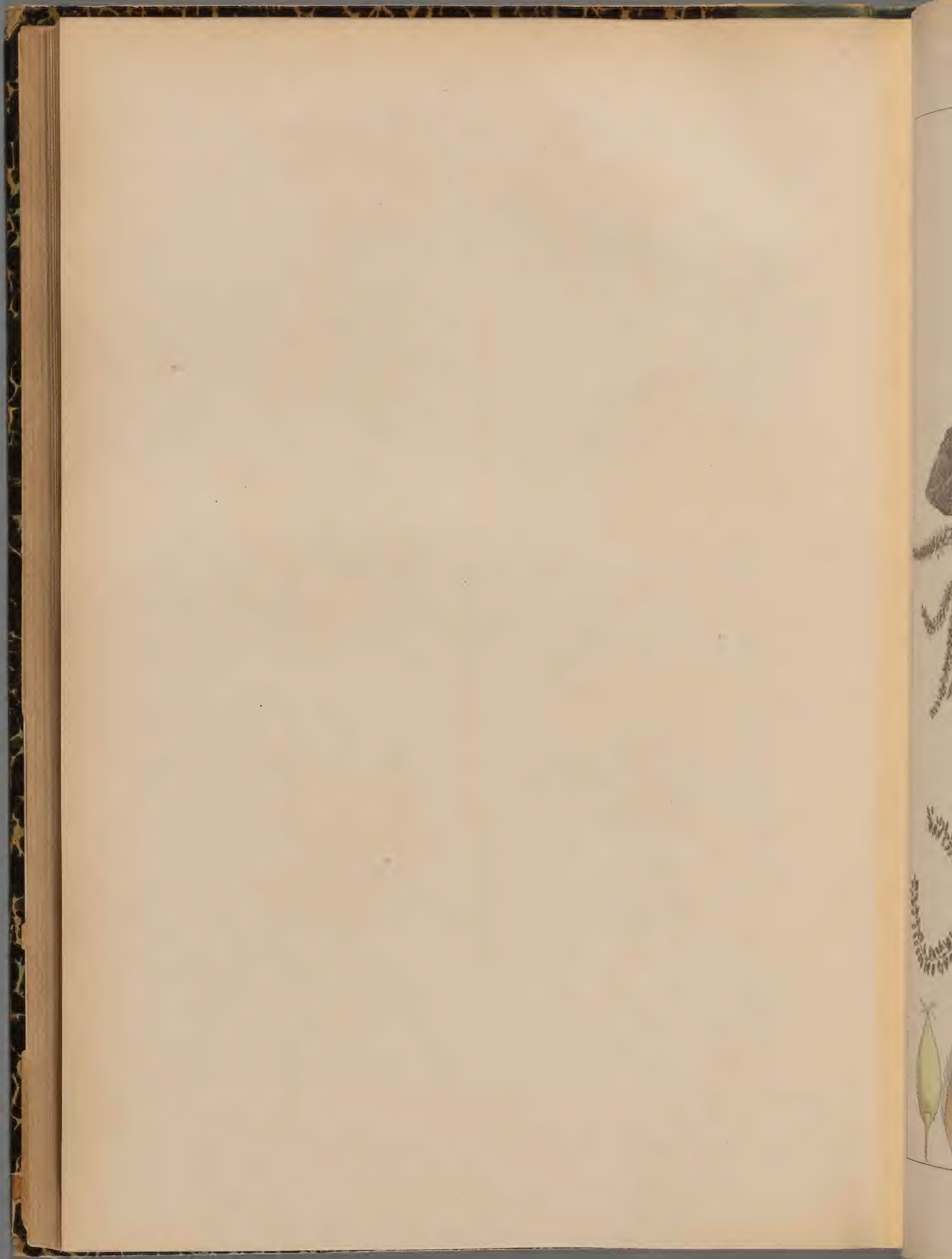






POPULUS TREMULA. L. 5



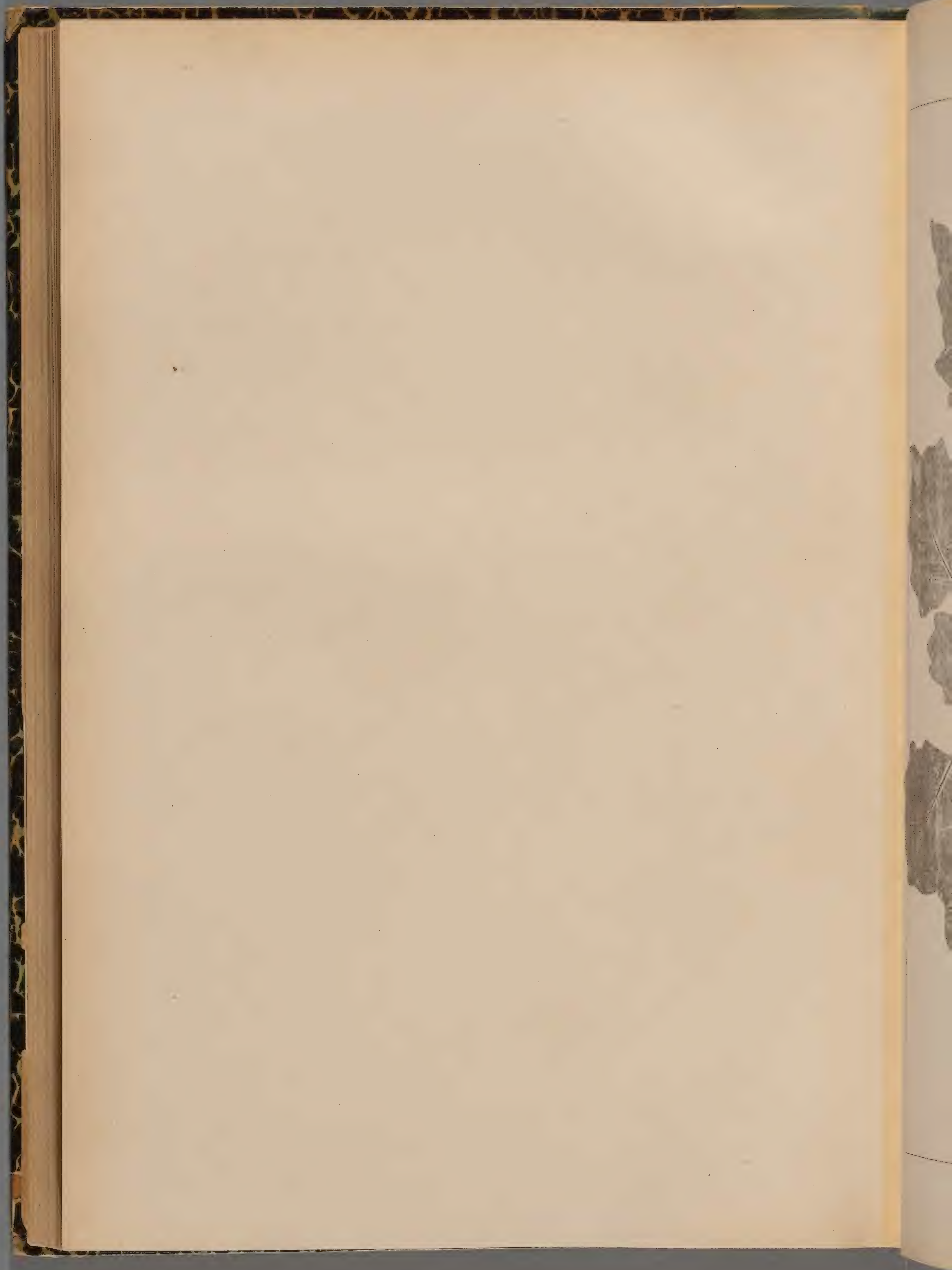






P. ALBA. L. 5



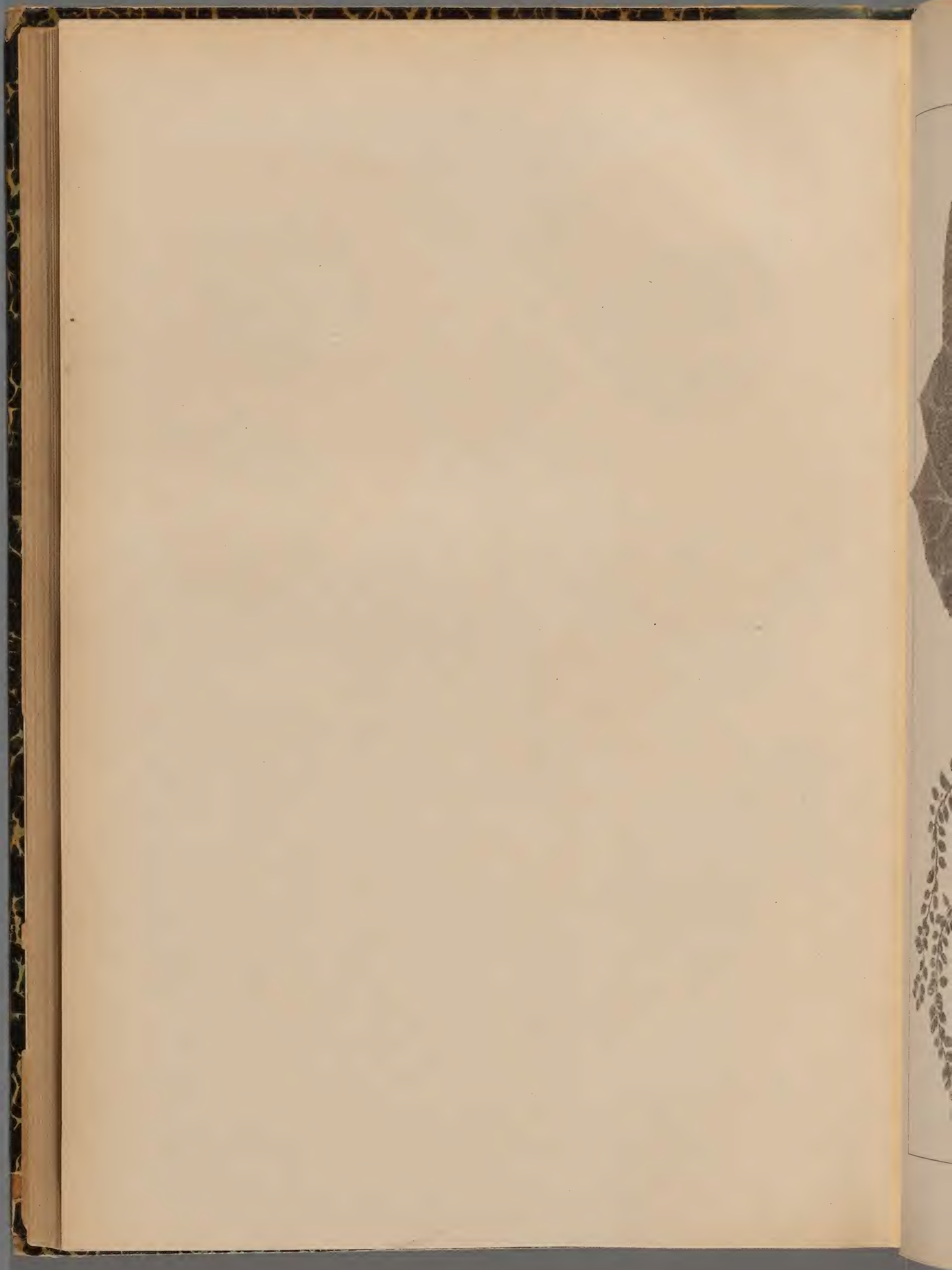






P. CANESCENS. SM. 5



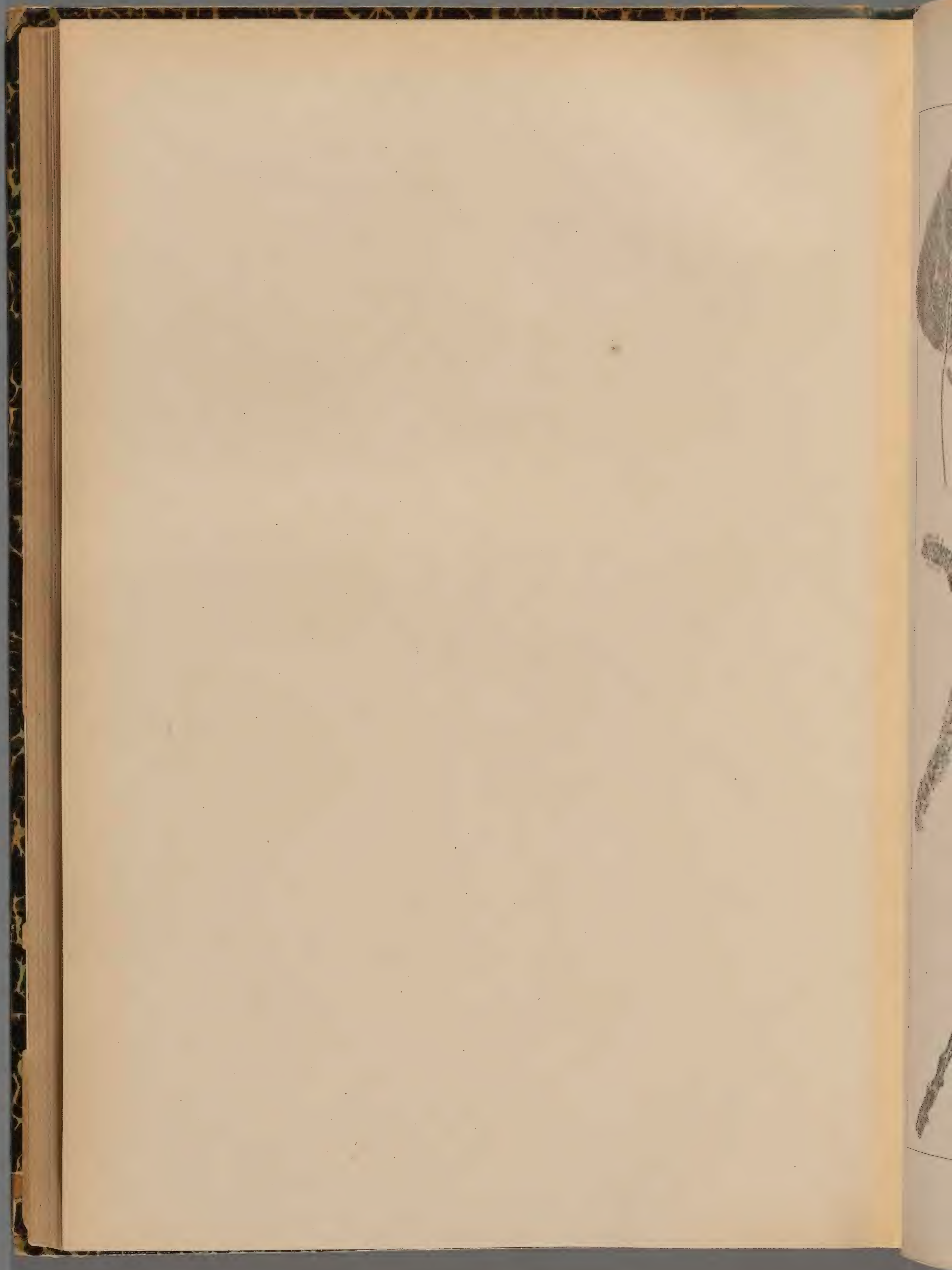






P. VIRGINIANA. DESF. 5



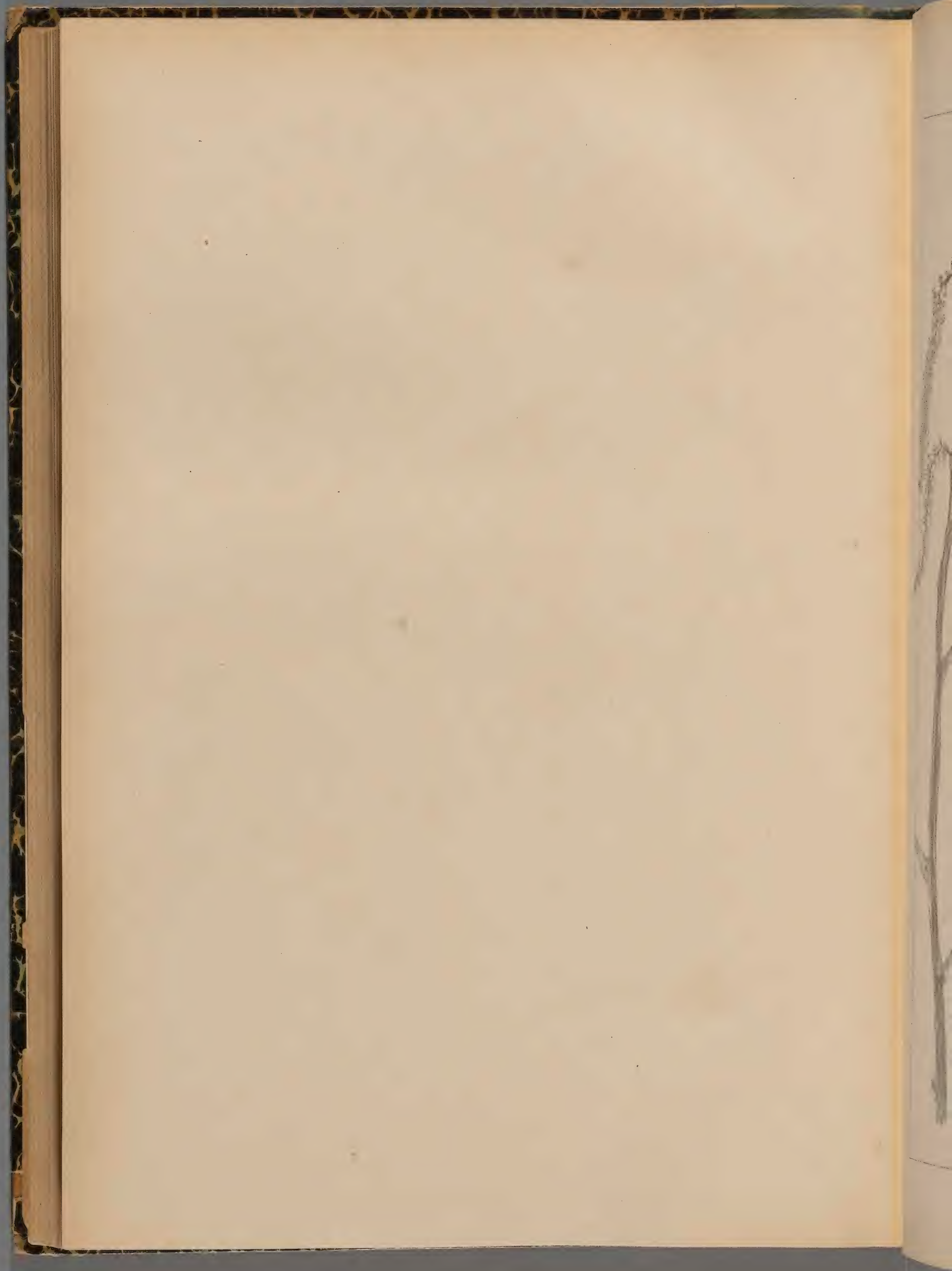






P. NIGRA. L. 5





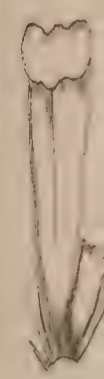




P. PYRAMIDALIS. ROSIER. ♂



Fleurs mo  
extrêmes  
graine obcon  
Graine susp

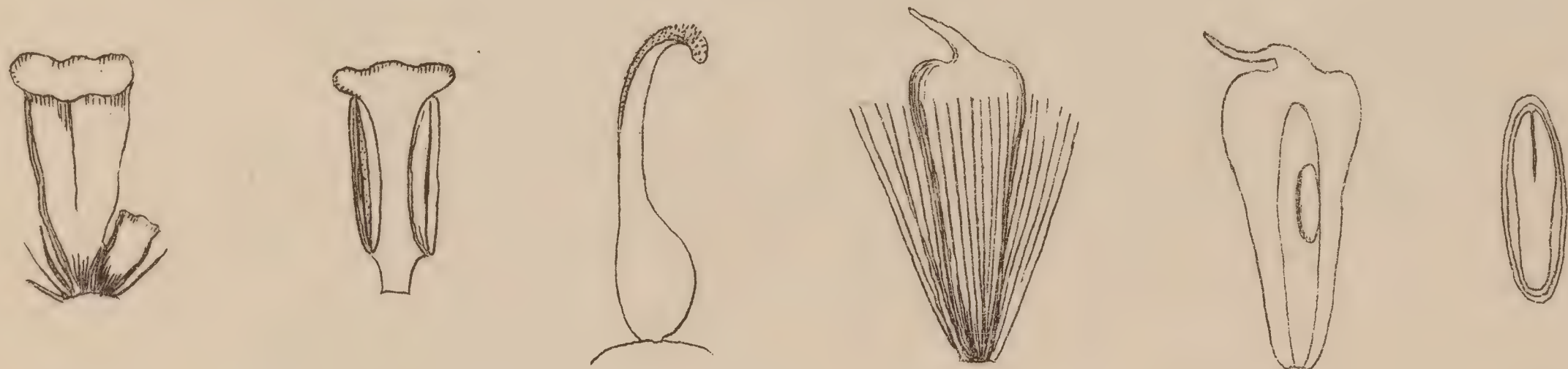


GENRE UNIQUE



117° Famille. — PLATANÉES.

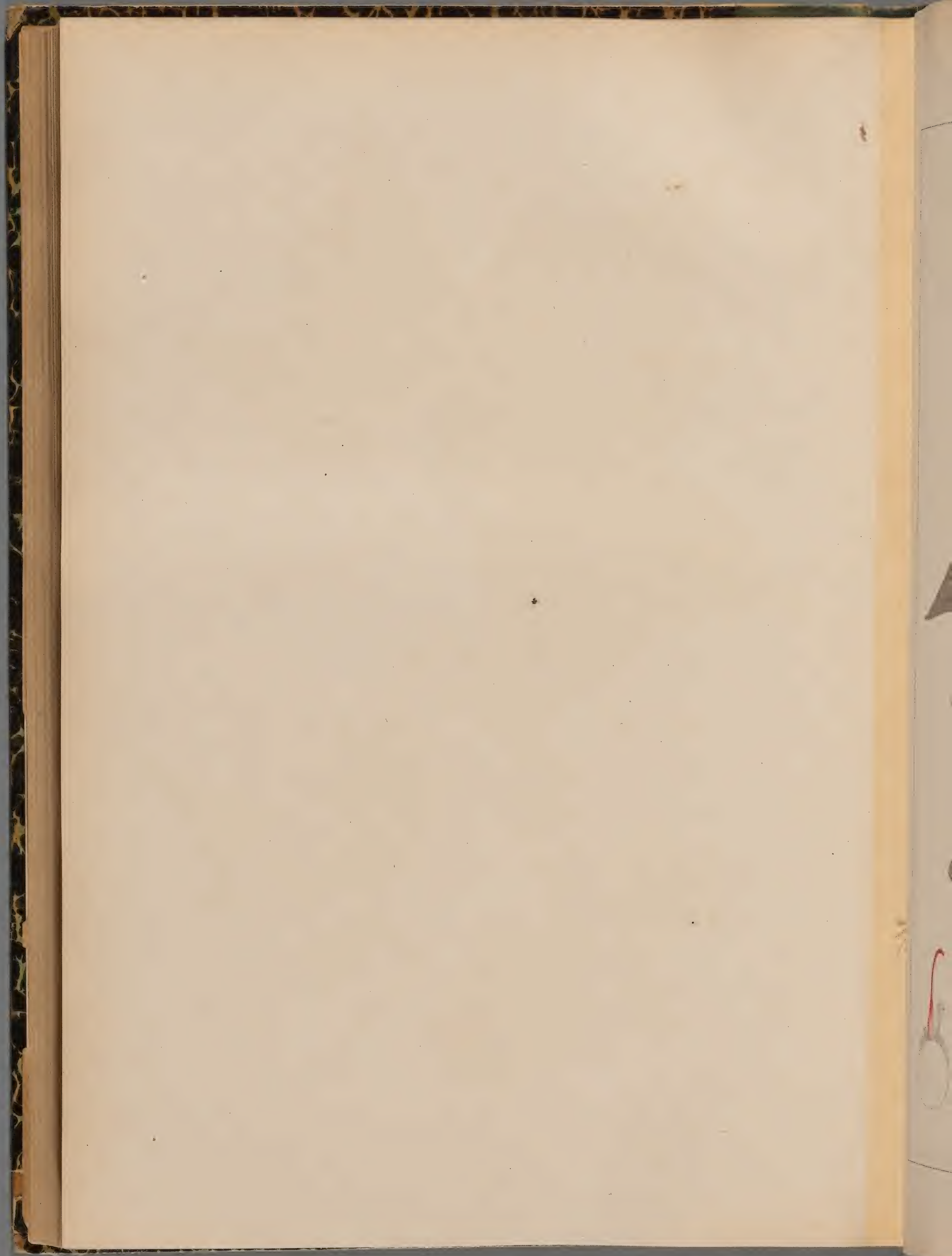
Fleurs monoïques, sans péricarpe, serrées sur la surface d'un réceptacle globuleux. Fleurs mâles: étamines entremêlées d'écailles subclaviformes, à anthère subsessile et surmontée d'un connectif tronqué-pelté. Fleurs femelles: ovaire obconique, uniloculaire, à style simple et sublatéral. Fruit coriace, monosperme, entouré de poils à la base. Graine suspendue; à embryon droit au centre d'un albumen mince.



GENRE UNIQUE. — *Platanus*. L.

*P. orientalis*. L..... pl. 1. | *P. occidentalis*. L..... pl. 2.



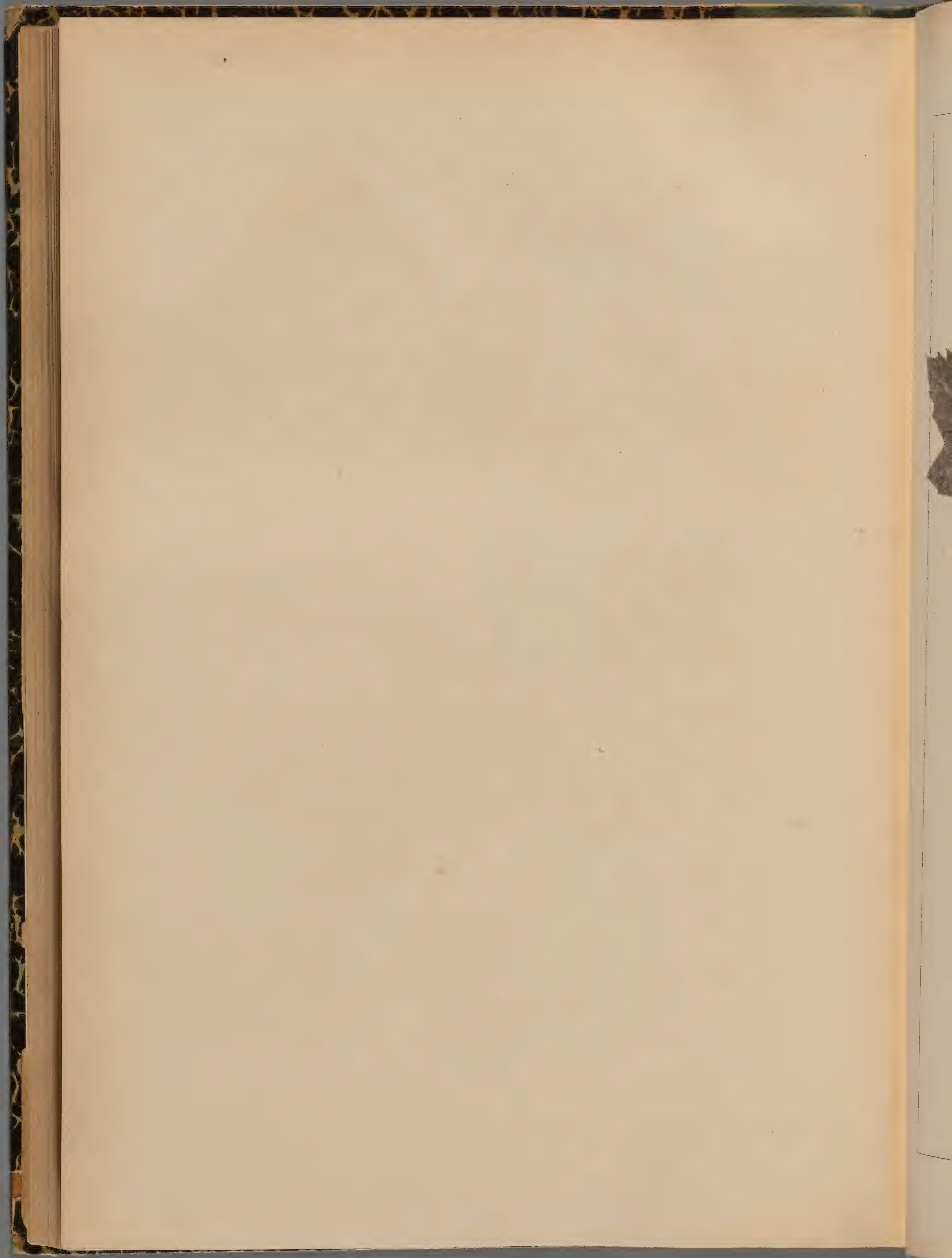






PLATANUS ORIENTALIS. L. ♂





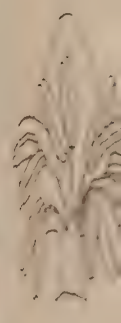




P. OCCIDENTALIS, L. 5



For name  
of the  
the name  
of the  
the name



1<sup>er</sup> GENRE. — B

2<sup>e</sup> GENRE. — A

A. viridis. D. C.  
A. suaveolens



118° Famille. — BÉTULACÉES.

Fleurs monoïques, en épis sphériques ou cylindriques. Fleurs mâles, 3 à l'aisselle d'une bractée et munies latéralement de 3-5 bractéoles; périanthe monophylle ou à 3-4 divisions; étamines 4, opposées, à la base du périanthe. Fleurs femelles 2-3, à l'aisselle de la bractée; périanthe nul ou formé d'écailles qui entourent l'ovaire à 2 loges uniovulées. Fruit sec, indéhiscent, ordinairement uniloculaire et monosperme par avortement. Graine à embryon droit, sans albumen.



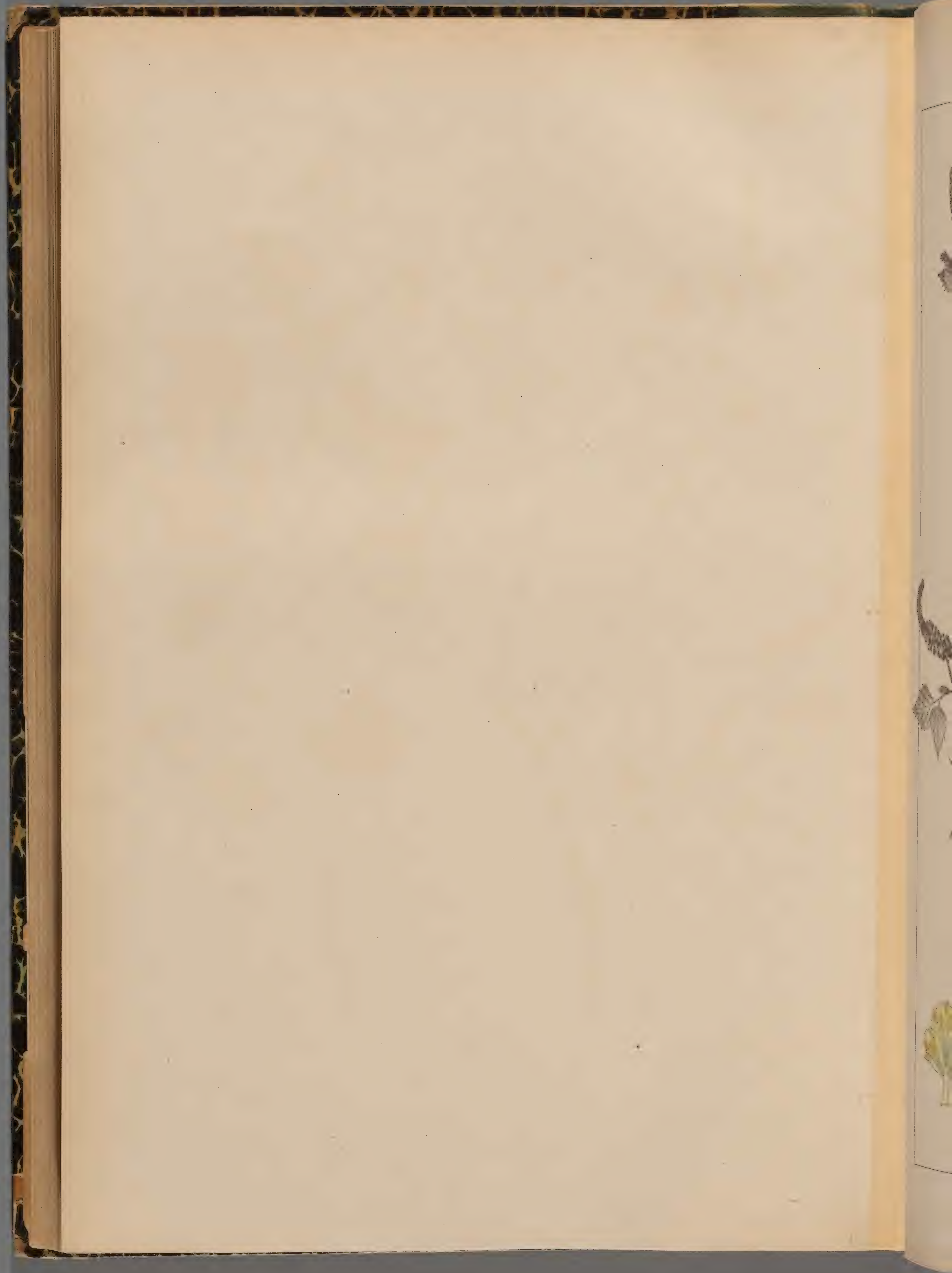
1<sup>er</sup> GENRE. — *Betula*. Tourn.

<i>B. alba</i> . L.....	pl. 1,2.	<i>B. intermedia</i> . Th.....	pl. 4.
<i>B. pubescens</i> . Ehrh.....	3.	<i>B. nana</i> L.....	5.

2<sup>e</sup> GENRE. — *Alnus*. Tourn.

<i>A. viridis</i> . D. C.....	pl. 6.	<i>A. glutinosa</i> . Gærtn.....	pl. 8.	<i>A. cordata</i> . Lois.....	pl. 10.
<i>A. suaveolens</i> . Req.....	7.	<i>A. elliptica</i> . Req.....	9.	<i>A. incana</i> . D. C.....	11.



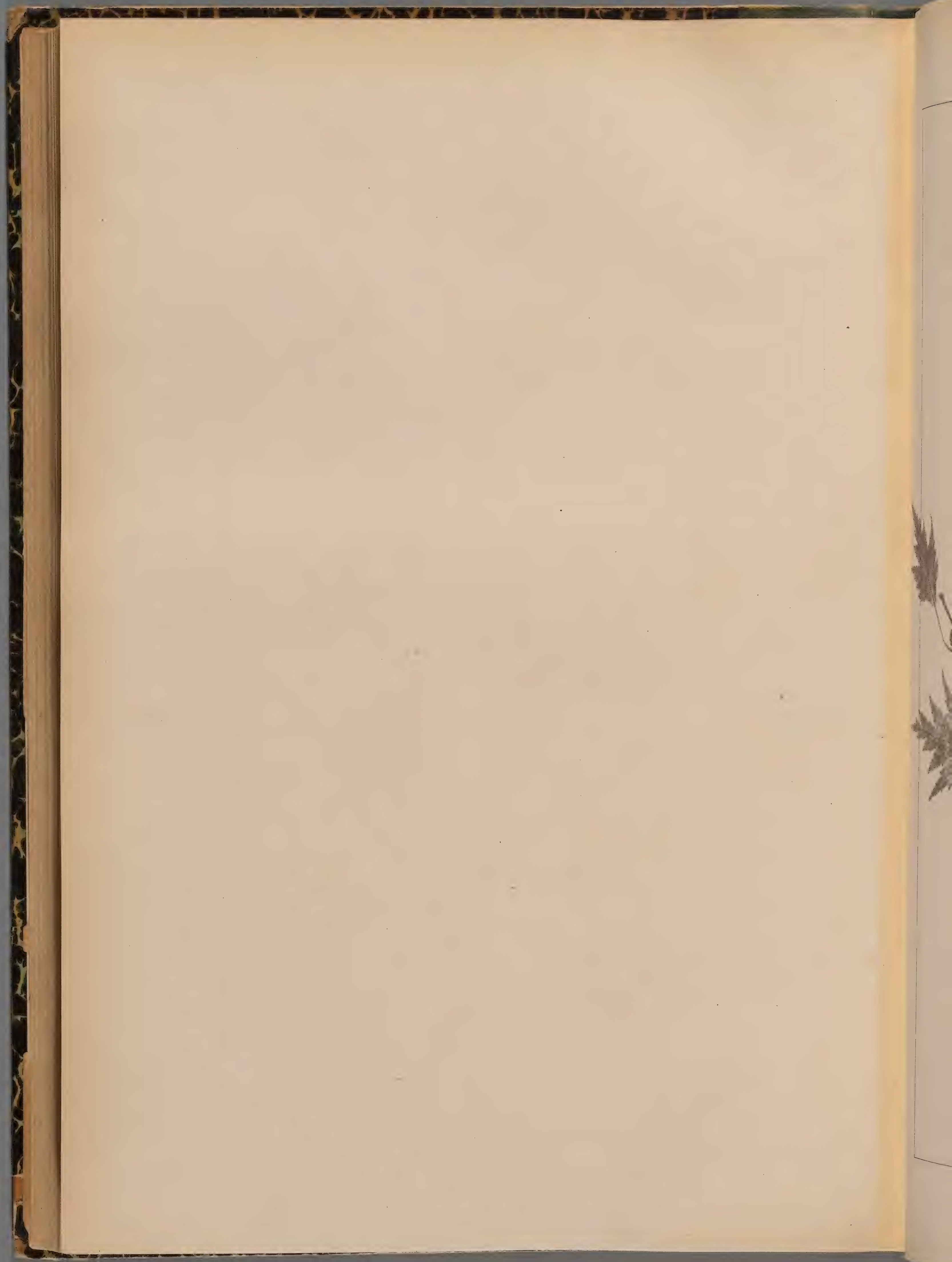






BETULA ALBA. L. ♂



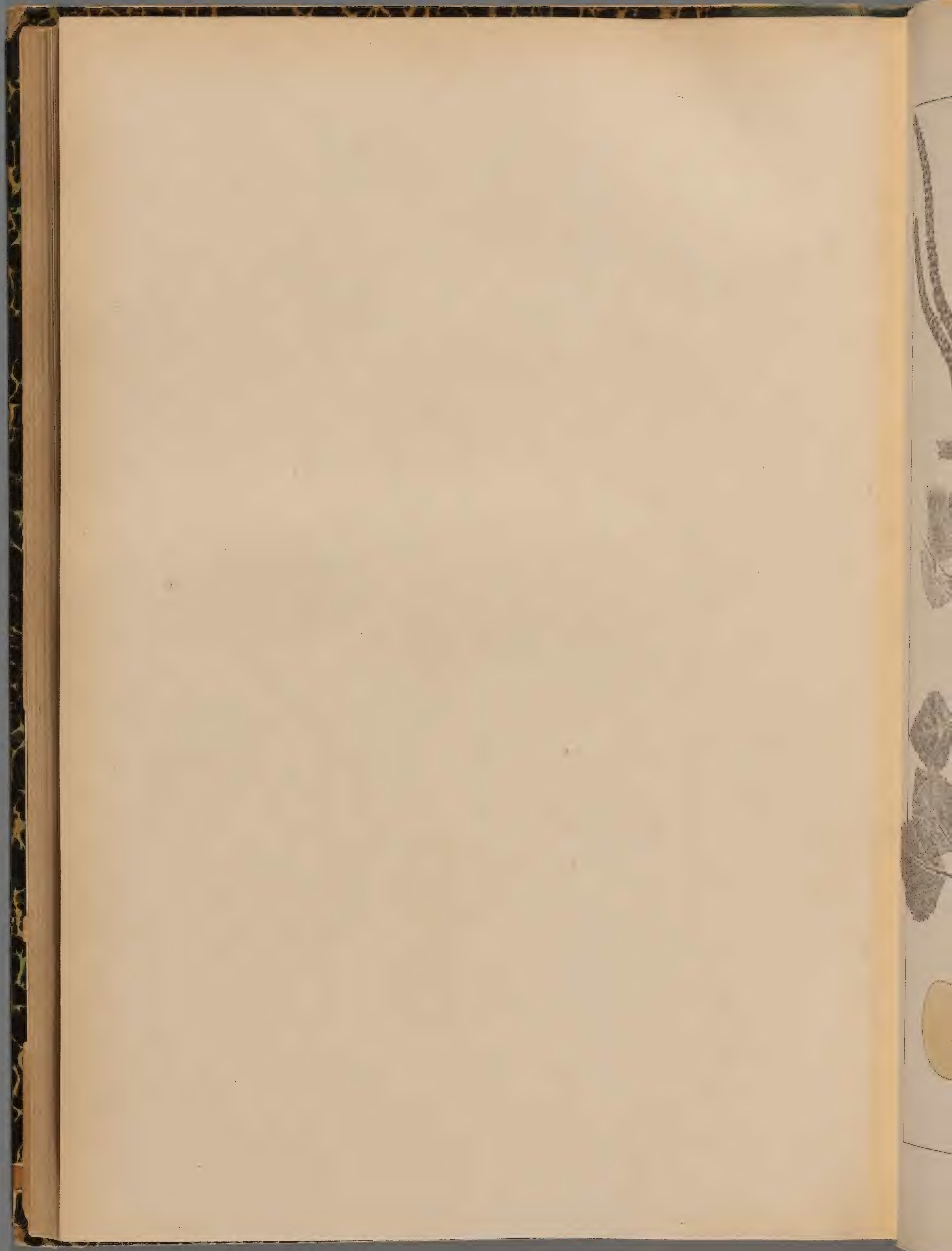




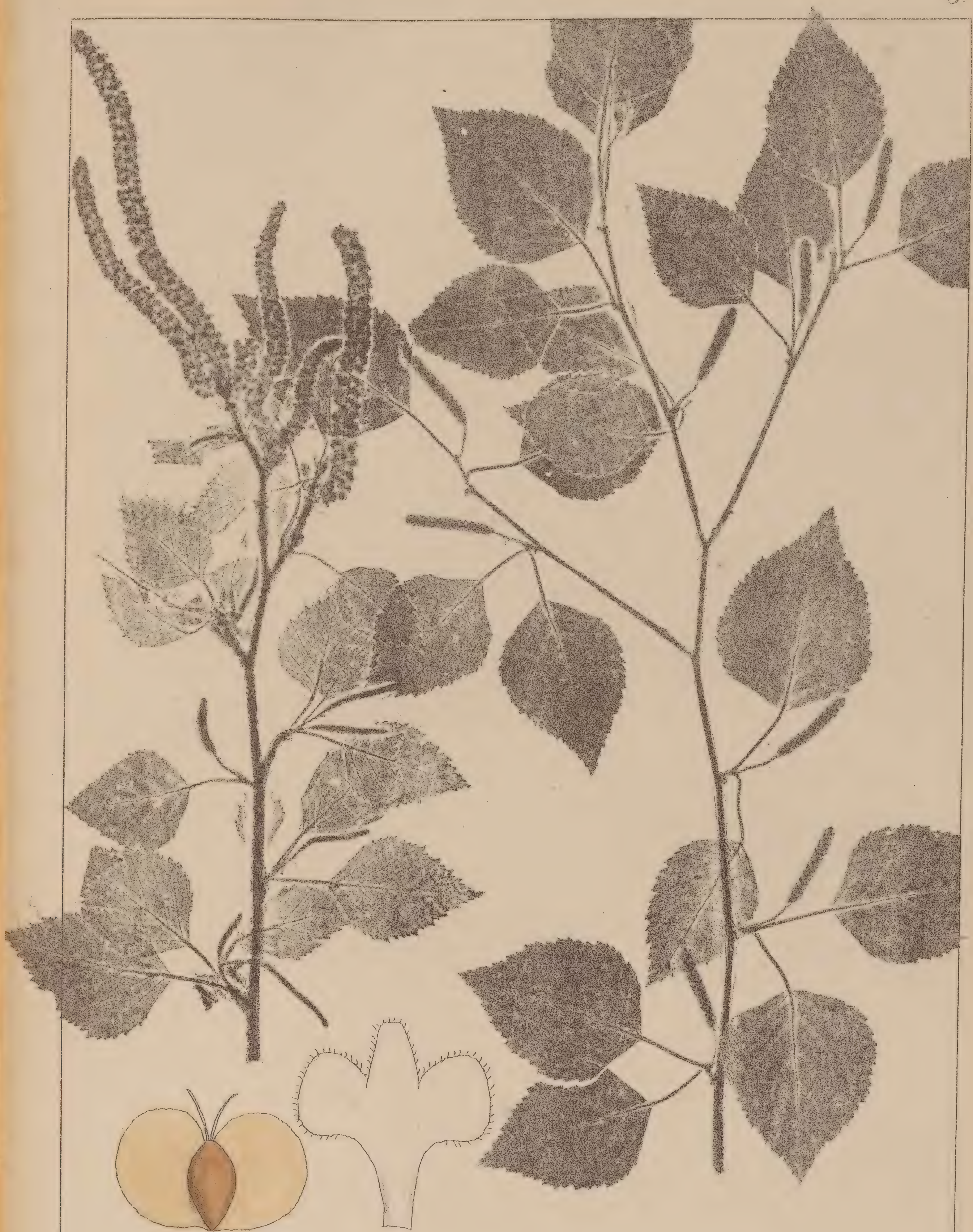


B. ALBA. *Var. laciniata.*



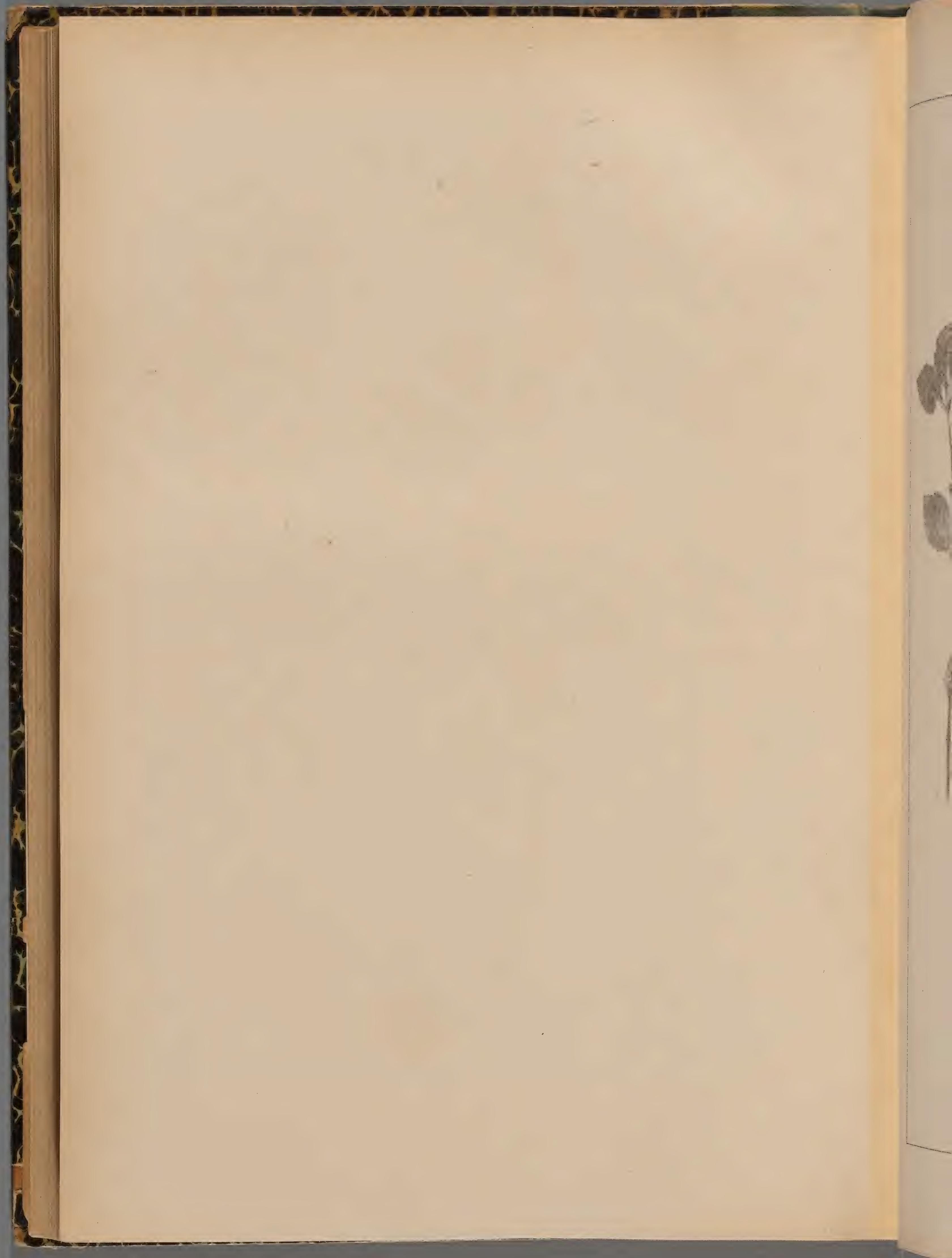






*B. PUBESCENS. EHRH. ♂*



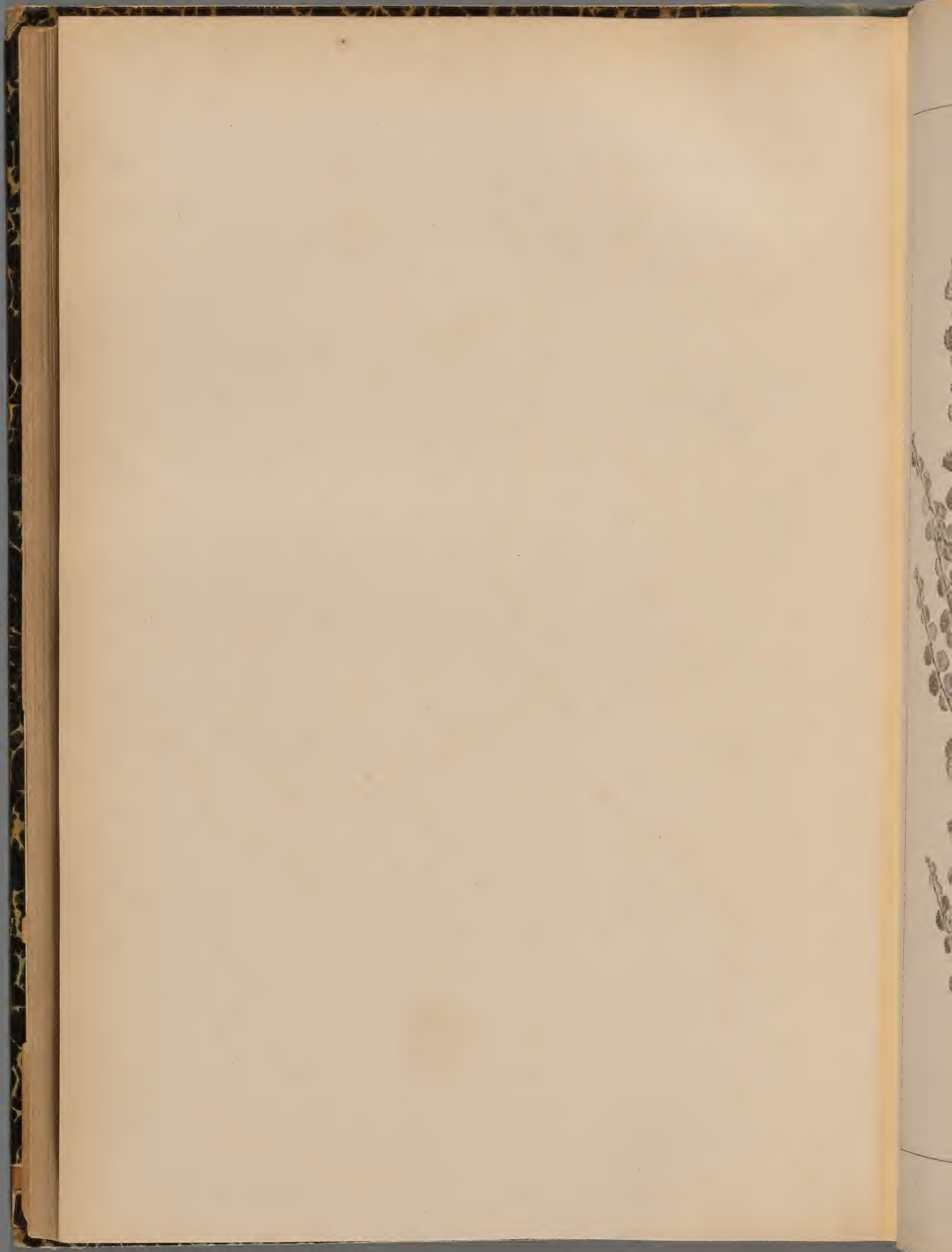






*B. intermedia*. Th. 5



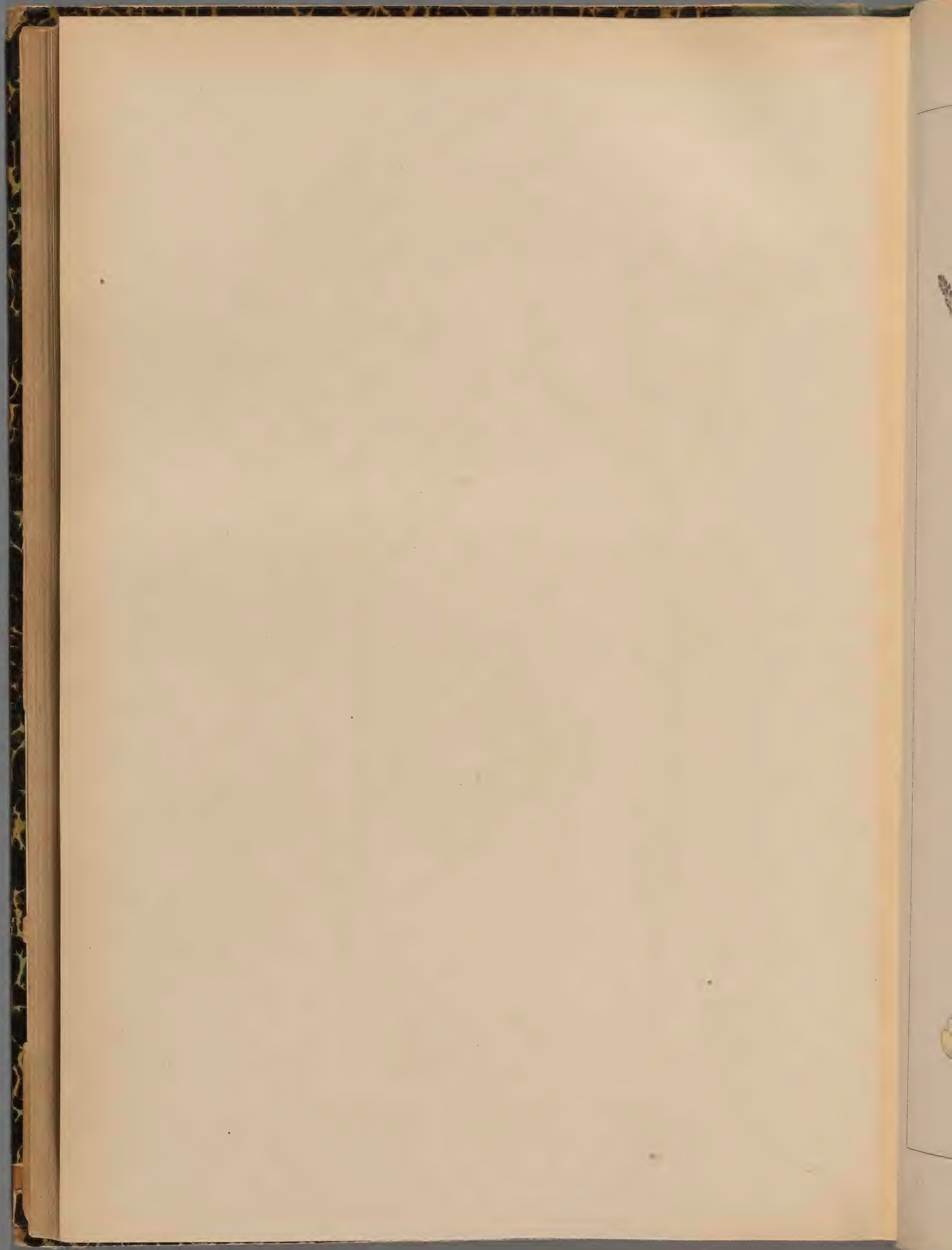




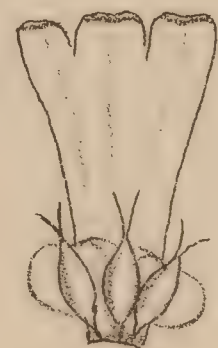
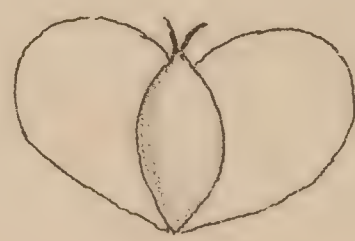


B. NANA. L. 5



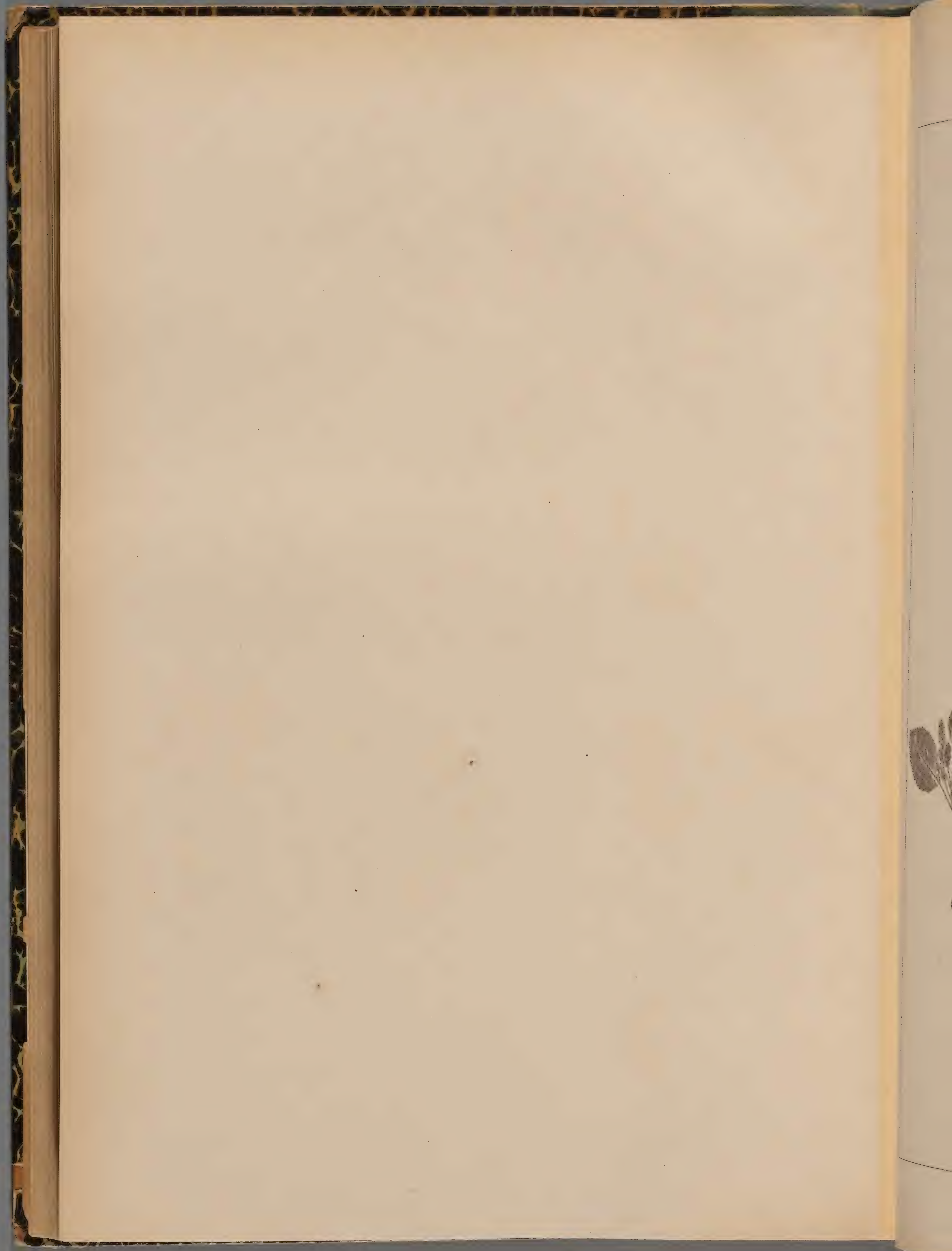




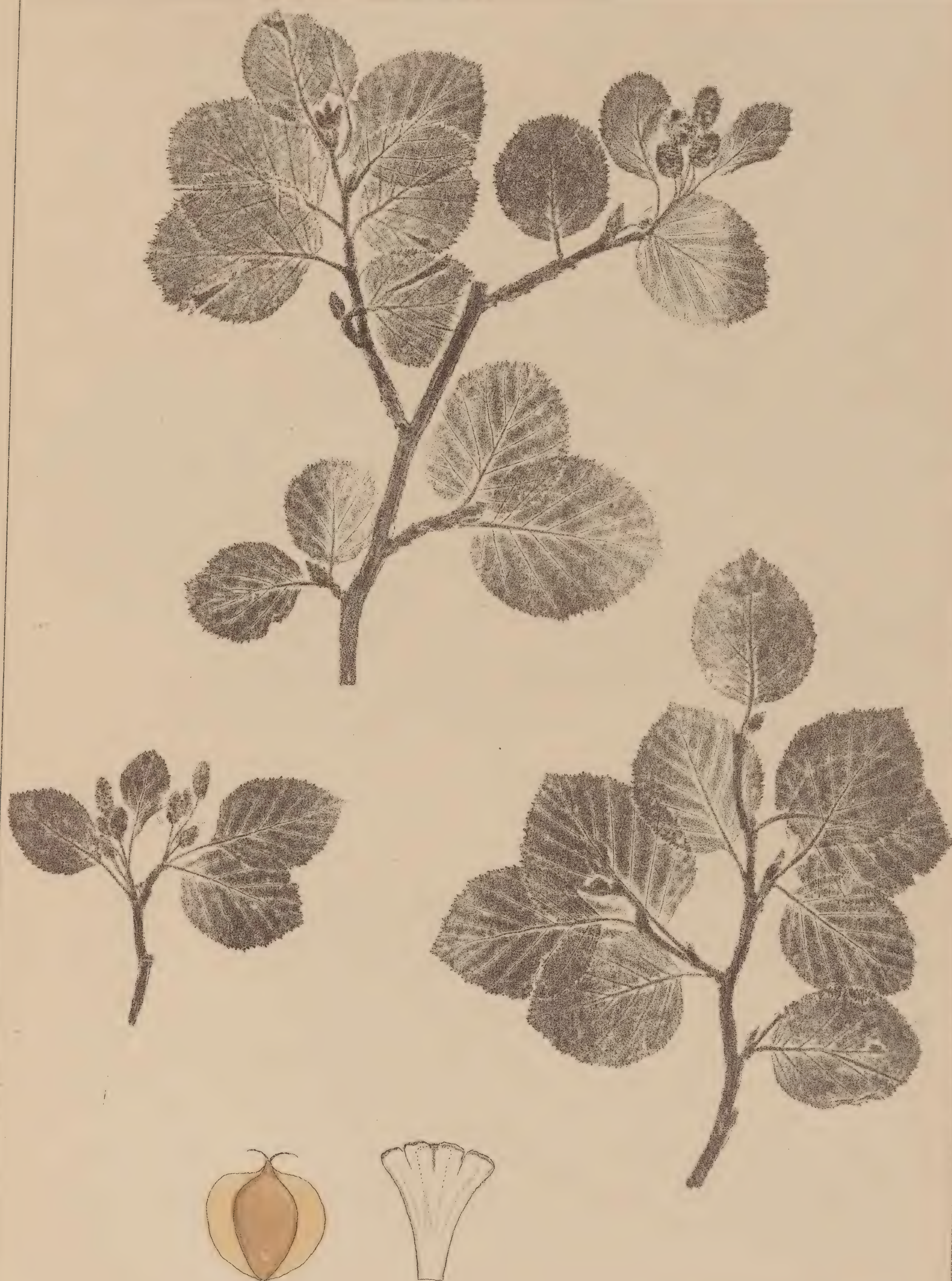


ALNUS VIRIDIS. D.C. 5









A. SUAVEOLENS. REQ. 5



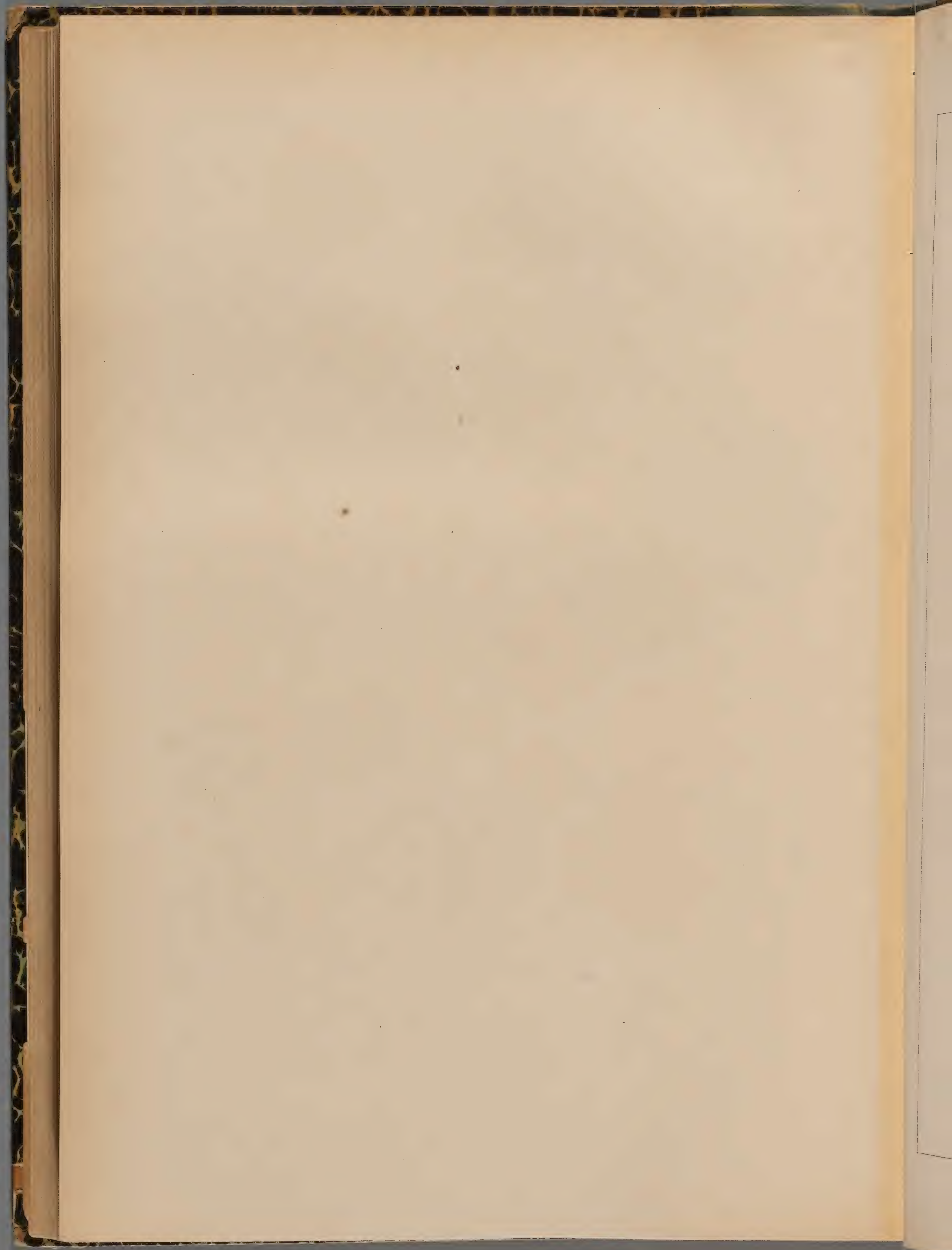






A. GLUTINOSA. GÆRTN. 5



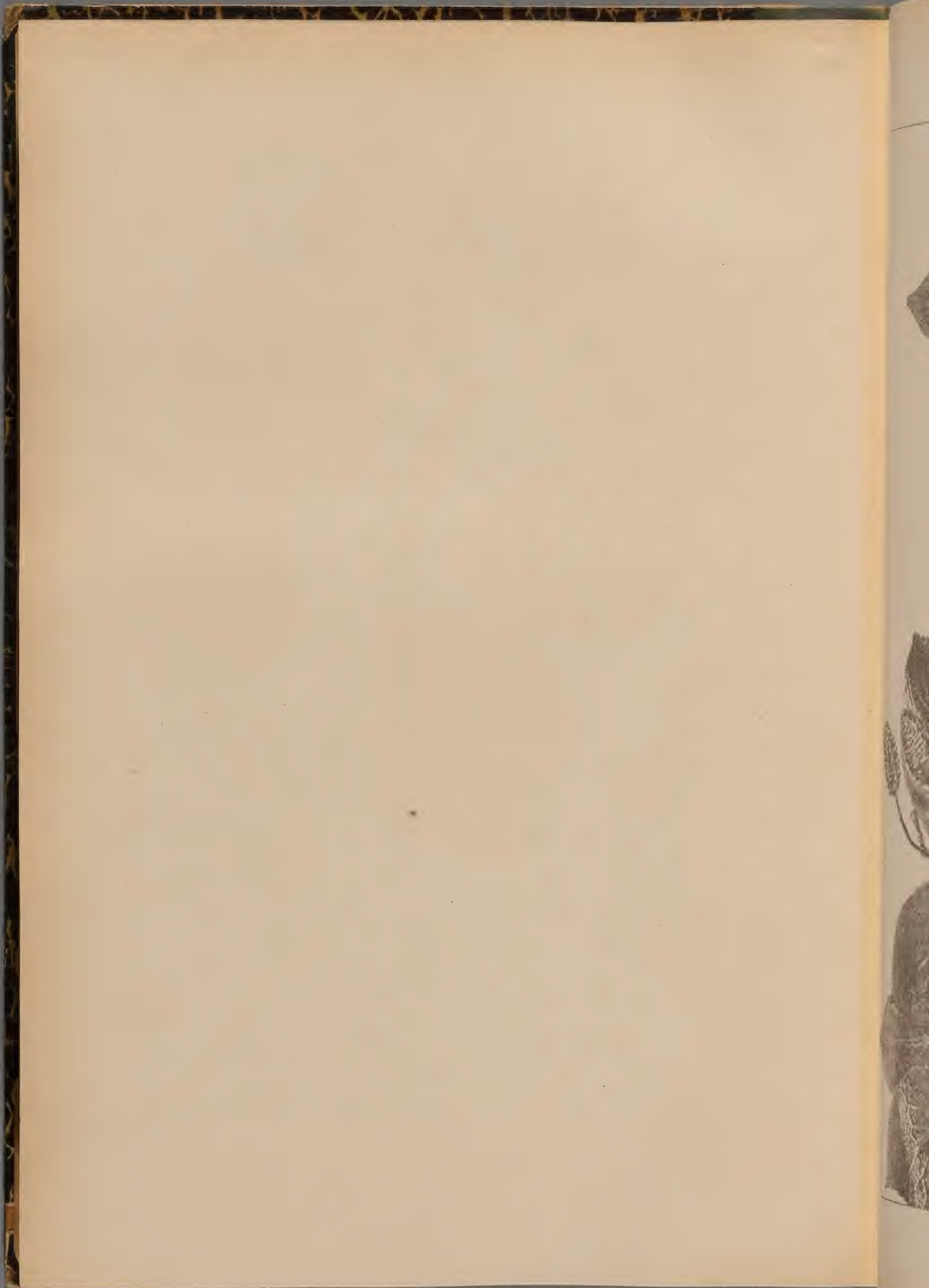






A. ELLIPTICA. REQ. 5



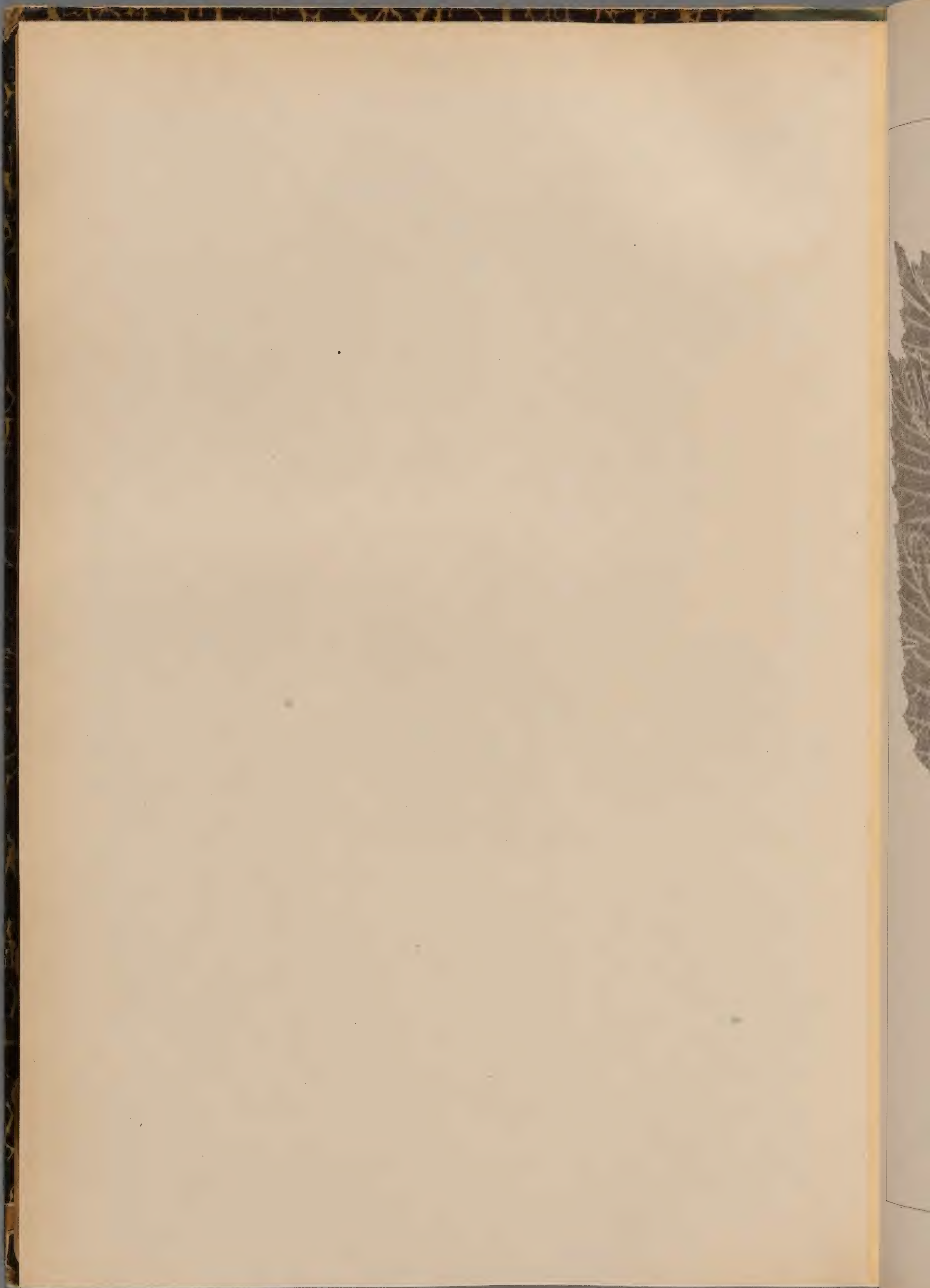






A. GORDATA. LOIS. 5









*A. INCANA. D. C. 5*



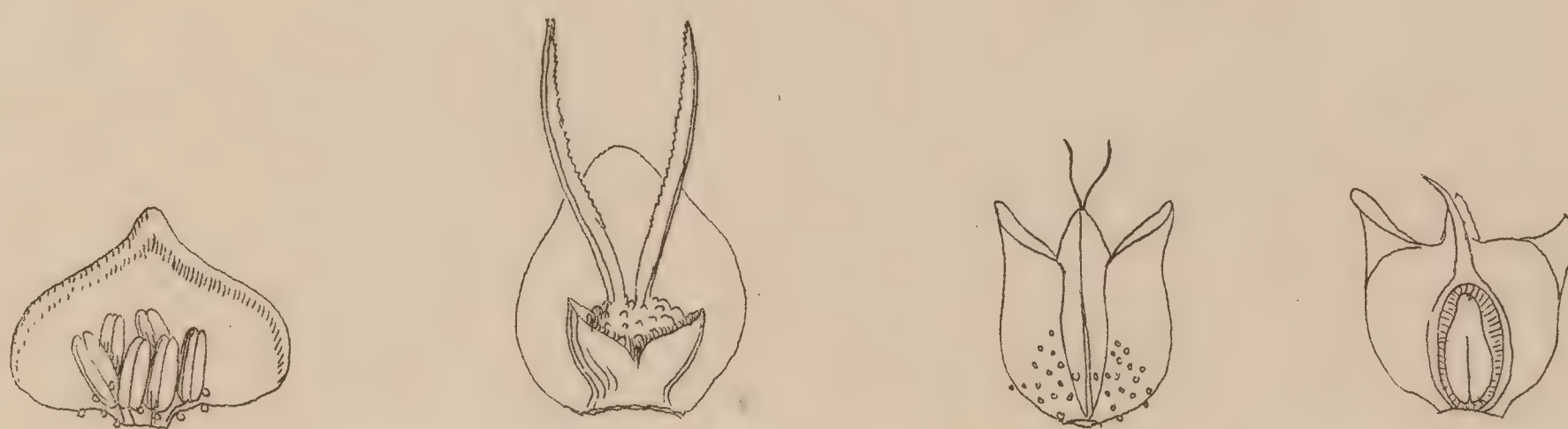
Fleurs - m  
fere parfois  
adhérente à  
embryon de

GENRE UNIC



119<sup>e</sup> Famille. — MYRICÉES.

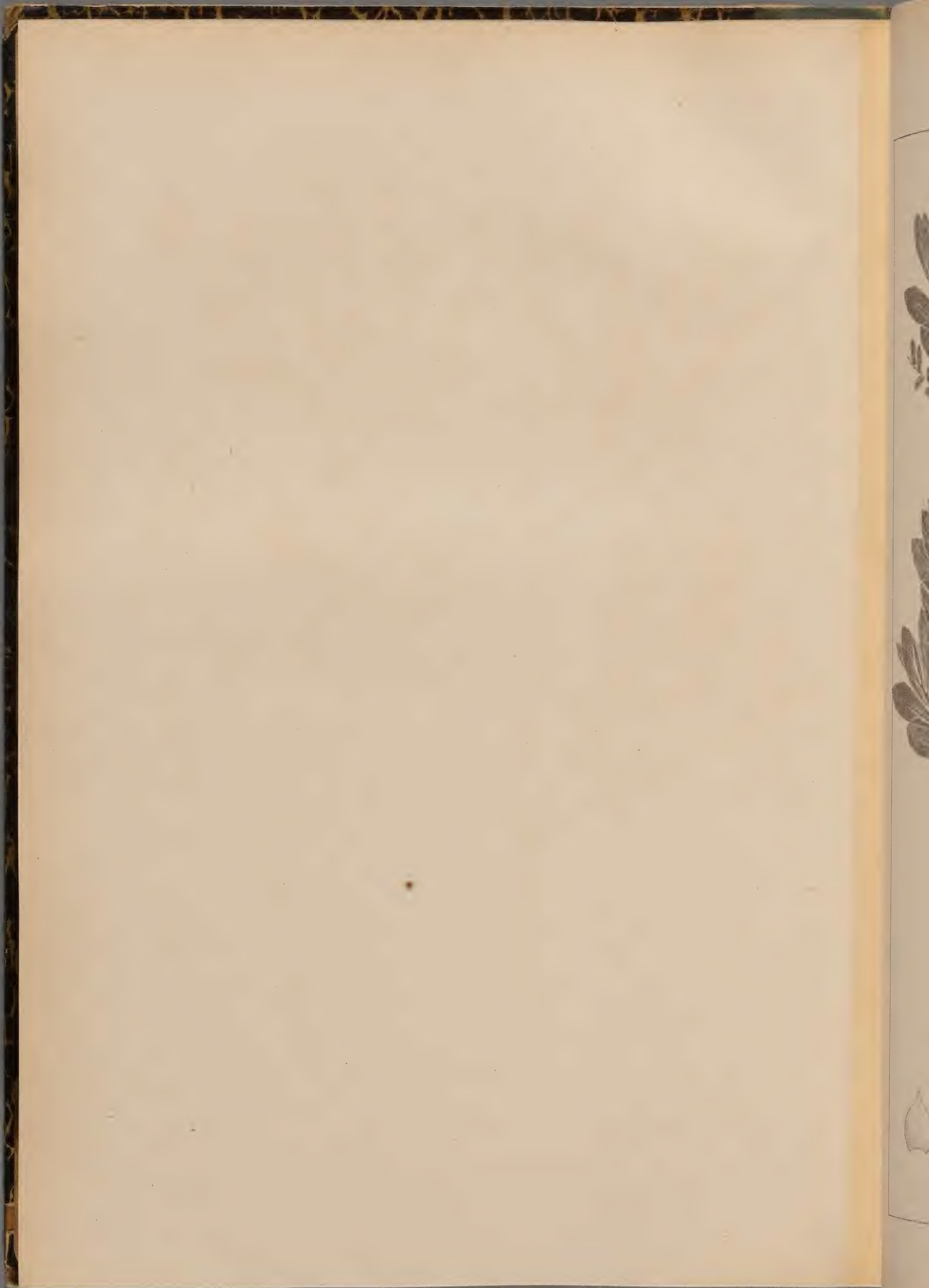
Fleurs monoïques ou dioïques, solitaires à la base de bractées persistantes, en épi. Fleurs mâles : écaille florifère parfois munie de 2 bractéoles et portant à sa base 2-8 étamines à anthères extrorses. Fleurs femelles : écaille adhérente à la base de l'ovaire uniloculaire. Fruit sec, indéhiscent, uniloculaire, monosperme. Graine dressée, à embryon droit, sans albumen.



GENRE UNIQUE. — *Myrica*. L.

*E. Gale*. L..... pl. 1.









MYRICA GALE. L. 5



Fleurs n  
filiculaires  
ouvert à la



1<sup>er</sup> GENRE.

*P. sylvestris*  
*P. pumila*  
*P. uncinata*

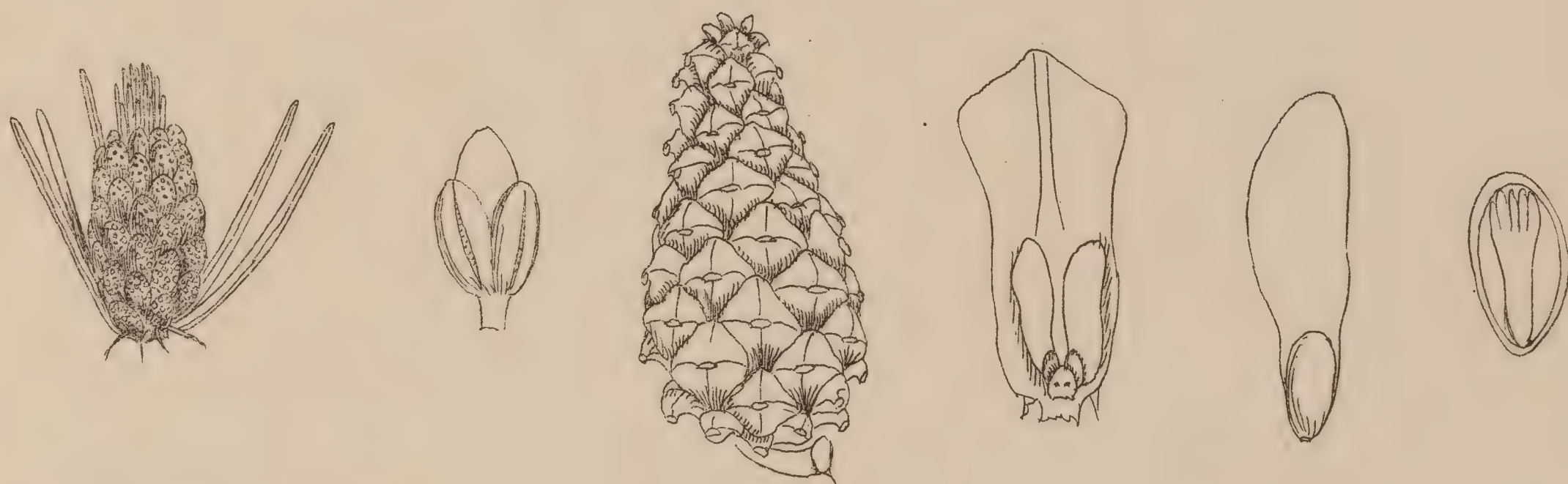
2<sup>e</sup> GENRE.

3<sup>e</sup> GENRE.



120<sup>e</sup> Famille. — ABIÉTINÉES.

Fleurs monoïques, rarement dioïques. Fleurs mâles en chatons composés d'étamines nombreuses à anthères bi-pluriloculaires. Fleurs femelles en strobiles; écailles nombreuses, à l'aisselle d'une bractée, et formant un carpelle ouvert à la base duquel sont 2 ovules. Graines ailées, à embryon droit placé dans un albumen charnu.



1<sup>er</sup> GENRE. — *Pinus*. L.

<i>P. sylvestris</i> . L.....	pl. 1.	<i>P. Laricio</i> . Poir.....	pl. 4.	<i>P. Pinaster</i> . Soland .....	pl. 7.
<i>P. Pumilio</i> . Hænk.....	2.	<i>P. halepensis</i> . Mill.....	5.	<i>P. Cembra</i> . L.....	8.
<i>P. uncinata</i> . Ram.....	3.	<i>P. Pinca</i> . L.....	6.		

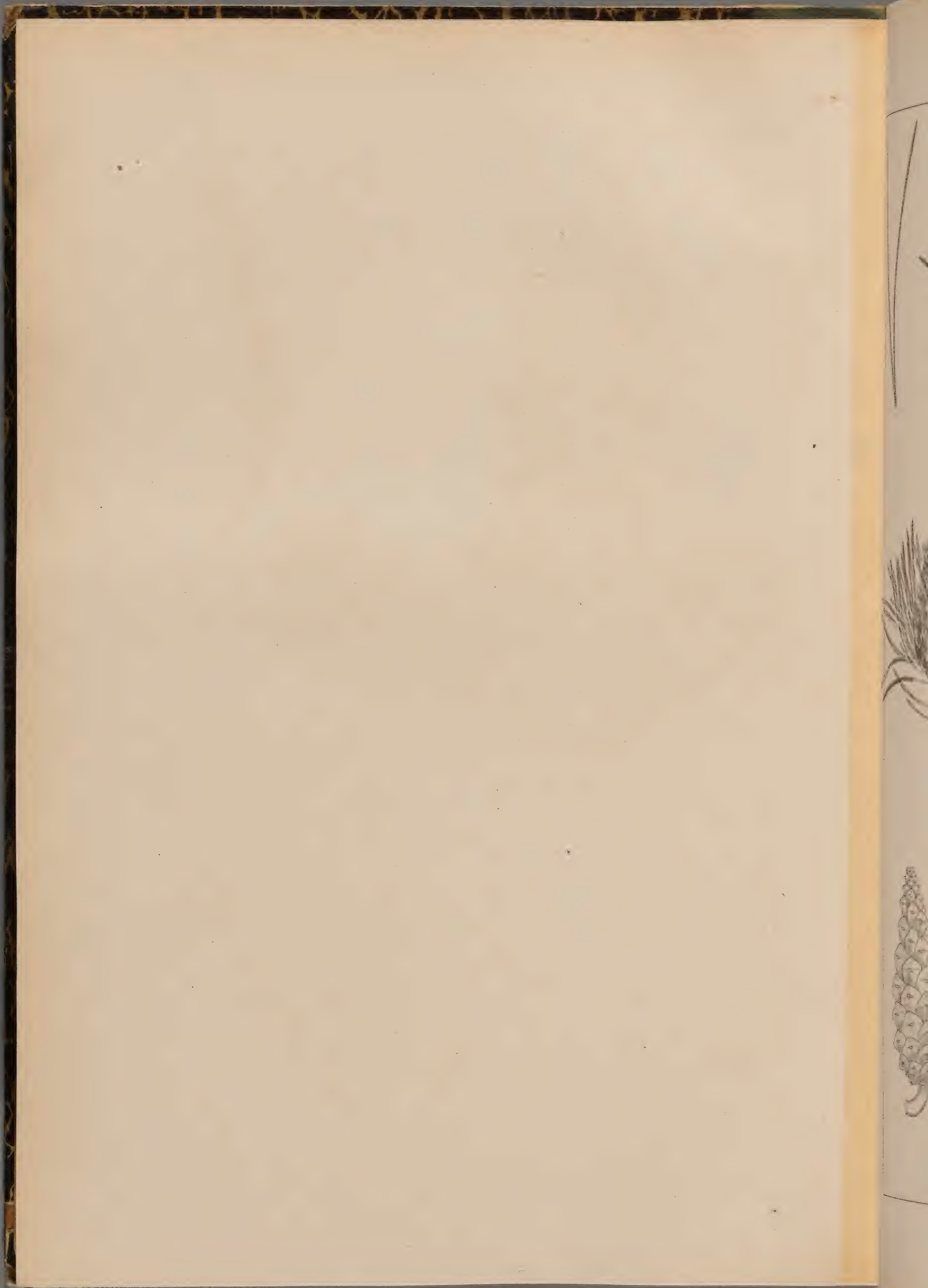
2<sup>e</sup> GENRE. — *Abies*. Tourn.

<i>A. pectinata</i> D. C.....	pl. 9.		<i>A. excelsa</i> . D. C.....	pl. 10.
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3<sup>e</sup> GENRE. — *Larix*. Tourn.

<i>L. europæa</i> . D. C.....	pl. 11.
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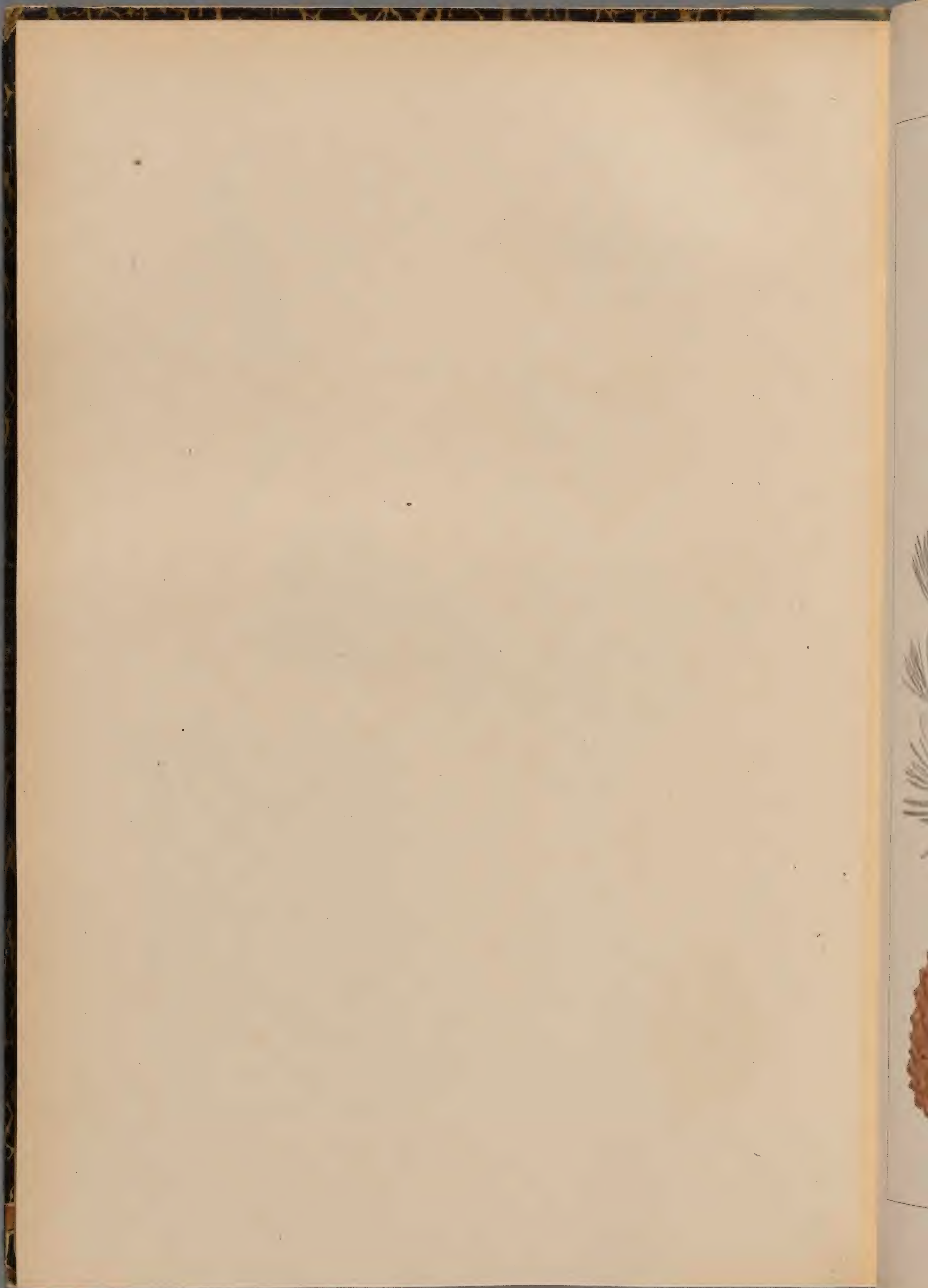






PINUS SYLVESTRIS L. 5



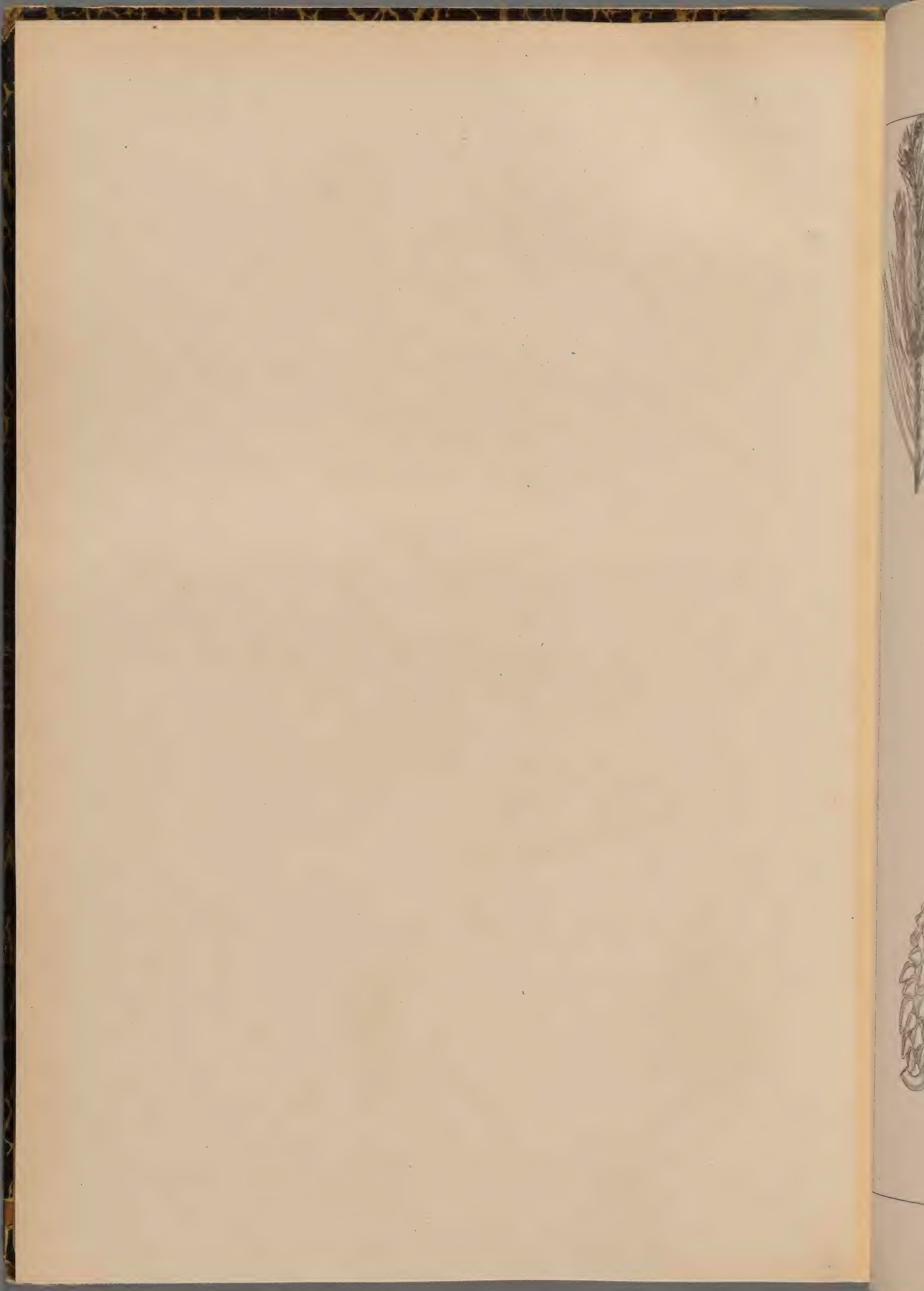






PUMILIO . HENKE . 5



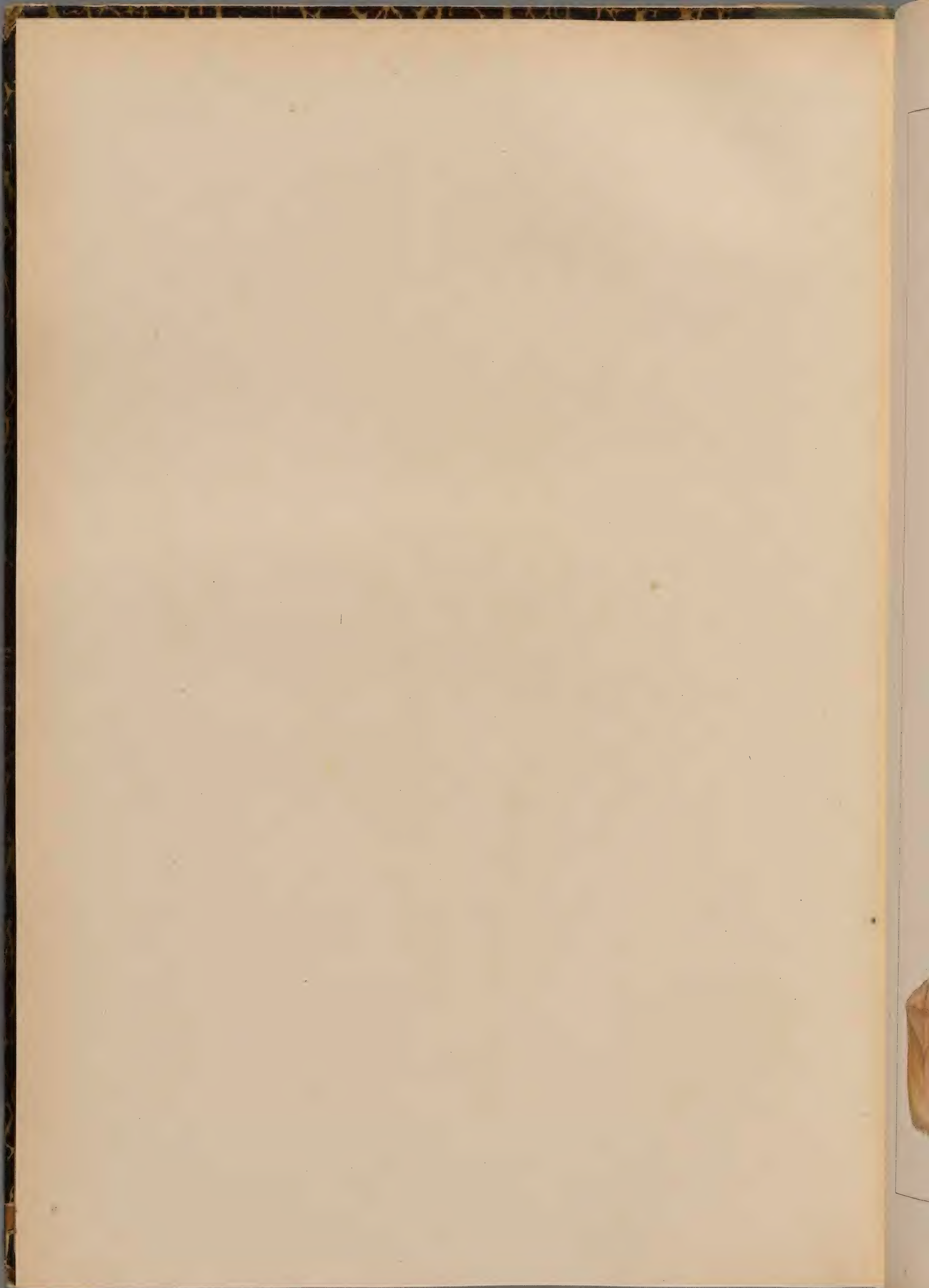




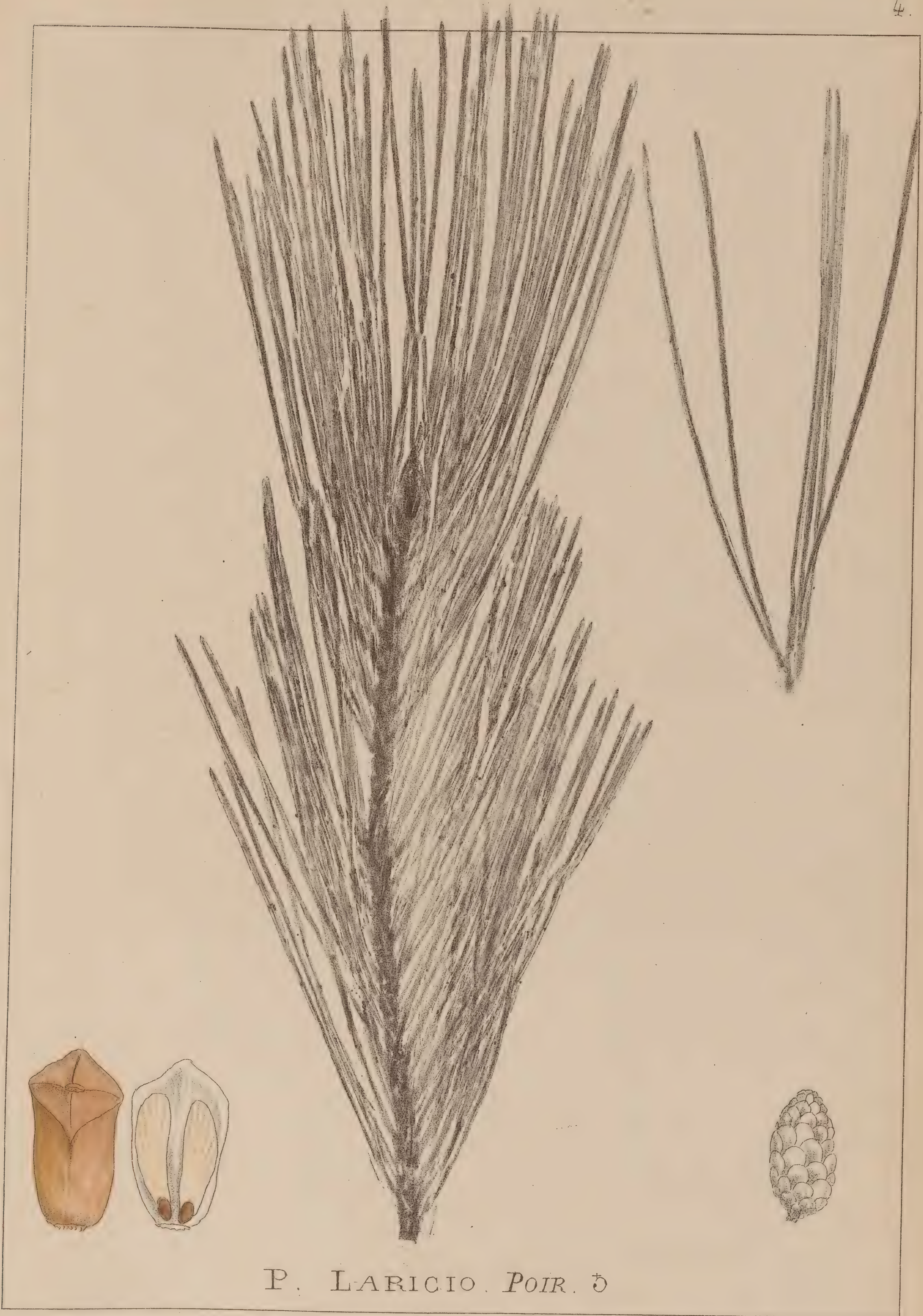


P. UNCINATA. RAM. 5



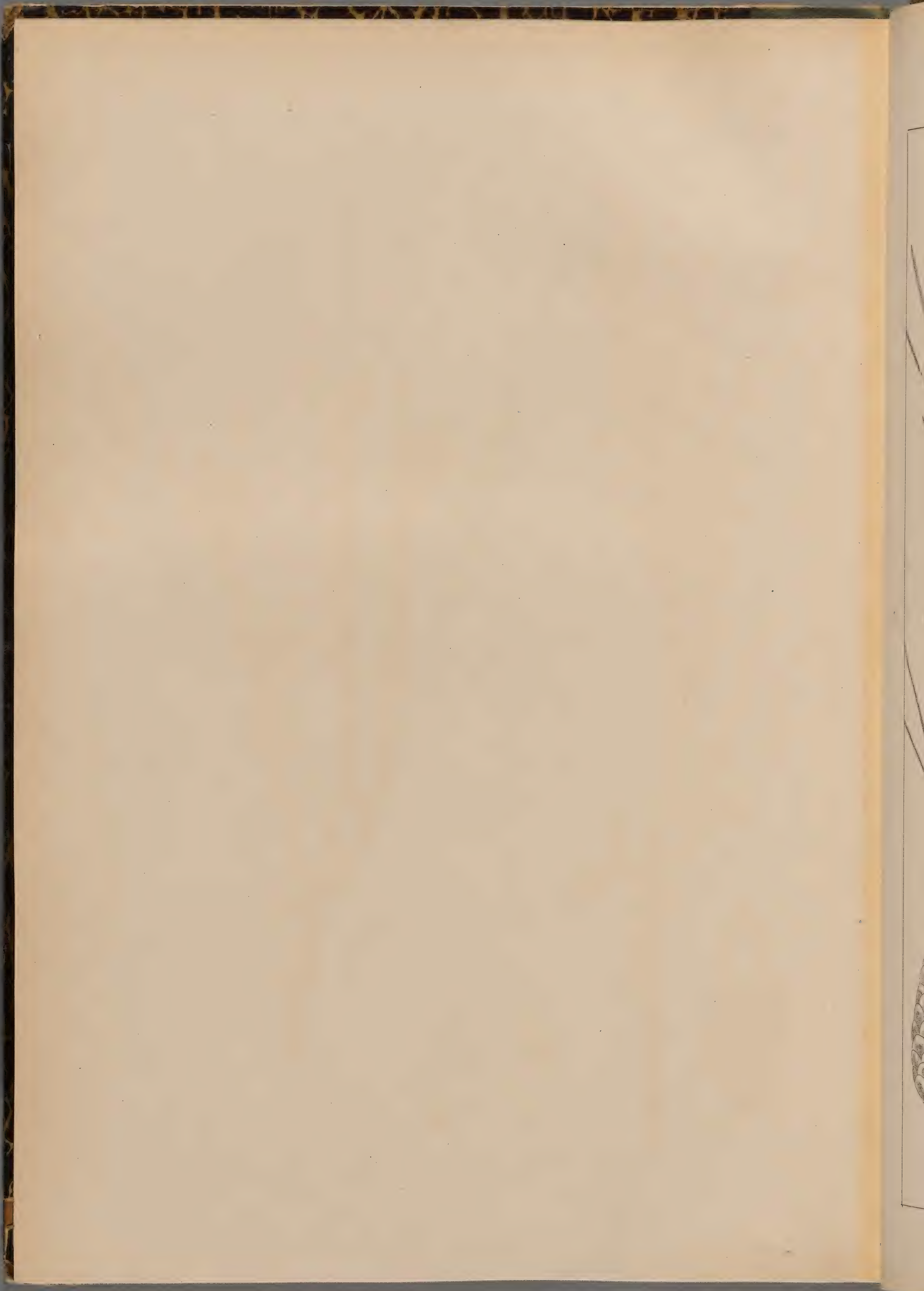






P. LARICIO. POIR. ♂



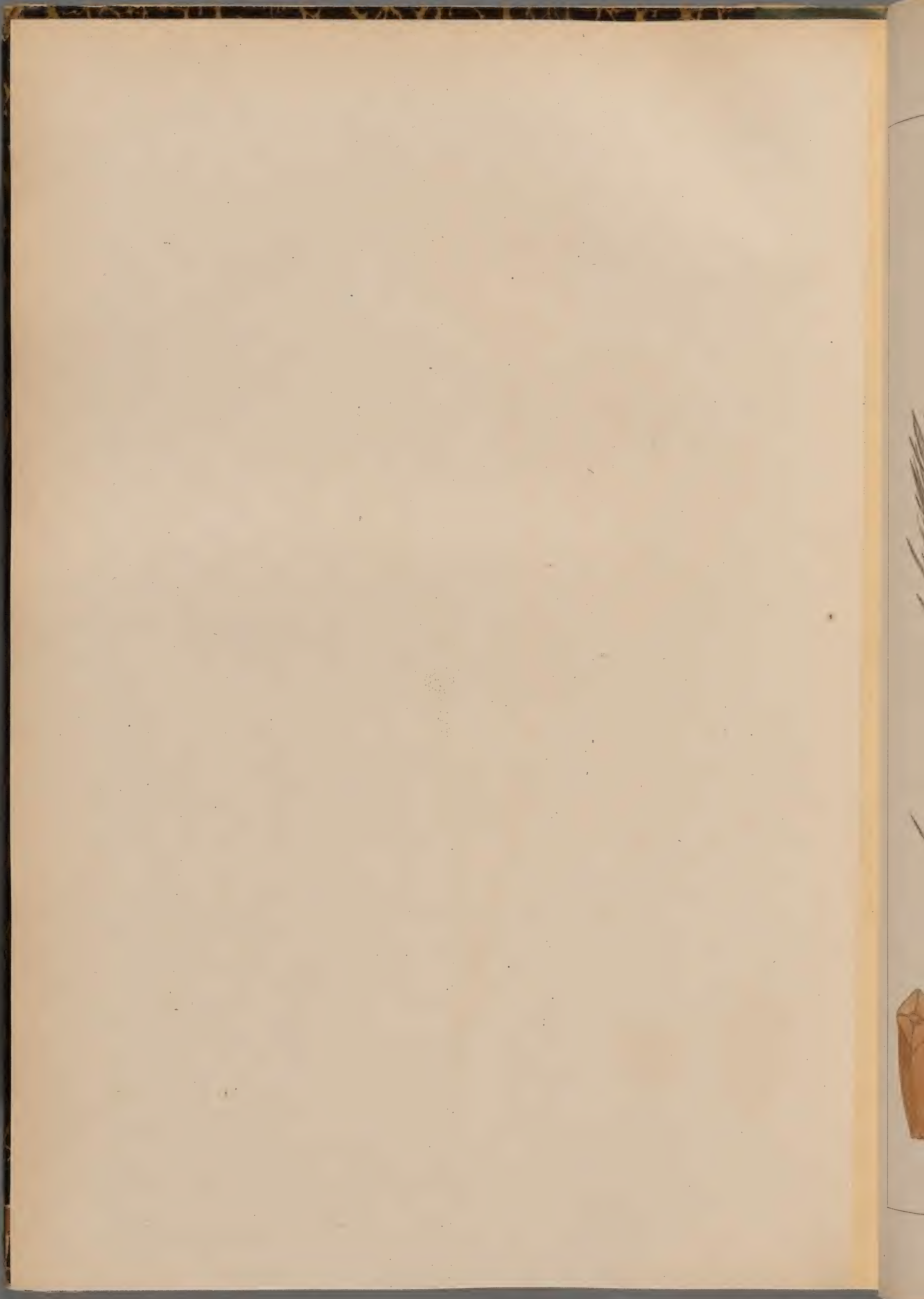






P. HALEPENSIS. MILL. ♂











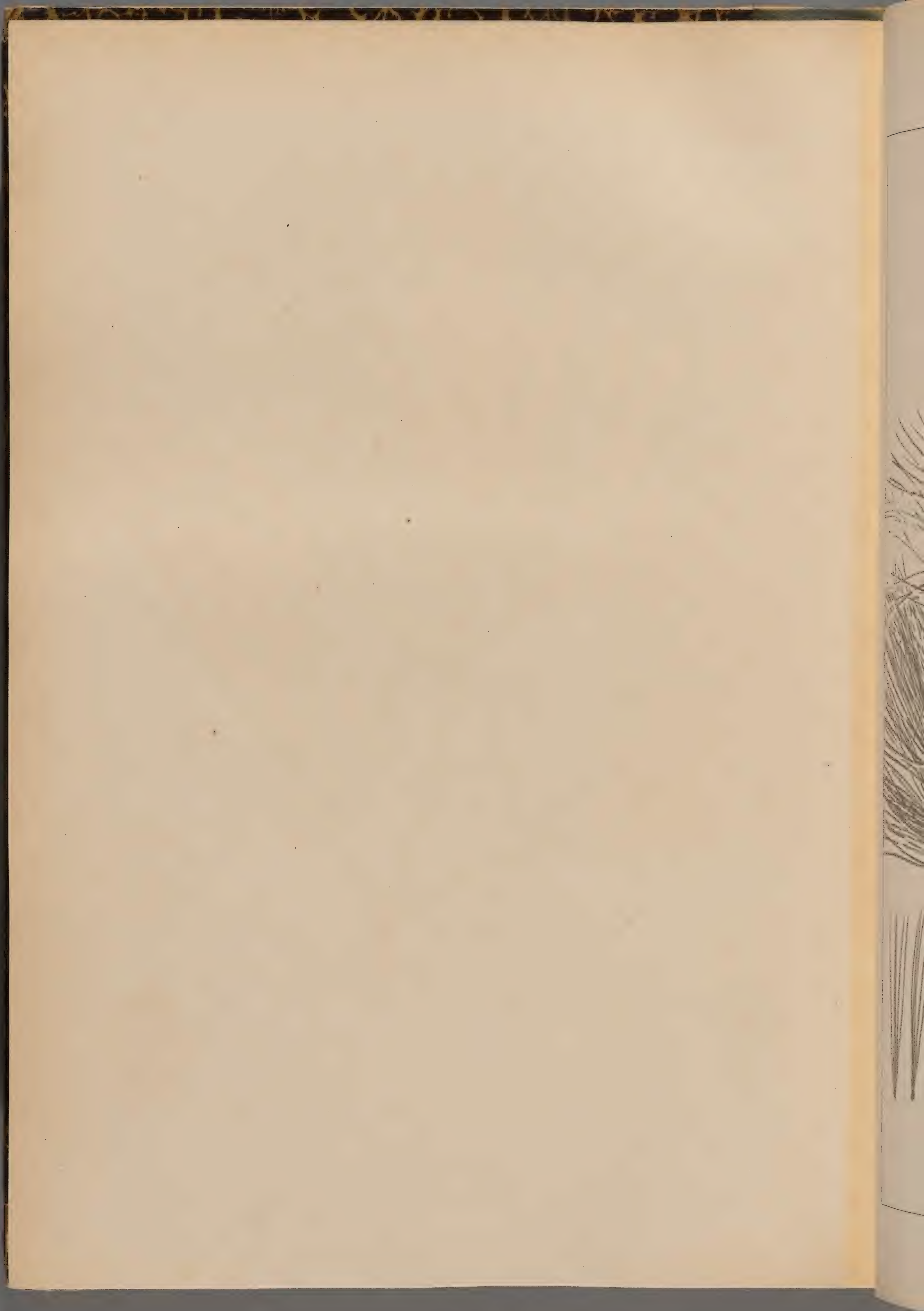






P. PINASTER. SOLAND. 3



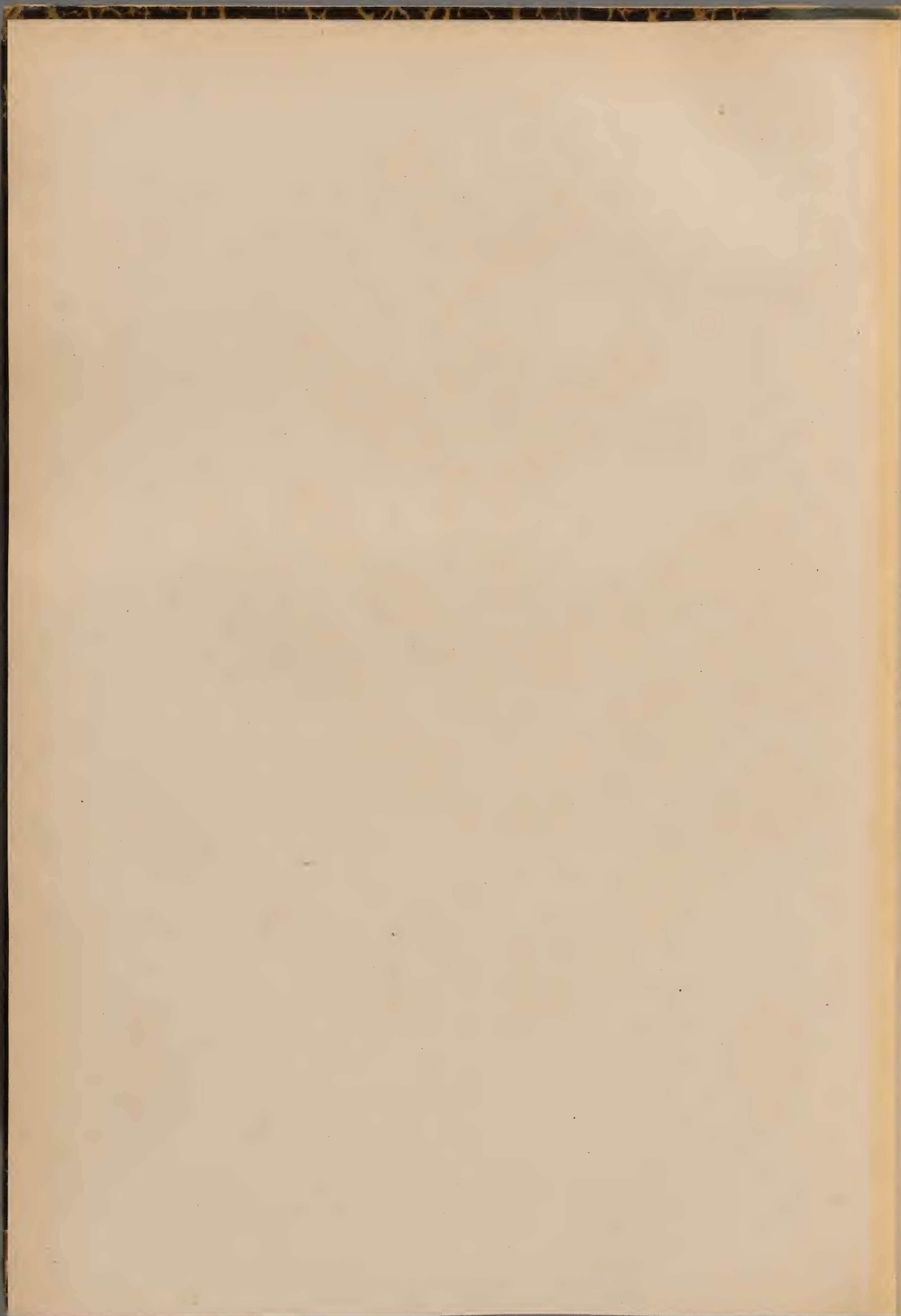






P. CEMBRA. L. 5



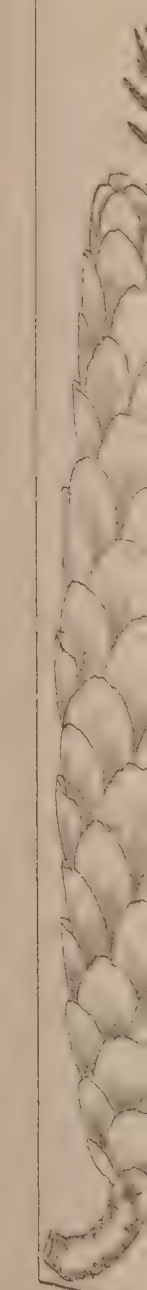






ABIES PECTINATA. D. C. 5



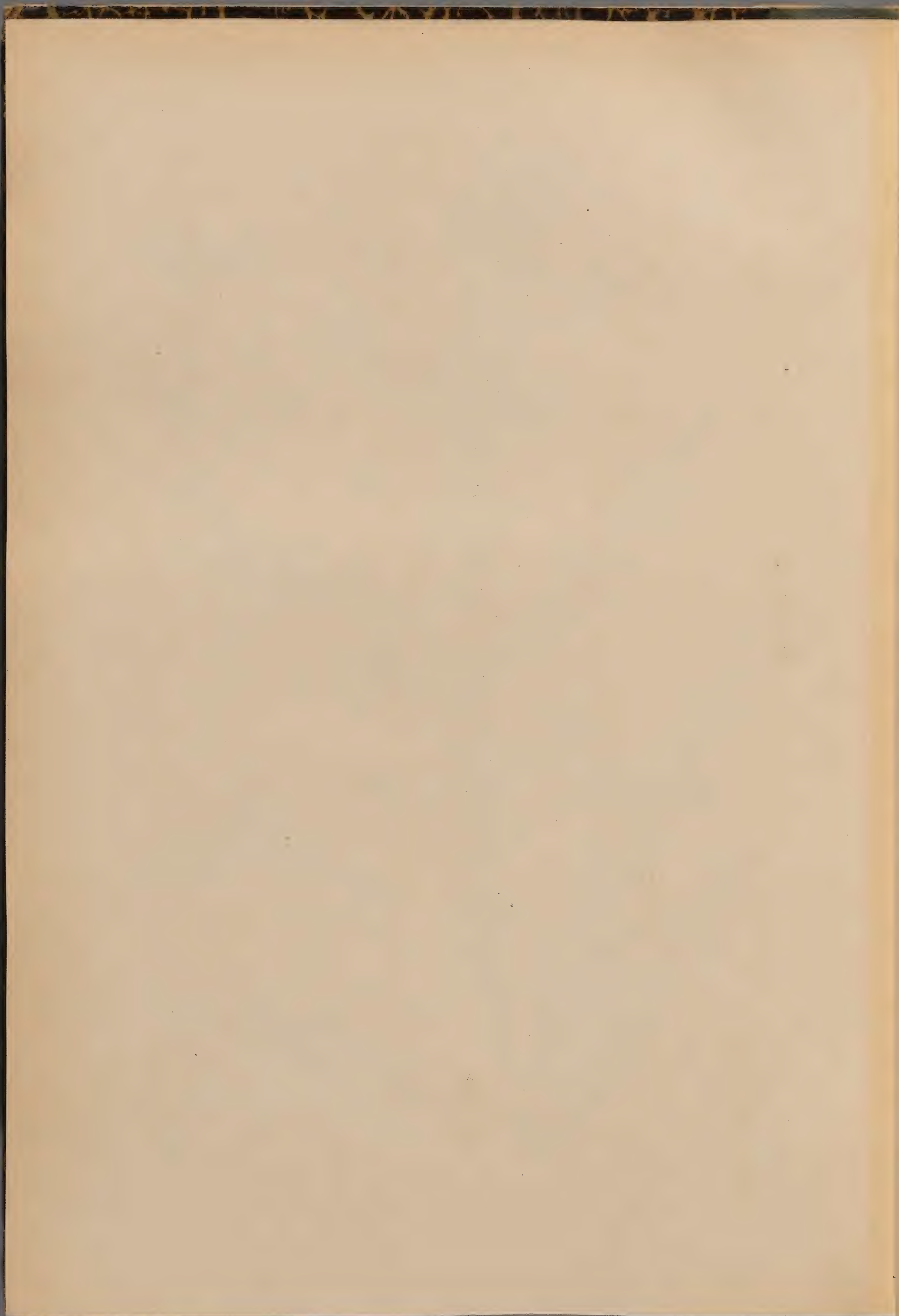






A. EXCELSA. D. C. 5









LARIX EUROPÆA. D.C. 5



Fleur  
formés  
Strobile  
aile, à



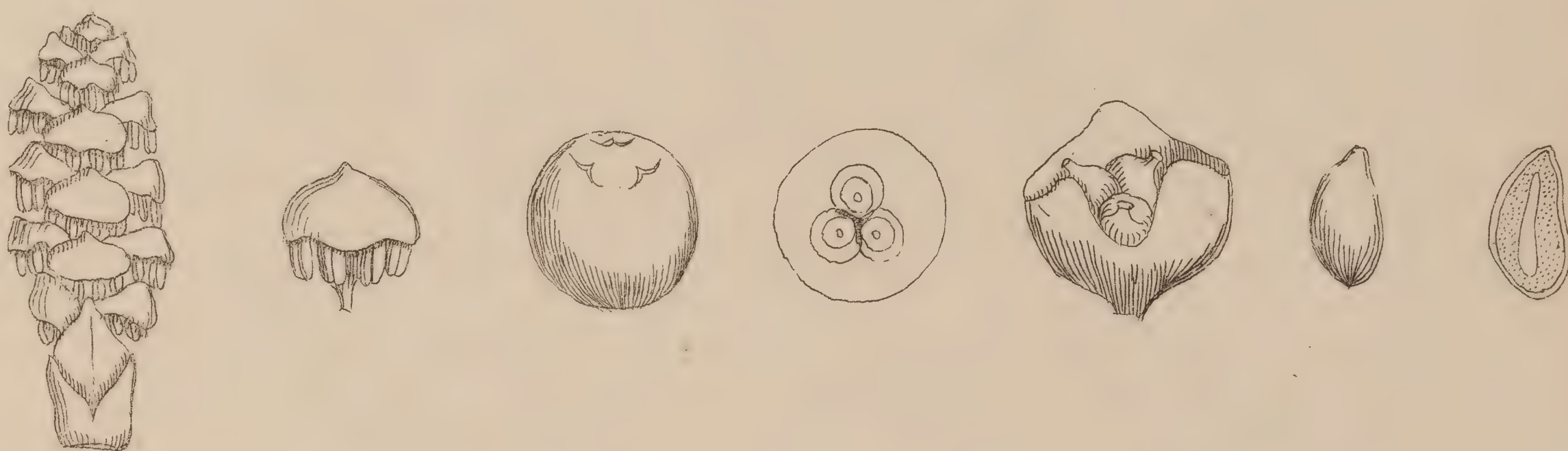
GENRE

J. co  
J. al



121<sup>e</sup> Famille. — CUPRESSINÉES.

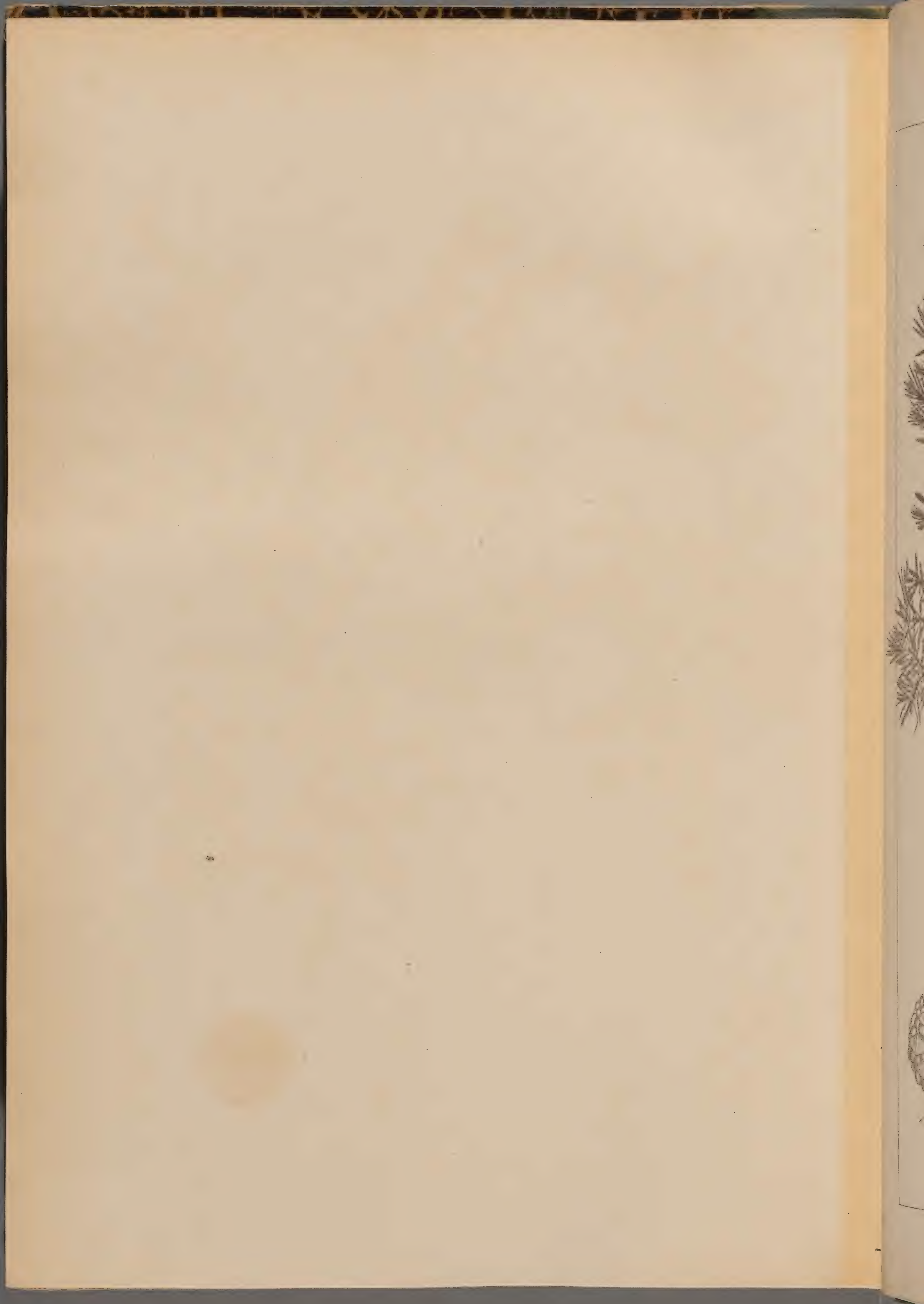
Fleurs monoïques ou dioïques, Chatons mâles: étamines nombreuses, à anthères 3-12 loculaires. Chatons femelles formés d'un petit nombre d'écaïlles dépourvues de bractée et ayant à leur base 1 ou plusieurs ovules dressés. Strobiles ordinairement globuleux, ligneux ou charnus, à écaïlles libres ou soudées. Graines le plus souvent sans aile, à embryon droit dans un albumen charnu.



GENRE UNIQUE. — *Juniperus*. L.

<i>J. communis</i> . L.....	pl. 1.	<i>J. Oxycedrus</i> . L.....	pl. 3.	<i>J. Sabina</i> . L.....	pl. 5.
<i>J. alpina</i> . Clus.....	2.	<i>J. phoenicea</i> . L.....	4.		



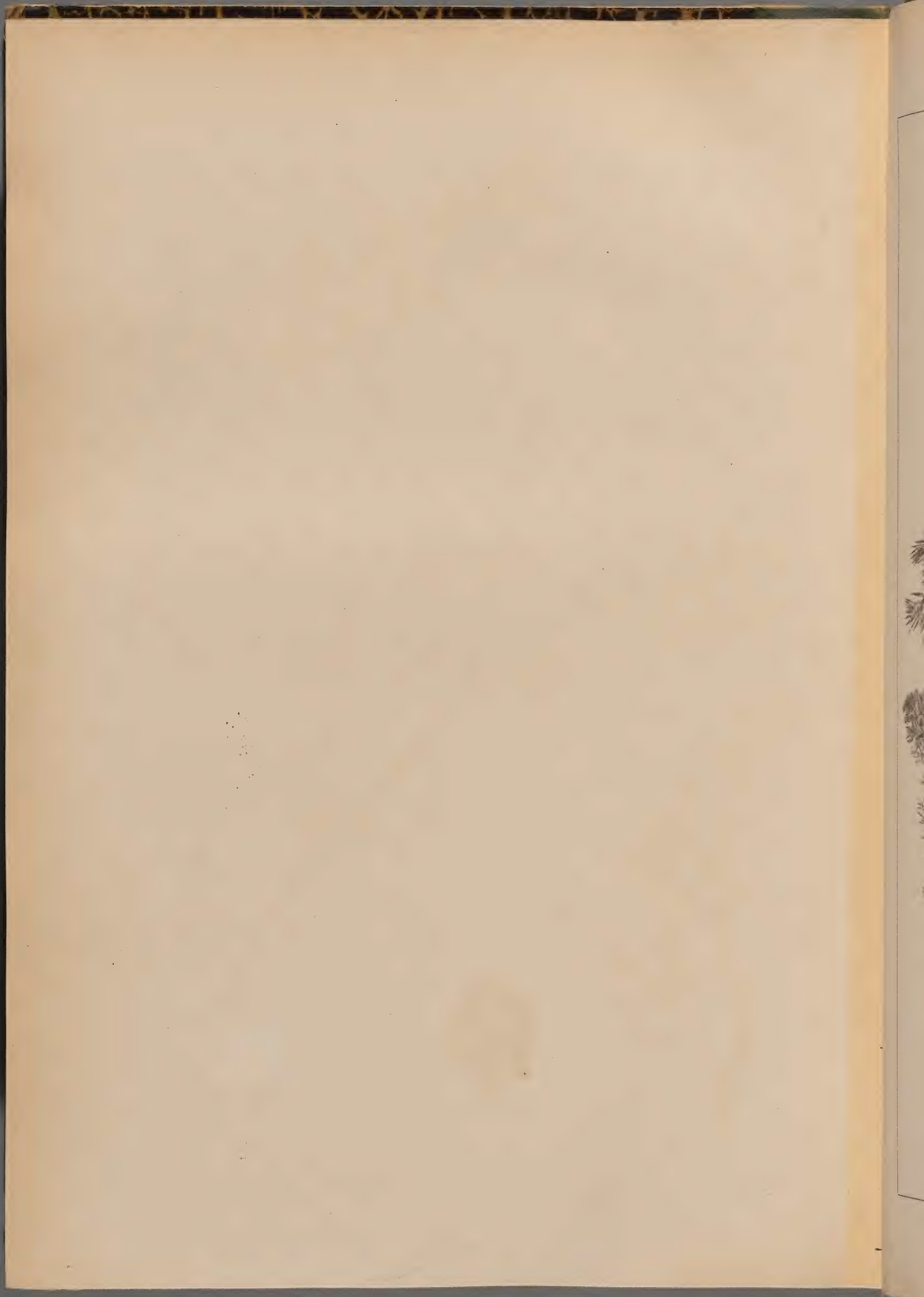






JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS. L. 5



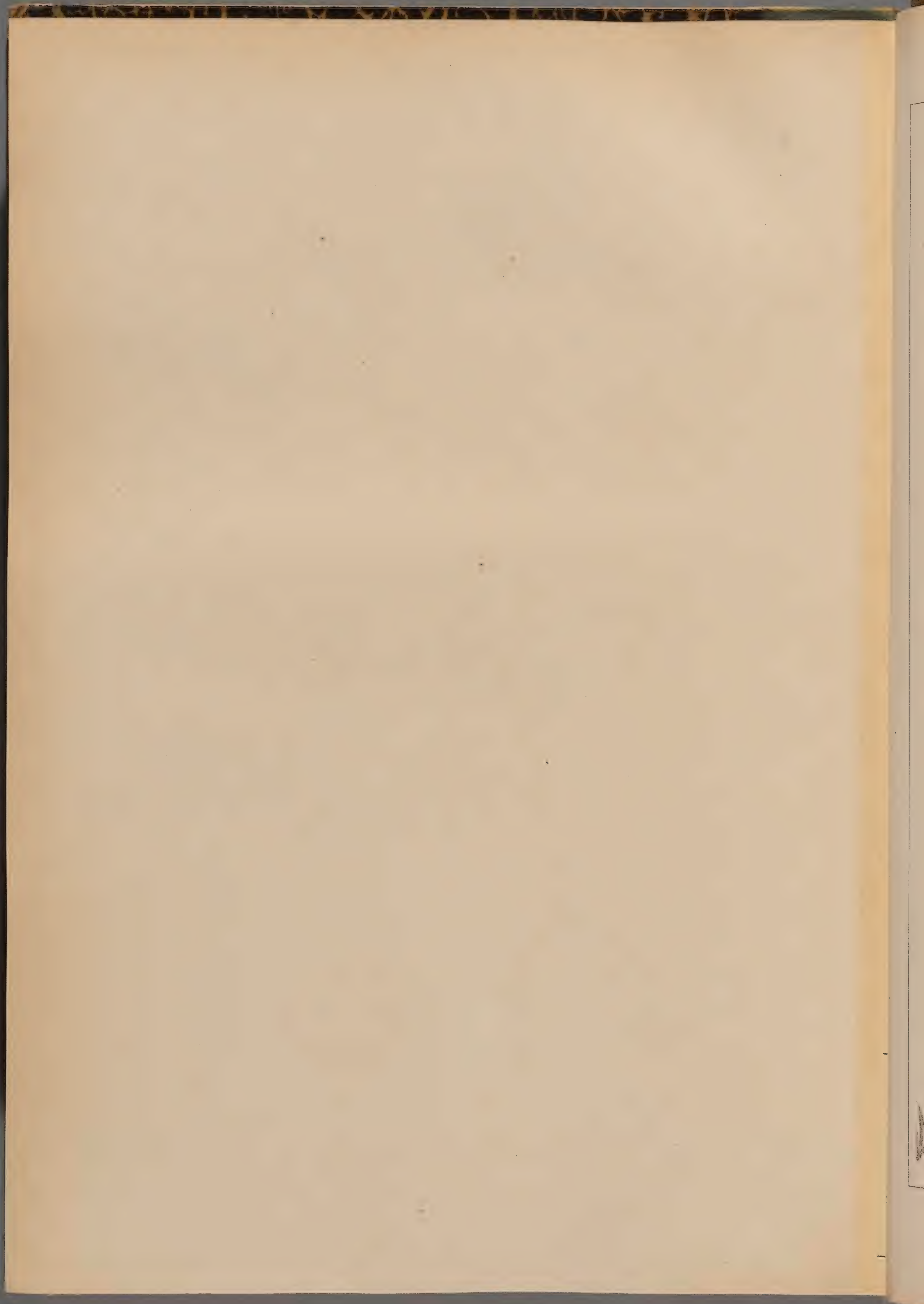






J. ALPINA. CLUS. 5



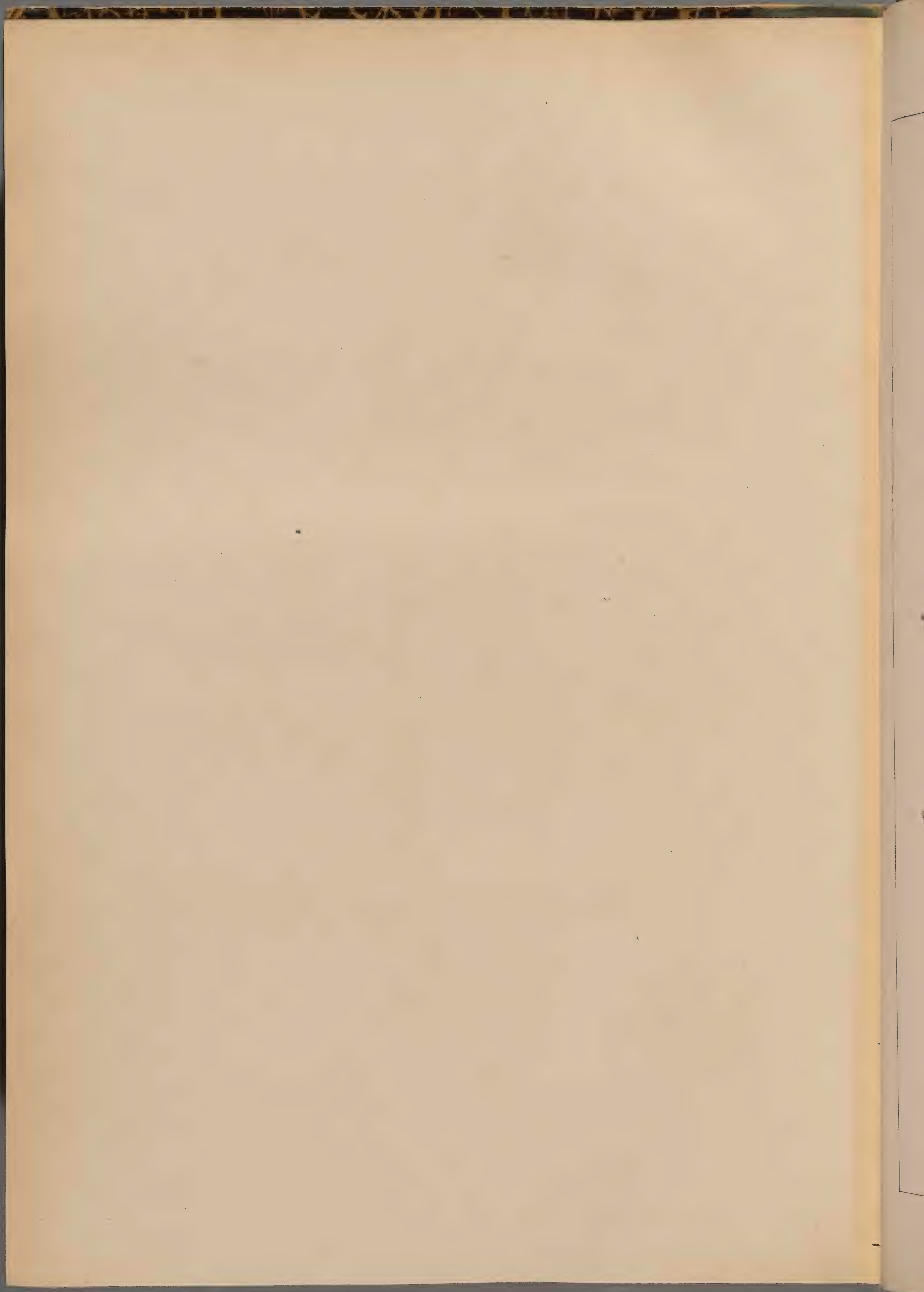






J. OXYCEDRUS. L. 5









J. PHŒNICEA. L. 5



山陰縣志  
卷之四





J. SABINA. L. 5



Fleur  
naïvement



GENE



121° bis Famille TAXINÉES.

Fleurs monoïques ou dioïques. Fleurs mâles en chatons, à étamines nues le long de l'axe. Fleurs femelles ordinairement solitaires, à un ovule orthotrope, inséré sur un disque en cupule. Fruit à cupule charnue, à embryon droit.

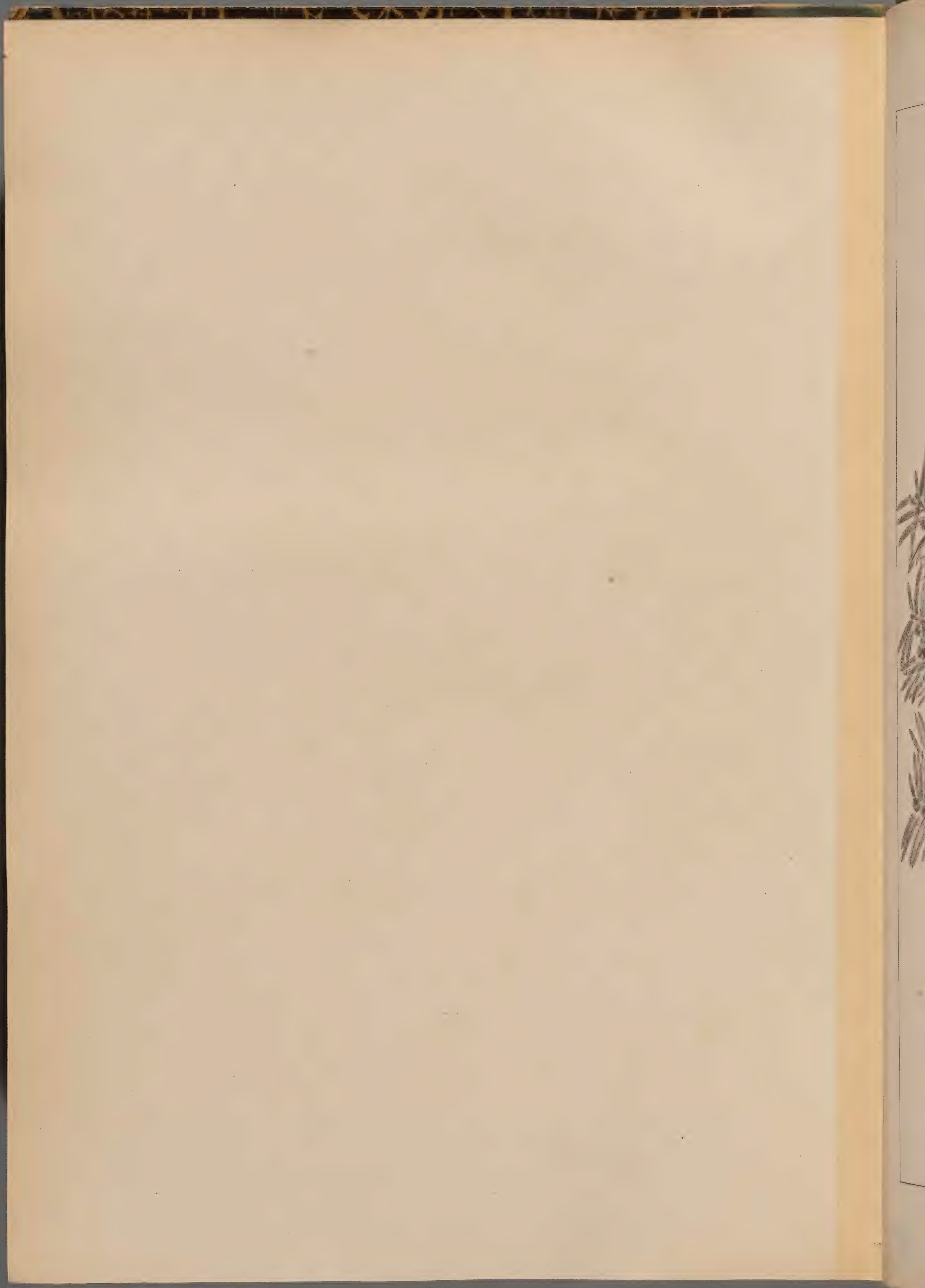


GENRE UNIQUE. — *Taxus*. Tourn.

*T. baccata*. L..... pl. 4.

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TAXUS BACCATA. L. 5



Fl  
1 cu  
nées,  
l'accu

GE



122° Famille. — GNÉTACÉES.

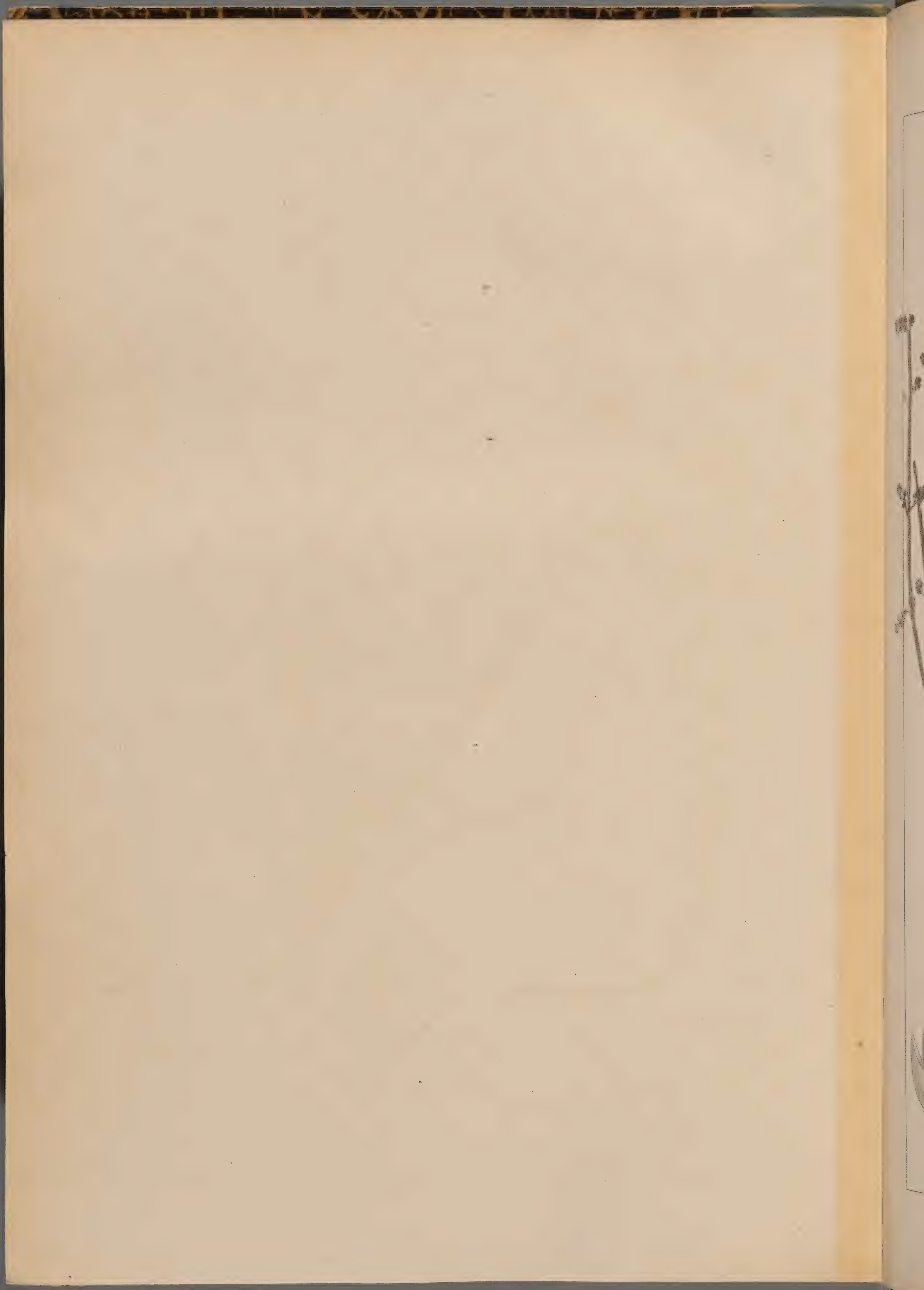
Fleurs monoïques ou dioïques. Fleurs mâles en chatons : périanthe tubuleux, s'ouvrant en deux lobes ; étamines 1 ou plusieurs, à filets unis, à anthère 4-4-loculaire et s'ouvrant au sommet. Fleurs femelles solitaires ou géminées, nues ou munies d'un involucre à 2 folioles ; ovaire uniloculaire, devenant un fruit qui simule une baie par l'accroissement de l'involucre devenu charnu. Graine non ailée, à embryon droit dans un albumen charnu.



GENRE UNIQUE. — *Ephedra*. L.

*E. distachya*. L. .... pl. 1. | *E. Villarsii*. G. G. .... pl. 2.



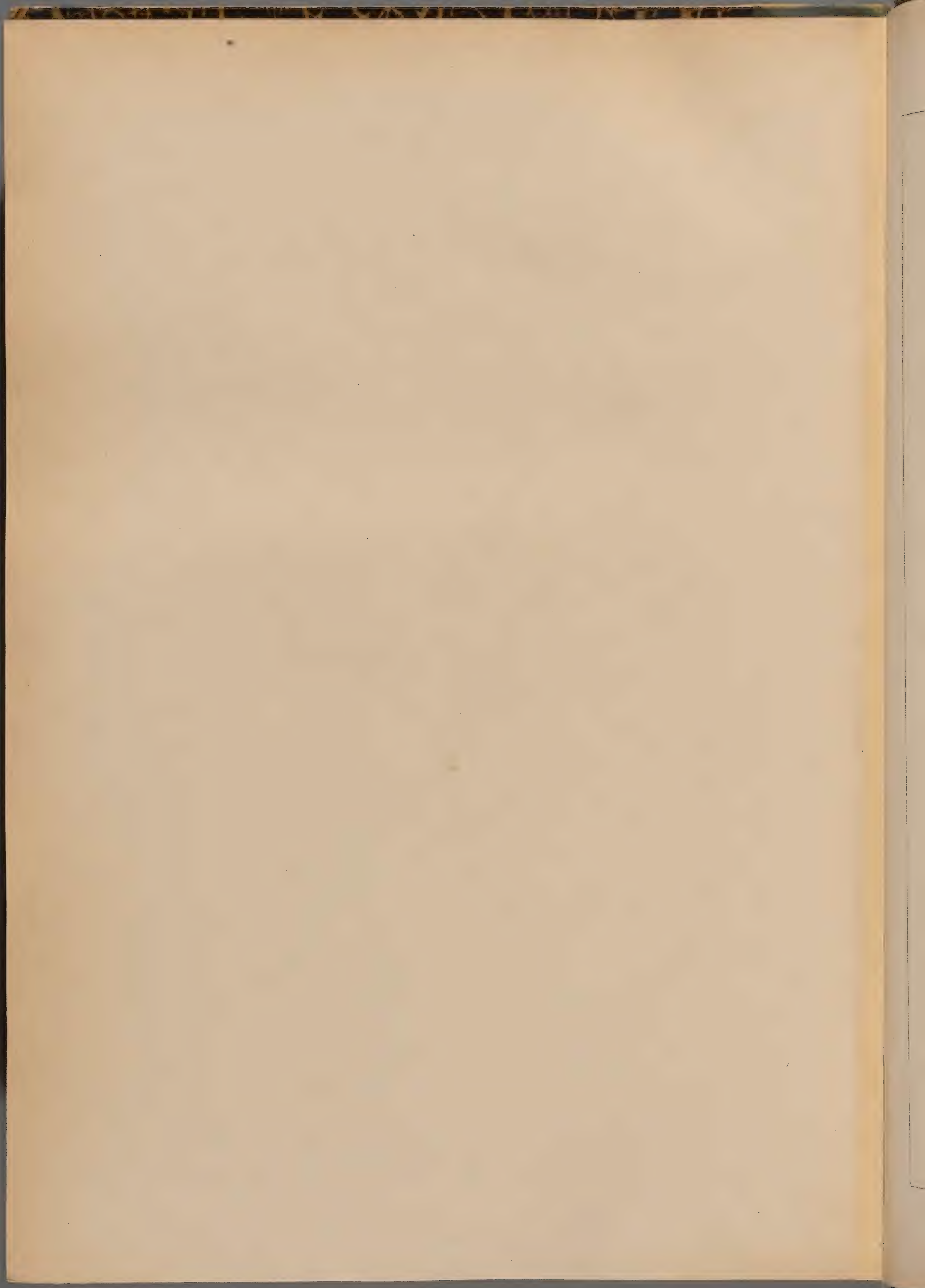




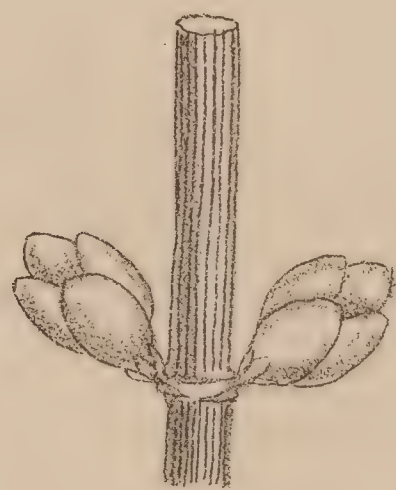


EPHEDRA DISTACHYA. L. 5









E. VILLARSII. G. G. 5



